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GAZETTEER OF INDIA

MADHYA PRADESH

INDORE



MADHYA PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

INDORE

By

P. N. SHRIVASTAV

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS DEPARTMENT
MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL

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PREFACE

The gazetteers in India have a long, venerable history. Kautilya, Megasthenes, Hiuen Tsang, Fa-Hien, Al Beruni, Ibn Battuta, Abul Fazl and a host of distinguished European travellers were the precursors of modern Indian gazetteer. Muslims and Europeans have played a notable part in this field. For authenticity, comprehensiveness and vivid presentation, they remain unforgettable and unequalled. Coming nearer to our times, we find that efforts were made as early as in 1843 A.D. to have District Statistical Accounts compiled. It was Sir Richard Temple—after whose distinguished name, a road is designated in Nagpur—who started writing District Gazetteers of the Central Provinces in 1867 A.D. Soon after, Sir William Hunter produced the immortal Imperial Gazetteers. The second series of District Gazetteers started in the Edwardian Era. R. V. Russel—a close relation of Bertrand Russel—wrote the Gazetteers of the so-called Mahakoshal districts. It was Capt. C. E. Luard who brought out his monumental gazetteers for the Central India States. His Indore State Gazetteer (1908) was ably revised in 1931 by Prof. L. C. Dhariwal.

The Indore Gazetteer has had rather a protracted and painful history. Preliminary work on Indore was started in 1960. It was taken up again in 1965. After passing through a complex routine of scrutiny, editing, finalising, circulation among members of the State Advisory Board for Gazetteers, approval of the Government of India, preparation of press-copies, etc., it was sent to the Press in 1968. For reasons beyond the control of the Gazetteers Department, the Gazetteer has taken three years to see the light of the day. As the information contained in the Gazetteer was getting old, the State Editor

had to call for and incorporate statistical data, wherever feasible. Obviously, no major changes were possible at the printing stage. The State Editor is grateful to Mr. N. R. Krishnan, the young, energetic and scholarly Collector of Indore, who supplied maximum, uptodate data at a short notice.

The gazetteer-writing currently being done in the country, is officially termed as 'the Revision of District Gazetteers'. It is a complete travesty of facts. By revision, one generally understands a certain amount of addition or deletion and a little necessary correction. It amounts to merely crossing the T's and dotting the I's. The edifice retains its entire shape and structure and undergoes only a face-lift. In a manner, there is only a minor repair and whitewashing. At best, the process is a renovation, an enlargement, an attempt at beautification. But what the Gazetteers Departments in the States are doing today is by no means a 'revision' in this sense. It is an entirely original writing from the beginning to the end. The theme remains the same, but the form and substance undergo a sea-change.

The explanation is not far to seek. The two earlier series of District Gazetteers were compiled under the British Rule. The whole object was to provide the basic, district-knowledge to the young administrator. The academic aspect was secondary and incidental. As a result of the policy of Divide et Impera, the political angle was always there resulting sometimes in a biased and partisan attitude. The rulers were conscious of their White Man's Burden and even while sympathising with the lot of 'natives' they could not help being patronising. No doubt, the authors of the earlier gazetteers were great as scholars and the old master-pieces attained heights of excellance which are difficult to scale but they wrote in circumstances which obtain no more today.

For example, the old district boundaries have changed first as a result of the merger of princely states with the Indian Union, and later on the reorganisation of states. Obviously, the old gazetteers have, therefore, become obsolete. We have now to deal with a different area and consequently with fresh issues. Equally changed is the concept of administration. Our Constitution provides Secular Demoracy and Welfare State. The emphasis on Police State maintained by the 'steel-frame' bureaucracy is no more there. The socio-economic policies of the Indian Republic find expression in the Five Year Plans which have shaken off the lethargy of the static society and infused a new dynamism in the life of people. Economic growth, industrial development, educational advancement, agricultural revolution and welfare activities have changed the life and thought of people. Ever since the old gazetteers were written, there has been considerable research in the field of history, geography, geology, zoology, botany, archaeology, numismatics and meteorology, which require substantial changes in the district gazetteer. Several socio-economic studies, surveys and reports reflect the changed pattern of life and hence need incorporation in several chapters of the gazetteer The vast changes brought about by the economic and welfare activities undertaken by the government have led to a proliferation of administrative set-up. The Collector is no more a mere collector of revenue and a custodian of Law and Order, but he presides over a huge developmental machinery. This too has to be dealt with suitably in the new gazetteer.

The history of this princely state, though not very old, is interesting. It was in 1703 A.D. that Malhar Rao Holkar, a trusted officer of Peshwa Bajirao, was posted in Malwa to realise *chouth* and *sardeshmukhi*. Finally by 1739, he had become the ruler of Indore in perpetuity. Rising from a humble position, he became the founder of an illustrious dynasty. Malhar Rao's

daughter-in-law, Ahalya Bai was the dowager-queen. Perhaps no other queen of Indian history inspires as much respect and love as Ahalya Bai does. She possessed exceptional ability, profound wisdom and extreme piety. The turbulent affairs of the state were handled by her firmly and wisely. She had the shrewdness to entrust the military issues to Tukoji Rao and herself concentrated on civilian matters. Leading a simple life, she found time for devotion as well as for administration. Many temples within and without the state bear testimony even today to her piety and magnanimity. Yashwant Rao was another remarkable scion of the Holkar family. Impetuous, brave and forceful, he created a terror in the minds of his opponents who included even the British. His is a most colourful figure vamping throughout the Indian scene with lightning speed and brilliant manoeuvres. This stormy petrel, the *enfant terrible* of Eighteenth Century India, commands respect from the readers of history. His was, however, an unfortunate career leading to a tragic death. The present century also brings forth in diverse fields memorable figures. In public life, Sir Siremal Bapna and Sir Hukam Chand are legendary names. In the field of cricket, the Great C. K. and Mustaq Ali earned international fame. Padma Shri Ustad Amir Khan is the greatest living doyen of Hindustani classical music. Lata Mangeshkar and her sister, Asha Bhonsle, are a bye-word in all Indian homes. Shri Shikhar Chand Jain's was a most respected name among the devotees of the Muses.

Indore had been a progressive, rich princely state. Indore is the most prosperous and the largest city in Madhya Pradesh. Its modern, industrialised look has earned for itself the soubriquet of Second Bombay. The cosmopolitan atmosphere prevailing in the City is remarkable. Here you find Malvis jostling with Marathas, Gujratis rubbing shoulders with Marwaris, up-country men having liaison with Punjabis, and persons from

all States mingling with one another. There is the cloistered peace of the University Campus, the heavy through traffic on the historic Bombay-Agra Road, the hectic life of the Textile mills, the old-world grace of the Holkar times, the complacence of the new plutocrats, the wistful charm of the Residency area and gay, carefree life of the common people.

The State Editor is grateful to Mr. Shikarchand Jain and Mr Sharad Joshi for the notes on Men of Letters. There are bound to be some omissions for which the State Editor apologizes and gives in defence the extenuating factor that men of letters are free birds prone to migrate.

The State Editor acknowledges with gratitude the valuable academic help rendered by the following categories of Officers. Mr. K. P. Chaube got the preliminary drafts of Indore Gazetteer compiled during his State Editorship. Mr. S. D. Guru, Assistant State Editor, was in complete charge of exercising supervision over the preparation of press-copies, printing, and production. Dr. Rajendra Jain, Assistant State Editor, looked after the incorporation of all supplementary data received at a late stage. Compiling, scrutiny and editing were done by Messrs. S. D. Guru, Vishnu Saran, M. M. Muley, P K. Bhatnagar, R. R. Jain, R. K. Shrivastava, M. P. Dubey, Mrs. N Sen. Mr. K. R. R. C. Nair, Dr. R C. Munje, Messrs. S M. Rastogi, N. P Pandey, R. K. Nayak, Vijay Jain, K. S. Sharma, A. M. Sharma, Nawal Kishore, M. L. Tiwari, K. A. S. Bais. R. N. Sharma and T. S. Sarma. The modern history section of Chapter II is based on the thesis of Dr R. C. Munje, ably edited by Mr. S. D. Guru.

The State Editor is thankful for the supply of photographs to Messrs Anand Hatvalne, S. G. Kulkarni, 'Nai Duniya' (Indore), Indore Municipal Corporation, Indore Mill-owners' Association and Seth Mangaldas.

Mr. K. R. R. C. Nair was in charge of the printing of Indore Gazetteer and he took extreme pains to execute the work. He also prepared the Index at a very short notice.

The State Editor feels a deep sense of gratitude to the Gazetteers Unit, Government of India—particularly to Dr. P. N. Chopra—for the helpful comments, constructive suggestions and encouraging observations, which all have gone to enrich the Indore Gazetteer.

The State Editor is thankful to the Officers and Staff of the Government Central Press for their cooperation, especially at the last stage.

P. N. Shrivastav

(P. N. SHRIVASTAV)
State Editor

Bhopal :
5th September, 1971

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Indore District of the Indore Commissioner's Division lies in the heart of Malwa. The extremities of this small District measures from 22° 20'N. to 23°05'N. latitude and from 75° 25'E. to 75° 15'E. longitude. It is bound in the north by Ujjain District, in the south by Nimar (West) District, in the east by Dewas District and in the west by the District of Dhar. Physically the boundaries of Indore District stretch mostly along the natural features on three sides, viz., the Sipra river in the east, the Chambal in the west and the water-parting line of the Vindhyas in the south between the Karam and the Choral rivers both flowing into the Narmada to the south. The northern boundary is almost an artificial line.

Area and Population

The total area of the District is 1,479.16 sq. miles or 3,830.61 sq km.[1] According to the Census of 1961 the total population of the District is 753.594, with 400,470 males and 353,124 females.

Origin of the Name

The District takes its name from the headquarters city of Indore, previously called as *Indur* which is a corruption of Indreshwar or Indrapur, the name of the village on which the town was founded.[2] The temple of Indreshwar from which the village took its name still stands in Juni Indore, the heart of the City. The City itself has grown out of the village, traced as far back as 1661 and originally called Indrapur

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

The region now included in Indore District was, during the Mughal rule, almost equally divided between the *Sarkars* of Ujjain

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1. Survey of India According to State Survey Department the area of the District is 1,369.4 sq miles (3,546.7 sq. km) as a result of Patwari Surveys.

2. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, Vol. II, p 1; Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. II, pp. 209 and 217

and Mandu. The northern portion comprising the *mahals or parganas of* Kampel, Depalpur and Sanwer was included in the Ujjian *Sarkar,* while the southern portion comprising the *mahals* of Betma and Hosilpur was under the Mandu *Sarkar*. During the rule of later Mughals too the region of the city of Indore was included in the Kampel *pargana*. The increasing trade of Indore made it the headquarters of a *pargana* probably by the year 1720. The area of the District fell to Holkar about 1730 although the *pargana* of Indore was granted to Malhar Rao Holkar I by the Peshwa in 1733. Tradition has it that Malhar Rao I liked the City for its military importance and called it after himself and started a mint. It seems that the *pargana* headquarters had once again been transferred back to Kampel. After the death of Malhar Rao Holkar I in 1766, Maharani Ahilya Bai ordered the *Pargana* and District offices to be transferred back from Kampel to Indore. She also favoured Indore by making it the military centre of the State. As per the Treaty of Mandsaur in 1818 between the British and Malhar Rao II, the capital of the Holkar State was removed to Indore, which had hitherto been either at Maheshwar or Bhanpura.

The boundaries of the District remained unchanged since 1911 However. there had been frequent changes in the *pargana* boundaries within the District. In the year 1901, Indore District was divided into ten *parganas* (now tahsils). The number was, however, reduced to six in 1904, to five in 1908, and further to four as it still continues, viz., Indore, Mhow, Sawer and Depalpur.

The adjustment of the pocket territories was made after the merger of the Holkar State into the Indian Union and the formation of the erstwhile State of Madhya Bharat.

Indore Tahsil

The tahsil of Kampel was converted into Indore tahsil by a change in the name and the transfer of the headquarters under the order of Maharani Ahilya Bai. In the year 1882, however, it was broken up into three, forming the separate *parganas* of Indore, Mhow and Khundel.

Prior to 1904, the *pargana* consisted of 85 villages. In the reorganisation of 1904, eleven villages were transferred to Betma and eight to Khundel *pargana,* while 14 villages of Harsola, 31 of Hatod and 6 of Sawer were added to it. Thus in 1904 after the

reorganisation, Indore *pargana* consisted of 117 villages. Further additions were made to the *pargana* in the new reorganisation scheme of 1908, the Khundel *pargana* being spilt up into two parts. The Indore-Pahalli *pucca* road running through that *pargana* from west to east was made the dividing line, the portion to its south being amalgamated with Indore *pargana*, and that to its north with Sawer *pargana*. In this way the old *pargana* of Khundel, constituted in 1882, lost its separate existence as such after a lapse of a quarter of a century in 1908.

Mhow Tahsil

The *pargana* came into existence in 1825, when the Indore *pargana* was divided into the separate *parganas* of Indore, Mhow and Hasalpur. In the redistribution of *parganas* ordered in 1904, the whole of Hasalpur *pargana* consisting of 32 villages, and the southern portion of Harsola *pargana*, comprising 18 villages, were amalgamated with Mhow, making up a total of 106 villages, including the cantonment.

Sawer Tahsil

In Mughal days Sawer was a *mahal* under the *Sarkar* of Ujjain in the *Subah* of Malwa. The *pargana* was one of the first to come under Maratha influence and constituted part of the original grant of 33 *mahals* allotted to Udaji Pawar by the Peshwa in 1725.

The old papers with the local *Kanungos* and *Zamindars* show that after the Maratha occupation[1] of Malwa which followed the death of Girdhar Bahadur at Amjhera (November, 1728), this *mahal* was actually held by and remained in the possession of the Pawar of Dhar until *Fasli* year 1169 (A. D. 1761), when in the course of a redistribution of territory between Holkar and Pawar, this *pargana* was assigned to the former. Subsequently on the occasion of the marriage of Udabai (daughter of Malhar Rao I) with Manaji Rao Waghmare in about 1773, this *pargana* was granted in *jagir* to the latter and remained with that family till 1799, when it was taken by Sindhia for a time, but passed back again to the Waghmare family in about 1802. It then remained in their possession till 1813, when it was finally resumed. During all this period the *pargana* was a hot-bed of strife and dissension.

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1. Raghubir Sinh, Malwa in Transition, p 204: Proceedings of Indian History Congress, 1947, pp 375 85.

It formerly comprised 94 villages, but 23 villages of Hatod *pargana,* which was abolished in 1904, were in that year added to it with 6 others from Depalpur. Side by side with this, 6 of the villages formerly belonging to this *pargana* were transferred to Khundel and 4 to Indore *pargana*. In the year 1921 the *pargana* consisted of 144 villages including the three unpopulated villages. In 1957 seven villages covering an area of 21.4 sq. miles (55.4 sq. km.) were transferred from Ujjain tahsil to Sawer tahsil of Indore

Depalpur Tahsil

The village of Depalpur included in the Indore district lies at a distance of about thirty miles to the north-west of Indore. It is noted far and wide in Malwa for its large lake known as Depal Sagar, which covers an area of several square miles. The town and its tank are supposed to have been named after King Devapala of the Parmara dynasty of Malwa (1216–40 A. D.). Depalpur is mentioned in the *'Ain-i-Akbari'* as a *mahal* in *Sarkar* Ujjain. Prior to 1904 it comprised 123 villages, but in that year 16 of its villages were transferred to the Betma *pargana* and 6 to Sawer *pargana* leaving Depalpur with only 101 villages. In the year 1908 Betma *pargana* was amalgamated with Depalpur, which has thus become the largest *pargana* in the District. In the year 1932 the *pargana* had two towns and 172 villages including Sironjia, one of the 5 villages exchanged in 1929 for Holkar's share of Sundarsi village.

The Betma *pargana* which has been mentioned above was given in *jagir* by Holkar to one of his dependents in the year 1758. One Pratap Rao, however, with the help of the Pindaris plundered the *pargana* in 1808 ousting Yashwant Rao Bhagwale, the representative of the *jagirdars*, and soon after the *pargana* become *Khalsa*, though the Wagh *jagirdars* of Mahidpur came to hold some villages in that *pargana* later on. In 1904, 11 villages from the Indore *pargana* were transferred to Betma *pargana*, bringing the number of its villages to 73, six of these being *jagir* villages. In 1908, it was amalgamated with the *pargana* of Depalpur.

For the sake of administrative convenience, Indore District has been divided into two sub divisions, *viz*., Indore Mhow Sub Division and Sawer Depalpur Sub-Division each comprsing two tahsils and placed under the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer, subordinate to

the Collector. The present district of Indore thus has four tahsils with area and population as shown below[1]: —

Tahsil (1)		Area.[3] Sq. miles (2)	Area.[3] Sq.km. (3)	Population (4)	No. Villages (5)	Density of population (6)
Depalpur	..	394.69	1,022.25	84,533	174	214
Sawer	..	294.04	761.56	76,434	148	240
Indore	..	370.05	958.43	489,164	167	1,297
Mhow	..	310.62	804.51	110,463	176	381
Indore	..	1,479.76[2]	3,831.00[2]	753.594	665	550
District	..	1,369.40	3,546.75			

The tahsils have been further sub-divided into Revenue Inspector circles for the purposes of land revenue administration and into Police Station circles to maintain peace and order

Thanas

The police stations located in each tahsil are as follows: —

Indore Tahsil.—Central Kotwali, Sadar Bazar, Serafa, Malharganj Chhatripura, Juni Indore, Sanyogitaganj, Tukoganj, Pardeshipura, Palasia, Khudel and Hatod

Mhow Tahsil.—Mhow, Manpur and Simrol.

Sawer Tahsil.—Sawer and Sipra.

Depalpur Tahsil. Depalpur, Gautampura and Betma.

TOPOGRAPHY

The whole of Indore District is situated on the plateau of Malwa which is scarped by the Vindhyas in the south. The general height of the District is about 1,800 feet (548.64 metres). The Vindhyan range occupies an important place in Hindu mythology. The chief legend relates how Vindhya in a fit of jealous rivalry with Meru (Probably a part of the Himalayas) attempted to surpass the sacred mount in height but was constrained to bow before the Sage Agastya Muni, his teacher, and has ever since borne an inferior position. The

1 Census of India, 1961
2. Surveyor General of India.
3. State Survey Department.

main section of this range, which forms an abrut termination to the Malwa plateau, runs with an average elevation of 1,900 feet (579.2 metres) above mean sea level in a general east to west direction across the District.

The major part of the District, north of the main line of the Vindhyan hills, is a wide undulating plateau with low flat topped hills spread here and there, a typical feature of the trap covered Malwa region. The plateau ranges in height from 1,600′ to 1,900′ (487.7 to 579.1 metres). It slopes from the Vindhyan range in the south to the north and is drained by the Chambal and its tributaries, *viz.*, Gambhir, Khan and Sipra all flowing paralled to it in the district. The exle of the denuded Vindhyan hills stretches in the southern part of the District in a direction from west-south-west to east-north-east. A major part of the southern boundary is marked by the water-parting line. As the drainage of the District is directed towards the north by the general slope, the less dissected parts of the plateau and the residual hills stand alineated in a north south direction, spurred from the main ridge in the south. The ruggedness occupies the southern half of Mhow tahsil except some area around Manpur, Mhow and Simrol. Two spurs, those of Singarchori and Lila, extend towards the noth, past west and east of Mhow, respectively, and occupy the southern parts of Depalpur and Indore tahsils, respectively. The south-eastern part of Indore tahsil is rugged partly due to the presence of steep hills and partly due to the deeply eroded narrow valleys of the streams joining the Narmada. In the western spur lies the Janapao hill, from which the Chambal and Gambhir take their rise. Singarchori (2,891′ or 881.18 metres) is the highest point on the Malwa plateau. Other important peaks in the District are Janapao (2,803′ or 854.35 metres) which has a temple on it with mythical associations: Dhajari (2,768′ or 816.25 metres); Rankata (2,569′ or 783.03 metres): Machal (2,006′ or 611.43 metres); Ralamandal (2,569′ or 783.03 metres); Kakri Bardi (2,451′ or 747.06 metres); Karband Machla (2,506′ or 763.83 metres); Tikki (2.387′ or 727.76 metres); Lila (2,200′ or 670.56 metres) and Naharkhadra (2,804′ or 854.661 metres). Many of the hills bear the remains of old forts, mostly Girasia strongholds of the unsettled days of the 18th and early 19th century whence the petty Rajput chiefs set out on their marauding expeditions[1]. The fort of Kosalgarh founded by Kosal Singh is the best preserved.

1 Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, Vol II, p. 3.

The Drainage

The drainage of the District is divided into two great systems, *viz.*, that of the Ganga and the Narmada.

The major part of the District slopes gently towards the north and forms part of the Ganga Drainage System. It represents a very simple and yet, an old drainage system. The four major rivers of the District, *viz.*, the Chambal, the Gambhir, the Khan and the Sipra flow more or less parallel to one another. The tributaries joining these rivers are small, flowing only for short distances, unless they also flow in a similar direction. This, together with the uniform nature of the country, shows that the erosion during the ages has been so uniform at similar levels and slopes that in spite of the drainage pattern being dendritic, none of the four major rivers has captured the waters of another by extending its lateral water-parting line.

Although, the line of the highest Vindhyan crests runs either along the southern boundary or further south of it, the hilly region to the tributary hills of the Narmada. This has led to an action of the Narmada through the deep channels of numerous streams. The southern scarp of the Vindhyan range provides great force of erosion to the tributary rills of the Narmada. This has led to an action of backward cutting across the line of highest peaks, and in the course of time the up-streams in the northern slopes have also been diverted into the Narmada. Larger among such streams are the Choral and the Ajnar.

All streams and rivers in the Disrict are seasonal. Only the major rivers and a few streams are perennial. Floods occur in all rivers and streams in the rainy season but during the dry period of the year, the water flows into narrow channels. leaving most parts of the bed dry. Due to their seasonal character and the surrounding undulating topography the rivers are not ideal for the construction of dams for irrigation or for the generation of hydroelectricity or for navigation. However, the rivers of this District have been known since ages to be less potential obstructions to the communication as compared to the rivers of west zone in the eastern or southern parts of Madhya Pradesh.

The Chambal

The Chambal, Charmanwati or Charmawati of the ancient times rises from the western slopes of the Janapao Hill (2,803′ or 854·35

metres) at 22° 27' N. and 75° 37' E. about 9 miles south-west of Mhow Cantonment. The nominal source is marked by a tank and the temple of Janakeshwar and is the scene of a religious fair in the lunar month of the *Kartik* every year. The river has a northerly course and forms the western boundary of the District at three or four stretches near Ghat-Bilod, Gautampura and Chambal (now Gautampura) Railway Station. It flows for over 50 miles within the District and receives the Bageri nala from the west. Outside the District it is joined by the rivers of Malwa Plateau and in turn, joins the Yamuna (Jamna) River.

The Shipra

Shipra, Kshipra or Avantinadi is the stream on which the sacred village Shipra is situated. The river is said to have sprung from the blood of Vishnu, the God in the most worshiped form of a man, and as in Abul Fazl's days, it is supposed to flow with milk at occasions. It rises from Kakri Bardi hill (2,451' or 747.06 metres) about 7 miles south-east of Indore city. After flowing for about 13 miles (20.9 kilometres) towards the north-east, it takes a north easterly course, forming the eastern boundary of the District for about 35 miles (56.33 kilometres). Outside the District, it receives River Khan from the west and joins the great Chambal.

The Khan

The Khan river, a tributary of the Shipra, rises from a hill near village Umaria (22° 37' N. & 75° 54' E.) about seven miles south of Indore. It flows through the city of Indore and also through the town of Sanwer. One of its streams enters the Residency limits of Indore where it has been dammed to form a few artifical lakes. The Katkia nala is a major tributary to this river which joins the River Khan near Sanwer (22° 58' N. & 75° 50' E.) where there is a small temple dedicated to Sangam Nath, the lord of the Confluence. The Khan joins the Shipra in Ujjain District

The Gambhir

The Gambhir rises from the eastern slopes of the Janapao Hill in Mhow tahsil and flows to the north, past Mhow and later on forms the boundary between Depalpur and Indore tahsils. It joints the Shipra about five miles south of Mahidpur in Ujjain district. Two dams have been constructed across it at Berchhia and Badarkha to

supply water to the Mhow Cantonment and Indore, respectively. The second dam has created a large reservoir and is known as Yeshwant Sagar.

The Choral

It rises near Chhota Jam (22^{0} 22′ N. 75^{o} 45 E.) and the source is marked by the temple of Jam Darwasa. It flows towards the north-east for about 15 miles and then turns to the right, taking a south-easterly course through its deep narrow valley. Cutting across the Vindhyas, it leaves the District near village Kundia and joins the Narmada near Barawha. This river rises in the northern slopes of the Vindhyan hills but drains into a river south of it.

Water Falls

Waterfalls of low heights provide picturesque sights at several places in the District. Most of them are on the upper streams of the rivers; Gudin Kho and Hatyara Kho on the Shipra, Khudel and Tinchha on the Kanar *Nala* near village Tillore, Patalpani on the Gambhir, only two miles to the south of Mhow; and another Patalpani (Mendikund) on the Choral river near the village of that name.

Lakes and Tanks

There is no natural lake in the District. Among those, created by the construction of dams across rivers and *nalas* Yashwant Sagar, Depalpur, Berchhia, Pipalyapala, Bilaoli, Sirpur Khajaralya, Haselpur, Sukhniwas and Yashwant Nagar tanks are worth mention. Yashwant Sagar is the largest, 9 miles (14.48 Kilometres) long along the course of the Gambhir river and about 4 to 24 furlongs (0.8 to 4.83 km.) wide. The dam is about 4 miles (6.44 Kilometres) long about the Indore-Depalpur road. It supplies water to Hatod and the city of Indore. Depalpur tank is the second largest in size and is created across the Banera *Nala* very near to Depalpur town. Berchhia Banera *Nala* tank is 6 miles (9.656 Km) south-west of Mhow Cantonment. Pipalyapala, Bilaoli and Sirpur are near Indore. Haselpur and Yashwant Nagar tanks are near the villages of their name on the Mhow-Manpur road. All these tanks supply water to the settlement near them. Khajralya tank is about 3 miles (4.83 Km) south-west of Depalpur. Yashwant Sagar, Bilaoli and Sukhniwas tanks have been taken up for Government pisciculture.

Prior to the First Five Year Plan there were three irrigation works in the district. During the First Five Year Plan the restoration work of these existing tanks was taken up and completed. In the Second Five Year Plan, 12 works were taken up in which 9 were completed. During the Third Five Five Year Plan period, 25 works were taken up and 12 works have been completed by the end of March 1965, and working in the case of the rest is in progress. The information on the salient features on these works is given in the Appendix, Table No. I. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, in addition to the completion of the works in progress eleven works have been proposed for execution.

There are great possibilities in many parts of this District for conservation of water which can be put to much useful purposes.

GEOLOGY

The entire district is underlain by the Deccan Traps which are more than 300 metres (about 1,000 feet) thick. The trap country is characterised by flat topped hills and step-like terraces. The topography is a result of the variation in hardness of the different flows and of the parts of the flows, the hard portions forming the tops of the terraces and plateaux. The most prevalent soil is the black cotton soil which is formed as a result of the decomposition of the basalts and which produces excellent crops. This soil is rich in plant nutrient, such as lime, magnesia, iron and alkalies, on which cotton and certain of the 'dry' crops flourish. It has the property of swelling greatly and becoming very stricky when wetted by rain. On drying it contracts again with the production of numerous cracks. Another product of weathering is laterite, a material from which silica alkallies and alkaline earths have been leached away, leaving behind alumina, iron, manganese and titanium. It has a vernicular of pisolitic structure and contains much water.

Economic Minerals

Limestones are reported at Simrol (22°32': 75°57'). Basalts are obtained everywhere but on account of their hardness, they are not extensively used. They find use for construction to a certain extent, especially for the plinths of houses and as road metal. Most of the concrete buildings in Indore have used sand from rivers crossing the Deccan Trap. This is usually a very inferior material. As a

road metal the Deccan Traps are excellent for macadam and tarred roads and are among the best stones obtainable in India. They are hard, tough, wear-resisting and have good binding properties. They are also excellent for use as aggregates in cement concrete.

A pocket of coal of dimensions 38 × 30 × 23 cms., was reported to have been discovered at a depth of about 6 metres (19 feet) from surface as an inclusion in the Deccan Trap at Indore during the course of blasting operations for a well, but Fox was inclined to doubt the authenticity of the report. The material was indentified as a coaly shale and it had a specific gravity of 1.88. Results of an anlalysis were moisture 2.8 per cent; volatile matter 20.33 per cent; fixed carbon 18.92 per cent and ash 58.05 per cent. It did not cake and the ash was pink buff.

Water

Irrigation is from wells or 'Orhis' and by channels from tanks created on the banks of the streams. The average depth of wells sunk in black cotton soil is from 12 to 15 metres (about 40 to 50 feet) and in yellow soils 7·5 metres (about 25 feet). The wells in the Deccan Traps tend to dry up in the hot weather. The depth to water level varies from 6 to 12 metres (about 20 to 40 feet) and the yield is variable between wide limits. Traps with close horizontal joints seem to be most suitable for large yields while columnar joints come next in importance. Wide shallow depressions bound by trap ridges are excellent sites for wells.

FLORA

The flora of Indore District is little known, although in a general way the Botany of Central India and adjacent regions has been known mainly due to the efforts of scholars like Forsyth and Brandis. A short note with an enumeration of some common trees, is provided in the old Imperial Gazetteers for Indore, then a princely State. More particularly Biscoen then a Conservator of Forests in Indore State, published in 1910 a list of woody plants. Accordingly the present account of the plants of Indore is based on general reconnoitering survey and plant collection in the District.

The forests of the Indore District may be said to be of the usual Central Indian type, but in the south and southwest of the District the growth is far superior to that of other parts, while the most

inferior forests are those in the north of the District. The vegetation in the narrow strip of the southern hill tracts stretches from Manpur to Naharjhabua. In the year 1970 the total area under forest Department in Indore District is 820.6 sq. Km. out of which 675.6 sq Km. is Reserved and the rest 145.0 Sq. Km. is protected.

Composition and Condition of the Forest Crop

According to Champion's classification of the Forest Types of India, the forests of the Indore district belong to group 4A, Southern Tropical Dry Decidous forest. The climatic climaxes encountered therein are as follows:—

C1	Dry Teak forests.
C2	South Indian dry mixed deciduos forests.

The following edaphic climaxes as recognised by Champion are also met with: —

E3	*Hadwickia* (*Anjan*) forests.
E4	*Boswellia* (*Salai*) forests.
E5	*Butea* (*Palas*) forests.

The areas under different types were reported in 1970, as teak-373.2 sq. Km., Mixed 28.0 sq. Km.. and Bamboo and Bamboo over lapping-396.2 Sq. Km. Besides the above. extensive areas bear Savannah type of forests which are not separately recognised as such by Champion but these definitely form very stable sub-climaxes owing their existence to biotic factors such as felling, fire and grazing. These have come to stay and have to be contended with, as there seems to be no hope. whatsoever, of their undergoing secondary succession to the general climax type due to the ever increasing pressure of the growing population unless these are planted up.

As per Botanical Survey of India the flora of Indore District can be classified as follows: —

I. Tactona grandis Forests

Tactona grandis L., dominates throughout the district with *Terminalia tomentosa* W.&A., *Terminalia bellerica* Roxb., *Terminalia arjuna* W.&A., *Sterculia urens* Roxb., *Bombax ceiba* L., and *Butea monosperma* (*Lamk*) Taub, as most noticeable associates. *Anogeissus latifolia* Wall., *Mitragyna parvifolia* (*Roxb.*) Korth., *Albizia* spp., and ***Emblica officianalis***, Gaerth, are other trees frequently found throughout.

2. Semi-Wild Trees

Semi-wild trees like *Tamarindus indica L.*, *Madhuca longifolia* Juss., and fruit trees like *Mangifera Indica* L., occur in clumps or grove here and there, and indicate village or hamlet sites. Within the hamlets, and near temples and such like buildings obviously grown with great care are trees of *Aegle marmelos Corr.*, *Michelia champaca L.* and *Bauhinia variegata L.*

3. Scrubs

The uncultivated land supports a scattered scrub vegetation. The most prominent is the Wild Date-Plam, *Phoenix sylvestris* L. In between these gaunt palms, occur the spiny *Acacia* trees with their crooked, twiggy branches and spreading crown. Species of *Zizyphus*, mostly *Zizyphus nummularia* L., also contribute to the scene, with the well-armed composite herbs *Echinops echinatus* Roxb. Even these are at the mercy of local population of goats and thus remain stunted.

Nowhere are the trees lofty, most of them ranging between 5--15 metres in height. The forest is more or less open with very little stratification, consisting of trees and large shrubs.

4. Shrubs

The shrubs mainly include *Nyctanthes arbortristis L.*, *Vitex negundo L.*, and *Helicteres isora L.* Often in some of the more open areas, occur the ubiquitous *Lantana camara L.*, forming thickets with *Zizyphus Zylopyrus* Willd. *Acacia sp.* and sometimes *Grewia sp.* In other areas this zone is dominated by saplings of various ages of *Butea monosperma (Lamk)*. Taub. The Forest floor is covered with gregarious growth of *Compositae*, *Acanthaceae* and *Amaranthaceae* herbs with scattered leguminous herbs amidst low grasses. However, the herbs are not very conspicuous

5. Herbs along the Water Bodies

On the banks of water courses and in water-holes and ponds formed temporarily, occur herbs usually associated with such habitates. *Polygonum glabrum* Willd. and *Asteracantha Longifolia* Nees form dense gregarious growths with *Caesulia axillaris* Roxb. and *Coix lachrymajobi L.*, forming small patches here and there.

Alternathera sessillis L., R, Br., *Protulaca oleracea L.*, and *Amaranthus polygamus L.* are common on the moist sandy banks.

6. Climbers

There are not many climbers. A conspicuous twiner within and on the edge of forests is *Cylista scarious* Roxb. Frequently on thickest of *Carissa congesta* wt., *Acacia* D C. and *Capparis Zeylanica* L. other twiners like *Mucuna prurita* Hook., and *Cocculus hirsutus L.*, Diels, form dense canopies intertwining amongst themselves, and with the supporting shrubs or stragglers. In the forest, twining up, and with the foliage only at the very top, and their twisted ropelike stems dangling, are climbers like *Tinospora cordifolia Miers.*, *Cryptolepis buchanani Roem & Sch., and Dregea Lolubilis L. F Benth.* These can often be seen over small trees of *Anogeissus*, *Butea* or *Lagerstroemia*.

7. Epiphytes

Epiphytes like the orchids and pepeiomias, so conspicuous in the rain forests, are absent.

8. Parasites

Similarly the *phanerogamic parasites* are rare. The most common one is *Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb., enveloping many host plants with its masses of golden-yellow strands, on avenue trees along the edge of forests and in disturbed areas. A rare stem parasite is the much forked twiggy *Viscum articulatum Burm*, on *Terminalia tomentosa* W. & A.

9. Grasses

Low grasses dominate the forest floor, and in some of the cleared areas, form considerable patches of grasslands. *Aristida setacea* Retz., *Andropogon pumilis* Roxb. *Cynodon dactylon* Pers, and *Eragrostis tenella* L. Beauv., amongst the low grasses, and *Cymbopogon martinii* Roxb.. Wats.. *Themeda Quadrivalvis* Rtz. and *Dichanthium annulatum* Stpaf., amongst the tall grasses, are noticeable in these grasslands.

Woody member of the grass family, *Dendrocalamus strictus* Nees the large bamboo, also occurs here and there in the forest.

10. Weeds

The outskirts of the clusters of dwellings are full of the *weeds*, mostly belonging to Amaranthaceae, Compositae and sometimes Solanaceae. These are particularly noticeable on rubbish heaps and near compost pits.

11. Water Plants

Limnophyton obtusifolium, Mig and *Vallisneria spirais*, L are rooted in water with *Impomaea aquatica* Forsk stretching on the water surface, with resettes of *Trapa Bispinosa* Roxb. In between these forming rusty-green patches, float the little water fern. *Azolla pinnata* R. Br. and at the edges *Marsilea quadrifolia* L. another water-fern. Often, on the wet clay at the margin of the ponds can be noticed diminitive flat rosette of a liverwort, *Ricciocarpus natas* L. Cond. Further in many of the streams, and shallow pools occur several green algae, including *Chara* sp., Cedogonium sp., *Spirogyra* sp., *Voucheria* sp., and *Zygnema sp.*

The *fern-allies*, and the land-ferns, which form very attractive constitution of rain forests are practically absent. *Selaginella* sp., is found occasionally in wet crevices, along stream margins. In crags of hewn granits at Choral, admist the lawn grass, Aristida, often occur *Actinopteris dichotoma* Bedd., and on the west faces of the rock of the gorge at Patalpani in the cool shade clumps of *Adiantum caudatum* L. may be found.

Classes of Forests

From the administrative point of view, forests of the District have been classified into *Reserved*, *Protected* and *Unclassed*. The first category is reserved for Government use and no *nistar* is allowed to any member of the public. The protected forests are also under the control of the Forest Department, but contracts for their exploitation are given and the public are allowed to make use of them within the terms of *nistar* contracts. The unclassed forests consist of shrubs and trees in village areas.

The forests originally reserved under the Forest Acts of the covenanting States of Madhya Bharat were declared as reserved forests under Madhya Bharat Notification No. 1625-X-F-1140954 dated, 8th October. 1954, published in Madhya Bharat Government Gazette dated, 21st October ,1954.

Distribution and Area of Forests

The total area of the reserved forests in 1965 was 251.53 square miles. The forests are spread over 54 blocks of which 47 are isolated. All the blocks except Saria Block and the five blocks of Tarana Sub range have been divided into 394 compartments. The distribution of the reserved forests in each tahsil is shown in the following table :—

Tahsil	Area of Tahsil (sq. miles)	Area of reserved forests (sq. miles)	Percentage area of reserved forests
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Indore ..	360	55.22	15
Mhow ..	298	193.69	65
Depalpur ..	396	2.52	0.5

From the management point of view, however, the various types have been based on the percentage of the principal species and have been separately stock mapped in the Forest Records. These types are as follows.—

(i) Dry Teak—Forests with 20 per cent and over of teak.

(ii) Dry mixd deciduous—Forests with less than 20 per cent of teak.

(iii) *Anjan*—Forests with more than 50 per cent of *anjan*.

(iv) *Salai*—Forests with more than 20 per cent of *salai*.

(v) Savannah—Open forests with density of 0.4 and less (usually referred to as understocked forests).

(vi) *Palas*—Savannah forests with preponderence of *palas*.

Dry Teak Forests

This type covers the major portion of the tract. The biotic factors excercising their influence over a long period have tended to increase the percentage of teak enormously over wide areas and have actually encroached upon the naturally mixed forest areas. The forests have been coppiced twice and some of them even thrice. Teak

has increased in the mixture with successive coppice fellings due to its aggressive coppicing power. Teak in mixture mostly varies from 50 per cent to almost pure crops.

The general quality of teak is IV (40′ to 60′ in height) and it covers major portions of the District. Some of the IV quality areas seem to be potentially III quality (60′—80′) sites. The quality appears to have fallen due to repeated coppicing, lack of proper tending and almost chronic annual fires in the past. The crop generally consists of young, below 18″ girth at breast height (G. B. H.) and lower middle aged (18″—27″ G. B. H.). Teak trees above 30″ G. B.H. are only a few and scattered. Occurrence of such trees is somewhat more in *Shikargahas*, *Ramnas* and inaccessible forests which have not been coppiced in recent times. Occasionally trees above 4′ G. B. H. are also found in such areas and they appear to be sound. Stray trees of 5′ to 6′ G.B.H. are also told to have been felled by contractors in some of the annual coupes. The maximum G. B. H. recorded during the stock-mapping was 65″ (Compartment 333).

Density is mostly moderate except in the vicinity of outer boundaries and on upper reaches and exposed spurs. On the stretches of gently sloping grounds with well-drained deep loamy soils the crop is thick and congested. Most of the present stock has grown in very adverse conditions with no tending, subsequent congestion, constant fires and the consequently slow growth. Cases are not uncommon even in crop of 30-40 years age, where 4 to 6 coppice and sometimes even 10 are present on one stump imparting to it the apperance of pseudo-clumps.

Dhaora (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *anjan* (*Hardwickia binata*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) and *jhingan* (*Lannea grandis*) are the main associates of teak, while *saj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) and *mahua* (*Madhuca latifolia*) form a fair percentage in lowlying moist areas. Other main species found in the top canopy are given in the Appendices.

Bijasal, *tinsa* and *shisham* form a negligible percentage of the crop. *Semal* also occurs in small quantities. The underwood is thin and mainly consists of *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *ghont* (*Zizyphus xylopyra*), etc. *Velati* (*Diohrostachys cinera*) is found only on some of the Vindhyan slopes and along the Kanad river but of poor quality. Their absence in major portions, can be attributed to their extinction through over exploitation and constant fires. The undergrowth

is mostly sparse and mainly consists of *harsingar* (*Nyctanthes arbortristis*), *kurchi* (*Holarrhena antidysen terica*), etc. The shrubs are more common comparatively in moist areas. The grasses, however, are abundant forming dense cover throughout the area and mainly consist of *gondrali* (*Anthistiria ciliata*), *phuli* (*Apluda aristata*), etc Climbers are a few and generally confined to moister localities and these mainly consist of *keoti* (*Ventilago calyculata*), *panibela* (*Vitis latifolia*), *malkangni* (*Celastrus paniculata*), etc.

The natural reproduction of Teak as a whole is deficient. It is however, quite profuse in patches in areas not felled in recently such as *Shikargahas, Ramnas* and some of the inaccessible forests. Reproduction of *dhaora* is quite *profuse* in patches. It has come up after the drought of 1952 when there was considerable mortality among *dhaora* trees. Reproduction of *khair* and *sal* is also found poor, scattered over some areas. The reproduction of all other species is also deficient. Numerous seedlings of the constituent species spring up during rains but these seldom survive the fires which are almost of annual occurrence.

V quality (below 40′ in height) teak forests cover parts of Indore, Mhow and Manpur ranges. In Dewas range this is the general quality but it is not the inherent one all over, as the forests have been degraded through repeated coppice fellings. In other ranges this quality covers low lying flat areas which are not well drained, or plateau with shallow soil which is mostly lateritic loam. The composition of the crop is almost the same as mentioned for IV quality teak except that the density of the crop is comparatively low.

III quality (60′—80′) teak occurs only in limited areas in Indore and Mhow ranges. It is limited to some valleys and in the vicinity of the Kanad river. Small patches occur scattered throughout these ranges and also in Manpur range. As has been stated much of the III quality area has been presently degraded to the lower quality. But it is sure to be salvaged with proper scientific management of the forests. The composition of the crop is almost similar to that of the IV quality as described.

Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests

This type of forests covers the higher reaches of the hills and plateaux or their precipitous sides where the soil is shallow.

They occur on intervening areas in all the ranges. The quality is mostly IV and V. The crop is middle-aged and mature. Some quite large size trees of the constituent species are met with, *e.g.*, *tendu* 73" girth at breast height, 62' height (Compartment 333), *mahua* 132" girth at breast height, 70' height (Compartment 333); *dhaora* 50" girth at breast height, 60' height (Compartment 115); *saj* 50" G. B. H., 60' height (Compartment 118); *jhingan*-70" G-B-H. 70' height (Compartment 336). The low percentage or absence of teak on these sites can be attributed to the intensificatton of dryness. physically or physiologically. The general floristic composition of the type is similar to that of Dry Teak except for the absence or deficient occurrence of teak and absence and increase in proportion of comparatively more xyrophytic species. Thus *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) becomes the most conspicuous species and at places it forms almost pure crops. The other characteristic species of the type are *dhaora* (*Anogessus latifolia*), *anjan* (*Hardwichia binata*), *jhingan* (*Lannea grandis*), etc. In underwood thorny species such as *khair* (*Acacia catechu*) increase in percentage. Bomboos (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) are present only in some ravines where they have been spared from extinction through inaccessible nature of terrain. Quality of bamboos is poor. *Harsingar* (*Nyctanthes arbortristis*) increases in the shrubby undergrowth which is usually thin but there is fairly dense growth of grasses. Climbers are almost absent. Natural reproduction is very scanty which is due to the annual fires. At places teak is seen coming up below salai overwood but its progress is much slow mainly due to fires

Anjan Forests

These are scattered in the previous two types. Occassionally almost pure patches of *anjan* are observed. *Anjan* is somewhat most characteristic of shallow hard gravelly soil on Trap but also occurs on a variety of other rocks, especially on Bijawars. The forest has the general appearance of the type but the predominance of *anjan* which is nearly ever green in contrast to its deciduous associates imparts it a character of its own. But *anjan* has been driven out from considerable areas through maltreatment, grazing and fire. *Anjan* leaves offer excellent leaf fodder and in dry season from the only green matter in the forests as a result of which it is very badly browsed. *Anjan* seedlings are quite fire-tender. These factors account for the absence of natural reproduction of *anjan*.

Large size *anjan* trees are met with in mixtures. The girth at breast height may reach 110" (Compartment 333) and height 90' (Compartment 244). But the pure patches mostly consist of pole and sapling crops.

Salai Forests

This type of forests overlap the first two types Dry Teak and Dry mixed deciduous but mainly the latter. The floristic composition is similar to the type except for the increased percentage of *salai*. Salai occurs almost pure and monopolises the upper and steep or precipitous slopes or tops of hills, plateaux, ridges and spurs where the soil is generally poor and shallow. *Salai* forests are scattered in all the ranges but these mainly occur on the upper reaches of the Vindhyan scarp. Important associates of *salai* are *dhaora*, *jhingan*, *galga*, and *khair*. Though, salai has special adaptation for very dry sites, it has been extended by maltreatment of other species. Till almost the beginning of the last decade *Salai* was left standing while its more economic associates were felled and as it is very fire resistant. *Salai* grows to quite large sizes and may reach 80" girth at breast height and 70' in height (Compartment 336). The crop is mostly middle aged and mature. Natural reproduction of salai is deficient. The production of teak is however, quite profuses under *salai* in some patches.

Savannah Type Forests

The type is scattered throughout the reserved forest areas. Dense growth of grass on the ground with scattered trees overhead is the main characteristic of this type. Such areas are quite extensive and owe their existence to heavy felling, subsequent grass invasion, annual fires and ultimate failure of coppice or seedling reproduction The occurrence of tree species in the second canopy depends upon the parent climax type from which the subclimax has resulted. The main species are *teak*, *anjan*, *palas*, *salai*, *khair*, *dhaora*, *sal*, *tendu*, *seja*, *dudhi*, *amta*, *medhsing and reunja*. The areas constitute grass *birs* and pastures and are without exception swept over. by summer fires rendering them more and more open. Wherever fire could not reach, trees species seem to be coming up in groups.

Palas Forests

The type occurs in patches throughout the Division wherever there is stiff clayey black cotton soil. *Palas* trees are usually stunted and are found scattered over dense grass growth.

Grasses

A large number of grasses are met with, the best known are *khas* (*Andropogon muricatus*), used for khas *tattis* in the hot weather, *rusa* (*A. Schoopanthus*, also *martini*) and other varieties. *Musel* (*Anthistirria ciliata*), deb (*Cynondon dactylon*), dub (*Eragrostis cynosuroids*), *punia kans* (*Imperata spontanea*), and *munj* (*Saccharum arundinaceum ciliare*) are most common in the District.

Past System of Management and their Effects

With the organisation of the Forest Department in 1892, the forests were divided into two classes (i) '*Bara Jungle*' and (ii) '*Chhota Jungle*', the former being under the direct control of the Forest Department and the latter under that of the Revenue Department. It was from the latter forests from which areas were excised for cultivation, wherever occasion arose. A system known as "Kham Tahsil" was in force for the areas under the Forest Department. Under this the would-be purchaser used to obtain a licence after he had cut, collected and brought the forest produce to a *naka* or octroi post.

In 1930 the Forest Department was reorganised and it was made obligatory for the intending purchaser to obtain a permit or licence before entering the forest. The fellings were also restricted in the coupes

The first Working Plan for Indore and Mhow ranges compiled by Sham Sunderlal, Divisional Forest Officer, was brought into force in 1910. Although the location and delimitation of annual coupes were marked without proper analysis and valuation of the crop, the plan confined the fellings to well defined coupes and somewhat regularised the working of the forests. A rotation of 30 years was visualised. The treatment proposed was Improvement Fellings The forests were divided into nine felling series to be worked from 1910-11 to 1939-40. Unfortunately the subsequent working of the forest went on the lines of simple coppice system specially in the case of economic species. The cleaning and thinning operations prescribed to be done in the 5th and 10th years after the main fellings were not carried out. This resulted in the congestion of pole crops and retarded growth of the crop. The prescribed closure of grazing of felled coupes for 5 years after main fellings

and main fire protection measures for ten years after fellings were also ignored to result in the failure of regeneration and widening of blanks. The prescribed plantations in the blanks never materialised. In view of the abundance of the host trees of lac insects propagation was prescribed to be carried out departmentally but this was not done, with the result that the exploiters did no leave enough brood to be on the host trees.

The only good effect during the plan period has been that the effect of the past irregular and selective felling was levelled up by resorting to concentrated felling in regular annual coupes and almost even aged stands have been produced in which teak has increased in percentage due to its strong coppicing power.

The second plan of J. P. Tiwari for Indore and Mhow (former Choral) ranges came in 1932. This was identical with the first plan except in the matter of the period of rotation which was fixed at 45 years. The system prescribed was Coppice-with-standards. Each range was treated as a separate working circle and in all eight felling series were constituted. Some of the unworkable areas, shooting blocks (Shikargahas) and isolated blocks were excluded from the working circles. As it was based on the personal information, without analysis and valuation of the crop and was completed in a very short period the plan was extremely faulty in the allotment of coupes. Shri Tiwari had reckoned the increase in demand of large size timber and had rightly taken note of the high potentiality of the forests but he committed mistake in fixing the corresponding age for 3′ girth trees at 45 years and subsequently arriving at this figure of rotation. This amounted to the explotation of immature trees besides the degradation of the quality of crops by repeated coppicing. Barring this Shri Tiwari's prescriptions have been seldom given effect to in practice. Illicit fellings of standards and advanceed growth of saplings by contractors was rendered easy as there was no system of putting marks instead of coal-tar at the base of the trees to be felled by the contractors. In this plight the trees were uniformly felled flush with the ground which gave rise to good coppice shoots. *Anjan* failed miserably. Unfortunately the paucity of funds held the departmental cutting back operation. At places malformed uneconomic growth persisted over the valuable crop. The annual coupes in Indore and Mhow ranges, though regularly allotted in the Plan, were freely exchanged and altered at

the will of the staff, perhaps to suit the convenience of intending buyers. The burden of meeting the fuel scarcity in Indore city which started in about 1946, played a havoc with the forests, particularly Choral and Naharjhabua forests.

The working for 27 years (up to 1959) during J. P. Tiwari's Plan actually resulted in encroaching on the forest capital which is not likely to be easily replaced. The crop is mostly immature and growing in unhygienic conditions. Only the teak has somewhat survived the maltreatment due to the hardness of the species.

Bomboos were prescribed to be worked under three years fellings cycle but these were extracted directly by the consumers without supervision. This resulted in defective felling and deterioration of the crop.

The propagation of lac, though recommended was not undertaken. The requisite brood of lac was not left on the host trees which resulted into the disappearance of natural lac over the major area.

Plantation of Economic Species

In the post-Independence period special emphasis is being given to plantation of new forests, rehabilitation of degraded forests, construction and improvement of forest roads, surveys, etc.

Van Mahotsava

To make the people aware of the utility and need of tree-planting Vanamahotsava, the normal festival of planting trees on Nation-wide scale was started in 1950. Vanamahotsava week is celebrated by planting saplings of common plants. Such as *bambul*, *peepal*, mango, *neem* and bamboo. The following table gives an idea of plantation work done in this district:—

Year (1)		Name of Species (2)	No. of Trees planted (3)	Expenditure incurred in Rs. (4)
1955-56	..	Sal, Sisham	25,000	2,890-47
1956-57	..	,,	32,000	3,015-34
1957-58	..	,,	27,000	3,290-64

Contd.

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1958-59	..	Sal Sisham	42,000	7,982-98
1959-60	..	,,	30,000	4,000-00
1960-61	..	Teak ..	60,000	4,628-60
1961-62	..	,,	30,000	5,153-90
1962-63	..	,,	28,000	5,827-25
1963-64	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
1964-65	..	Euclyptus-Hybria	51,500	4,751-62

Centenary of Forest Conservancy

In the year 1961 while the Centenary of the Forest conservancy was celebrated in Madhya Pradesh; Indore Forest Division also celebrated the same by raising a teak plantation of 100 acres in Ralamandal Reserve forest of Indore Range. Teak root shot-cuttings were planted at spacing of 9′ x 9′.

On this occasion 85 specially selected trees have also been preserved in the Range of this Division as shown below:—

Name of Range		Name of species	No. of trees
1. Indore	..	Teak	10
2. Mhow	..	Teak	26
		Anjan	23
		Sadal	11
3. Manpur	..	Teak	25

To increase the productivity of forest, it is necessary both to undertake a planned programme of planting and strict regulation of exploitation. The success of the planting programme and the maintenance of productivity even at the present low level, depends on stricter regulation of the working of the forests.

Game Laws and Measures for the Preservation of Wild Life

During the Princely time *shikar* was the royal privilege and almost all the forests abound in the game of all kinds. With the lifting of the Princely protection on the formation of Madhya Bharat State in 1948 the game was reduced very rapidly. Nearness of the cities of Indore and Ujjain, the Contonment of Mhow and the *shikar*-loving *adiwasis* have greatly contributed to the Indiscriminate destruction of the game. Poaching is rampant. The growing use of Jeep cars has hastened the destruction.

Now the game is managed under the shooting rules framed under Madhya Bharat Forests Act 73 of 1950. The forest area except the game reserved for the ex-Rulers is divided in to blocks opened every year in rotation. The Divisional Officer, issues shooting permits in the normal course in the prescribed form specifying the kind and the limit of game which can be shot.

The other Acts in force regarding wild game are Madhya Bharat Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act I of 1952 and Madhya Bharat Game Act of 1952; the former aims to protect and preserve the wild game which is heading towards extinction and the latter controls the shooting of wild game outside Government forests.

FAUNA

The District is poor in respect of the recorded species and number of zoological types. Most of the big animals find shelter in the forests along the Vindhyan range. Of the animals of the carnivorous order the tiger (*Felis tigris*) is met with, though by no means in large numbers, occasionally in the deep ravines which interesect the southern part of the plateau. Other animals found in this order are panther or leopard (*Felis pardus*), *sonkutta* (*Cuon dukhunensis*), *lomdi* (*Canis bengalensis*) and jarak (*Hyena spp.*). *Reechh* (*Melursus ursinus*) lives in rocky terrains. *Bheduk* (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) is a small animal. *Suar* or wild-boar (*Sus cristatus*) like *neelgai* (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), are found on the margins of forests and are destructive to agriculture. Other animals found are *sambur* (*Cervus unicolor*), *kala hiran* (*Antelope cervicaprae*), *cheetal*, (*Axis axis, Erxleban*), *chinkara* (*Gazella bennettii*) and *bhedki* (*Cervus muntjack*).

Khargosh (*Lepus cumiculus*) is a small game animal. The birds found commonly are *jungli murgi* (*Gallus sonneratti*) and (*G. ferrugineus*), *mor* (*Pavo cristatus*), *titar* (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), *bhat-titar* (*Pterocles spp.*), *batei* (*Coturnix communis*) and *kabutar* (*Columba intermedia*).

Fishes

The water bodies of the District abound in vegetative growth which provides food and protection to the fishes. The fishes found in most of the tanks are surface and column-feeders. Bottom-feeder varieties, generally local, develop in the settled waters of a few

deep tanks like those of Yashwant Sagar and Depalpur tank. The Primary species of the tanks are the *Catla cattla, Labeo, rohita, Labeo fimbriatus,* L. *Calbasu,* L. *gonius* and *Cirrhina mrigala*. The species abundant in the river are L. *bata* and *Barbus tor*. Since the rivers and many reservoirs in the District get connected during monsoon flow, the fish species are not confined to either stagnant or running water. Other species found in the District are *Ophicephalus, Mastacembalus, Wallagonia attu* and *Cirhina reba*. Breeding is also observed in the tanks.

The size of the fishes by nature is generally small. Now the Fisheries Department of the Madhya Pradesh is trying to improve the economy of pisciculture, and as a preliminary step, has taken up the work in Yashwant Sagar, Bilaoli and Sukhniwas tanks. The rivers, streams, and tanks contain fish among which the *mahseer* (*Barbus tor*), *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*) and *sanwal* or *murral* (*Ophicephalus punctatus*) are common.

Migratory Birds

The birds met with in the District are similar to those found in other districts of Madhya Pradesh. In the winter season the migratory wild fowl, teal, pochard, wideon, pintail, gadwall, mallard, black ducks, cranes, storks and peacocks are found.

Reptiles

Of the many varieties of snakes the poisonous ones that are common, are the cobra (*Naia tripydians*), *Daboia* or Russel's viper (*Vipera russeli*) *and* krait (*Bungarus curuleus*). The largest recorded cobra killed, measured 5′6″, the biggest daboia 4′6″ and the biggest krait 3′ 10″, a most unusual size for this species. Of harmless snakes the *dhamin* (*Zamenis mucosus*) and *Lycodon aulicus, Congylophis conices, Trophidonotus plumbidor* and *Dendrophis pictus* may be mentioned here which are usually found.

Magar or short nosed crocodile (*Crocodilus porosus*) and the *gharial* or long-nosed alligator (*Garialis gangeticus*) have been recorded from rivers and tanks while many classes of lizards and monitor (*Goh-sam*) occur.

Insects

Insects and butter-flies of many species abound.[1] Of noxious insects the locust or *tiddi* is the most destructive, but fortunately its visits are not frequent. The varieties recorded here usually have been the *lal bunchi* or red *Avlanches miliaris.*

Mortality from Wild Animals and Reptiles

Wild animals are not a menace in the District. There is not a single report of mortality caused by a wild animal during the years 1961, where as in 1969 the only death occurred in the District in the jurisdiction of Khudel *thana*. However, the snakes and other reptiles cause several deaths every year, mostly in the rainy season. There is a remarkably low number of deaths due to snake-bite in the winter season. The reason seems to be the hiding out of cold blooded creatures. Such deaths occur in all parts of the District but the number is comparatively high in the jurisdiction of Palasia. Sanwer, Hatod and Mhow Police Stations. The phenomenon seem to be associated more with the water-bodies rather than the forest or hill topography. The total number of deaths caused by reptiles during the year 1961 was 17 where as in all 21 deaths were reported in 1969, the details of which are given in the Appendix A.

CLIMATE

The District of Indore experiences Monsoon type of climate. Since the region is located in the interior of the Sub Continent, the modifying effects of sea are meagre here and the climate shows some continental contrasts.

The District enjoys a pleasant climate and except during the monsoon season the climate is dry. The hot season commences from March and continues to about the middle of June after which the monsoon season commences and continues till September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season and December to February is the cold season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the District are available for periods from 39 to 60 years at four stations. Table numbers II and III give the details of the rainfall at the four stations and for the District as a whole. As the monsoon sets from 15th June the rainy

1 Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. I, p. 17.

season begins. The advance of south-west monsoon from Arabian seas causes the rainfall over the District. The average rainfall in the District is 975 mm. (38.9"). The southern portions of the District get more rain than the rest of the District. The rainfall is mainly confined to the monsoon season when the District gets 91 per cent of annual total, July being the month with the heaviest rainfall. The variations in the rainfall of the District, from year to year, is large. In the 50 year period from 1901 to 1950, 1944 was the year with the maximum annual rainfall which amounted to 159 per cent of the normal. In 1918, the year with the lowest rainfall, it amounted to 47 per cent of the normal. During the same period there were 11 years when the annual rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. In the consecutive years 1907 to 1909 and 1911 to 1912 the annual rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. From Table III (Appendix) it will be seen that in 30 years out of fifty, the annual rainfall in the District was between 700 and 1,100 mm.

On an average, 48 days in the year the District gets rainfall of 2.5 mm. (10 cents.) or more. This number is fairly uniform over the District.

The heaviest fall of rain in 24 hours amounting to 293.4 mm. (11.55") in the District occured at Indore on July 27, 1913.

Temperature

Meteorological data available for the observatory station at Indore may be taken as representative of the conditions in the District as a whole. The cold season starts, by the end of November and extends up to February, January being the coldest month, with the day and night temperatures slightly lower than in December. In the wake of cold waves in the winter season minimum temperature some times goes down to about the freezing point of water. After February temperature progressively rises and by May, the hottest month, and in June before the onset of the monsoon, minimum temperature is on the average about 40° C. (104° F). The maximum temperature sometimes reaches 45° C. (113° F).

During the monsoon the weather is cool and pleasant. After the withdrawal of the monsoon towards the end of September day temperature rises in October reaching a second maximum. Thereafter temperatures decrease and winter conditions set in the later half of November.

The following table gives the details of temperature conditions over the District which is based on observation for 1901 to 1950. (for details see Appendix table number IV).

(1)	Jan. (2)	Feb. (3)	March (4)	April (5)	May (6)	June (7)
	Temperature for Indore station (in C.)					
Average Daily ..	18.0	19.6	24.6	29.2	32.2	29.9
Daily Maximim ..	26.3	28.7	34.1	38.3	40.1	35.8
Daily Minimum ..	9.7	10.6	15.2	20.1	24.3	24.1

	July (8)	Aug. (9)	Sept. (10)	Oct. (11)	Nov. (12)	Dec. (13)
Average Daily ..	26.2	25.0	25.2	24.2	20.4	18.2
Daily Maximum ..	29.8	28.2	29.6	31.5	29.0	26.6
Daily Minimum ..	22.5	21.8	20.9	16.9	11.9	9.8

Humidity

Except during the monsoon months the atmosphere is generally dry, afternoons being drier than the mornings. In the post-monsoon and winter months humidities go down to 30 to 40 per cent in the afternoons while in the summer months air is considerably drier with relative humidities as low as 10 to 15 per cent.

Cloudiness

Skies are clear or lightly clouded. In the monsoon season overcast or heavily clouded skies are common.

Wind

In the summer and monsoon months winds are strong. During the monsoon they blow mainly from directions between south-west and north-east. In the post-monsoon and the winter months morning winds are light and are mainly easterly or north-easterly. In the afternoons winds strengthen and blow from directions between south-west and north-east through west. The following table gives an idea of wind speed for Indore Station.

In Km. Hr.

Jan. (1)	Feb. (2)	Mar. (3)	Apr. (4)	May (6)	Jun. (6)
6.1	6.8	9.3	11.3	18.7	20.3

July (7)	August (8)	Sept. (9)	Oct. (10)	Nov. (11)	Dec. (12)	Annual (13)
20.6	15.6	11.6	5.6	5.0	4.07	11.9

Special Weather Phenomena

In association with depressions, during the monsoon and to a lesser extent in the post-monsoon months, which originate in the Bay of Bengal and move across the country, the district experiences strong winds and widespread rain. The thunder storms are possible in all months although in the post-monsoon and winter months they are less frequent than in the rest of the year. Fog occurs very occasionally in the post-monsoon season. The following table shows the special weather phenomena for Indore.

Mean No. days with	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Thunder	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.5	2.6	7.6
Hail	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
Dust-storm	0.0	0	0.2	0	0.2	0.1
Squall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fog	1.2	0.1	0	0	0	0

Mean No. days with	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Thunder ..	5.7	2.6	4.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	26.4
Hail ..		0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Dust-Storm ..	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	1.5
Squall ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Fog ..	0	0	0.3	0	0.4	1.0	3.0

There is no record of any severe catastrophe due to floods, earthquakes or other natural phenomena, although here and there. floods and frosts have occasionally caused injuries. The floods in

the Khan river in 1913 and August, 1928 caused much damage in the Indore city and washed away some bridges. But there was, however, no loss of life and the distress was easily tided over. Similarly, there was a great flood in the Sipra river in 1857 when the fort of Mahidpur was surrounded by water and many villages on its banks were swept away. A Frost is said to have occured in 1830, when the thermometer went down to 28° F. The severe frost of January 1905 destroyed all the poppy and most of the crop standing in the field throughout the District. Similarly there was another severe frost on 1st February, 1929 when the thermometer went down to 27° F. The damage, however, was not general, only some fields having been affected here and there. The greatest amount of damage was done to the poppy crop, while only pertial damage occured to gram tuar and wheat. A number of larger trees were either wholly or partly affected almost everywhere in the District.

The Cold Season

This season is characterised by comparatively low temperature and dry weather. Cold sets in the later half of November, when minimum temperature drops from October to the next month. The sharp fall in temperature is of course associated with complete withdrawal of the Monsoon and setting up of the clear skies. January is the coldest month with average daily temperature of 18° C. and the lowest minimum temperature of 9·7° C.

Pressure is now high in north-west India and winds generally blow down the Gangetic valley. In accordance with the feeble pressure, the winds move very lightly at an average speed of 5 Km. an hour. This season is not quite dry. A little rainfall of winter is associated with the movement of western distrubances.

The Hot Season

This season is characterised by increasing temperature and generally dry conditions. March is really a month of transition. The mean daily minimum temperature is 15.2° C. and the mean daily maximum temperature 34.1° C. The Summer begins almost from the middle of March and continues till the middle of June The temperature becomes higher and higher through out the whole region. In the month of May the mean daily temperature rises to its maximum and reaches 40·1° C.

The Rainy Season

The commencement of Rainy Season with the proverbial 'Burst of Monsoon is commonly known. The monsoon which breaks on the Bombay coast by about the 5th of June arrives in the region by about middle of June. The south-westerly current which carries the moisture from the Ocean is now definitely established. The average monthly rainfall in the District during this season is about 221.9 m m. Almost in all the tahsils of the District more than 85 per cent of the annual rainfall occurs during this period. The season is characterized by nearly uniform temperature throughout. The cloudy skies and frequent rains cause an immediate fall in temperature. In this season there are two other characterstics to be noted—one is high degree of cloudiness and other the high percentage of humidity.

The monsoon is prevalent normally till about the end of September. October and nearly November are really a period of transition. The falling temperature results in the gradual rise of pressure from September and the monsoonal current begins to lose strength and withdraws. There is a slight rise in daily maximum temperature in October. The temperature, however, continues to fall even after the monsoon has withdrawn and cold weather sets in by mid November. The sky is also clear by this time and days become shorter and nights longer.

Th local classification of seasons by the peasants of Malwa into three usual seasons and twelve months is as follows:—

(1) The *Unhala* or the hot season, comprises the lunar months of *Phagun* (February-March), *Chait* (March-April), *Baisakh* (April-May) and *Jeth* (May-June).

(2) The *Barsat*, *Baraskala* or *chaturmasa* (the rains) comprises the months of *Asad* (June-July), *Sawan* (July-August), *Bhadaon* (August-September) and *Kuwar* also called *Aswin* and *Assanj* (September-October).

(3) The *Siala* or cold season, comprises the months of *Kartik* (October-November), *Aghan* or *Magsir* (November-December), *Pus* (December-January) and *Magh* or *Magha* (January-February).

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

The archaeological explorations carried out in 1957, 1959 and 1960 have revealed traces of the palaeolithic men in Indore District. Palaeolithic tools like Trappian cleavers, discoids, scrapers and hand-axes were discovered from the heart of Indore city, near the Sukh Niwas Palace.[1] Similarly, Microliths, unassociated with pottery, were traced at Janapav, Choral, Hatyarakoh, Keoreswar, Hingwania and Tinchha. At other places, viz., Kanaria, Marod, Undel, Khagaria and Hatod Microliths have been discovered in association with the black and red, black and cream or grey ware. Potteries which have so far been explored from Narwar, Panod and Arandya, are painted only in black and red.[2] The black and cream or grey ware were not found at the latter sites.

The exploration of the river valleys in Malwa have yielded a rich harvest of Stone Age and Chalcolithic material from Indore and its adjoining regions of Dhar, Maheshwar, Dewas, Nagda, Ratlam, Mandsaur, etc.[3] These tools of Malwa were mostly made of trap.[4]

Nothing can be said with precision, at this stage, about the ethnological attributes of the people who inhabited this region in those prehistoric cultural ages. But as the Palaeolithic Age is always associated with the Negrito brachycephalic group, and the Microlithic and Neolithic culture with the advanced Mediterranean leptorrhine dolichocephals or the Proto Australoids, we might broadly say that long before the Aryan influx the territory was inhabited by the Negroids and, subsequently, by the Dravidians. They were mentioned in the scriptures and other ancient literature by the general term *Nishadas* and *Asuras*. It is evident from the painted potteries, so far excavated from the whole of the Malwa valley, that the Chalcolithic group of people, living in this area in a still later stage, were influenced by the late Iranian Bronze and the Early Iron Age cultures of Iran, knowing the horse.[5]

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1. Indian Archaeology—A Review, 1959-60, p. 69.
2. *Ibid.*, 1958-59, p. 27.
3. *Ibid.*, 1956-57, p. 11.
4. The Vedic Age, p. 129.
5. H. D. Sankalia, Subbah Rao and Deo, The Excavation at Maheshwar and Navadatoli—1952-53, p. xii.

The history of Indore District is intimately bound up with that of the neighbouring districts of Ujjain and Dhar. In mythology as well as in the early historical period, Indore formed part of the ancient territory of Avanti, later known as Malava or Malwa. The earliest reference to Avanti can be traced in the *Mahabharata*, where Vinda, and Anuvinda have been mentioned as war allies of the Kauravas. In the Avanti *Khanda* of the *Skanda Purana* and in Panini's composition, Ujjain has been described as the capital of Avanti which, according to Rhys David's *Buddhist India*, has been called Malava since the seventh or eighth century A. D[2]. It is likely that after Vinda and Anuvinda, Avanti passed under the control of the Avantis who were one of the five branches of the Haihayas after whom, probably, the territory was known.[3]

Of the three great main routes, which passed through Central India, the road from Bijapur to Ujjain connected Gogaon with the historical ford of Akbarpur (now Khalghat), over the Narmada and *via* Depalpur and Fatehabad (both in Indore District) with Ujjain.[4] This route used to be traversed by a considerable number of wanderers and traders for two or three generations, before the birth of the Buddha Thus, there is no wonder that Avanti had been mentioned in the *Anguttara Jataka*[5] as one of the sixteen great powers or *Mahajanapadas*, which flourished in India before the Buddha. Avanti was one of the four important monarchies in India that stand out prominently at this period; the other three being Kosala, Vatsa and Magadha.[6]

It appears from the evidence of the *Matsya Purana* that the Pradyotas flourished in this region in the sixth century B. C[7]. The greatest king of this dynasty was Chanda (Fierce) Pradyota, who was a contemporary of the Buddha, and under whom Avanti

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1. The Vedic Age, p. 302.
2. N. L. Dey, The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India, p. 13.
3. The Vedic Age, p. 326.
4. Central India Gazetteer, 1908, pp. 55-59.
5. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, p. 153.
6. H. C. Raychaudhuri, Political History of Ancient India, p. 144.
7. R. C Majumdar, Ancient India, pp. 95-96

became a powerful and flourishing kingdom, as testified by early Buddhist literature.[1] The rule of the Pradyotas in this region lasted for 138 years. The last of the Pradyota kings was, probably, humbled by Shaishunaga and Avanti was incorporated with the growing kingdom of Magadha.

In the subsequent period, the subjugation of this tract by the Nandas does not seem improbable, although there is lack of confirmation by authorities.[2] In between the earlier and later Nandas we find mention in the *Puranas* of two dynasties known as the Vitihotras and the Asmakas, who were closely associated with Avanti and its capital at Ujjain.[3]

Mauryas

In the 4th century B. C. Avanti was a province of the vast Maurya Empire which extended from the borders of Persia in the west to Mysore in the south.[4] It goes without saying that the tract covered by the present Indore District was part of the Magadha Empire. Prince Asoka, according to *Dipavamsa*, was a Viceroy of Avanti at Ujjain.[5] Under the Maurya Emperors Ujjain was an important centre of provincial administration with a Viceroy of royal blood and a host of officers assisting him.[6]

The last of the Maurya Emperors, Brihadratha, was assassinated by his General Pushyamitra Sunga in 184 B. C The suzerainty of Magadha, according to the *Puranas* and the *Harshacharita*, passed from Mauryas to the Sungas. Agnimitra, the hero of Kalidas's play *Malavikagnimitra*, was Viceroy of the Western Provinces, with his headquarters at Vidisha.[7].

Vikramaditya

In the Jain literature, especially in Merutunga's *Theravali* and Kalakacharya's narrative, there is a tradition about the advent of

1 The Buddhist text *Majjhima Nikaya* describes how king Ajatashatru fortified his capital at Rajagriha against an expected invasion by Chanda Pradyota. He was connected by marriage with King Udayana of Kosambi and engaged in wars (Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, p 165) Udayana was the husband of Chanda Pradyota's peerless daughter, Vasavadatta.

2 Age of the Nandas and Mauryas, Ed by K. A Nilakanta Sastri, pp 18—20 and 233-35.

3. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. I pp. 279—282.

4 R K. Mookerji, Chandragupta Maurya and His Times ,pp. 52-53, R K Mookerji, Asoka, pp 123—42.

5. The Cambridge History of India, Vol I, p. 463.
The Cambridge History of India, Vol I, p 463
of India, Vol. I, p. 463.

7. *Malavikagnimitra*, Act V, Verse 20; B M. Barua and Shina, Bharhut Inscriptions, p. 3.

the Sakas in this region which is as follows. After the Sungas Ujjain came to be ruled by a line of kings, viz., Balamitra, Bhanumitra Navabhavahana, who together ruled for about 100 years. Then came the Gardabhilla dynasty. Gardabhilla molested nun Saraswati, who was a sister of Kalakacharya. The enraged brother went beyond the Sindhu and reached the realm of the Sakas. There he obtained a tremendous influence over its ruler by means of his astrological power and persuaded other Saka chiefs to invade the territory of Gardabhilla. Malava fell into their hands but, after 17 years, Vikramaditya, son of Gardabhilla, expelled the Sakas and regained his paternal ancestry. He was the famous Vikramaditya of Ujjain, who according to some historians, originated the Vikrama era in 58 B. C.[1]

Saka Kshatrapas

In the 1st century A. D. or even earlier, Malwa came under the domination of the Western Saka Kshatrapas, or the provincial Saka governors of the Kushana Emperors. They were twenty in number and ruled for about three centuries. They belonged to the Kshaharata family, founded by Bhumaka, and the Kardamaka dynasty, originating from Chashtana. The second ruler in the Kshaharata line, Nahapana. assumed, according to his inscriptions, the title of *Rajan* and asserted his independence over a vast dominion stretching from Ajmer to Poona and Nasik[2]. From his coins and inscriptions he seems to have flourished between A. D. 119-125. From the Nasik, Junnar and Karle inscriptions of Nahapana's son-in-law, Ushavadatta or Rishabhavdatta, we get a definite evidence that Nahapana conquered the whole of Malwa.[3] In about A. D. 124-25 the Satavahana King Gautamiputra Satakarni seems to have killed Nahapana and annexed his vast kingdom including Avanti, to his own empire.[4] The epigraphic evidence regarding the Satavahana occupation of these regions receives further corroboration in the discovery of two silver coins of Gautamiputra Yajnasri Satakarni[5] and Vasishthiputra Pulumavi at Vidisha[6].

1. The Cambridge History of India, Vol I, p. 480; The Age of Imperial Unity p 155
2. R. C. Majumdar, Op. Cit., p. 124.
3. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, pp. 208—10; R. D. Bannerji, Prehistoric and Ancient Hindu India, pp. 148-49.
4. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VIII, pp. 60 ff; Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XIV, p 4; Vol. IX, p. 92; The Age of Imperial Unity, pp. 180—182.
5. Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, 1913-14, p 208.
6. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XIV, pp. 1—3.

The Kardamakas

After Nahapana's death the Kshaharata family became extinct and the Scythian family of the Kardamakas under the leadership of Chashtana, and his grandson Rudradaman soon appeared on the scene, avenging the defeat of Nahapana and recovering the lost provinces. In Ptolemy's Geography, written about A. D. 140, Ozene, (Ujjain, the capital of Avanti) has been mentioned as the headquarters of Tiastenes or Chashtana.[1] Further, in the Junagarh Inscription of Rudradaman, he is represented as the lord of a vast realm, including Avanti[2], which was reconquered from Gautamiputra, whom he claimed to have defeated twice.

The Imperial Guptas

Samudragupta, the Indian Napoleon, built up a vast empire in the country, although his sway did not extend over the Malwa region. Samudra Gupta died in about 376 A.D. Chandra Gupta II, the valiant son of a valiant father, not only maintained the fabric of a vast empire that his father Samudra Gupta had left but launched upon a campaign of conquest towards the west. He first directed his arms against the Saka rulers, known as Western Kshatrapas, of Malwa, Gujarat and Kathiawar. The Saka ruler Rudrasimha III was killed and his kingdom was annexed to the Gupta Empire. This conquest gave *coup de grace* to the last vestige of foreign rule in India and extended the Gupta Empire upto the Arabian Sea.[3]

Chandra Gupta, with his feudatory chiefs and ministers, had to make a prolonged stay at Malwa. This is proved by three inscriptions: the Udayagiri Cave Inscriptions (near Vidisha), of Virasena, his minister of 'Peace and War', of Sanakanika Maharaja, a feudatory chief at the same place and the Sanchi record of Amrakardava, a military officer. The latter two records are of the years 401-02, and 412-13 A.D.

Chandra Gupta was the first Gupta monarch to issue copper and silver coins, the earliest hoard of which was akin to the Kshatrapa coins in fabric and design. These coins must have been issued by the Gupta emperor after his conquest over Malwa and Gujarat.[4] Some of the gold coins of Chandra Gupta II contain the

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1. The Age of Imperial Unity, pp. 182--83
2. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VIII, p. 41.
3. Fleet, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III, pp 21 29 and 34; The Classical Age, p. 19.
   Chandra Gupta's exploits recalled those of Vikramaditya of Ujjayini, who is described in legend as having expelled the first Saka conquerors of India over four hundred years before. It was, perhaps, in imitation of him that Chandra Gupta assumed the title Vikramaditya .
4. Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, 1896, Vol. I, Part I, p 66.

portrait of a youthful figure, with his right hand on the king's shoulder.[1] Probably the figure is of Kumar Gupta, who may have acted as *Yuvaraja* during his father's conquest of Malwa.[2]

Some scholars assert that Chandra Gupta II is none else than Vikramaditya of Ujjayini, under whom Avanti flourished as the most prosperous country of that time. Poet Kalidas, who adorned the Court of Vikramaditya as one of his nine gems, has described Avanti as a place, which was a part of the Heaven itself and inhabited only by those persons who, by virtue of their merit in previous births, could stay there.[3]

After Chandra Gupta II, Kumar Gupta ascended the Imperial throne, who, according to numerous numismatic finds and records of his reign, was able to maintain intact the vast empire of his father. Malwa continued to be under the suzerainty of the Guptas. An inscription at Mandsaur explicitly refers to Kumara Gupta as the overlord. The feudatory chief who was ruling at Dasapura (modern Mandsaur), was named Bandhu-Varman. The Emperor's younger brother Govind Gupta was probably a Governor in this region.[4]

But as the Bhitari Stone Pillar Inscription indicates, towards the very end of his reign the peace of the empire was violently disturbed by the invasion of an unknown enemy[5] (probably the Huns). Kumar Gupta was succeeded by his brave son Skanda Gupta in 455-6 A.D., during whose regin the White Hunas began to pour down on the soil of India like an irresistible torrent. Skanda Gupta could, however, at first resist this onrush, but their repeated attacks dealt a severe blow to the foundation of the Imperial dynasty.[6] Finally, during the reign of Bhanu Gupta, Malwa was

1. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XII, Pt. II, p. 105

4. Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, 1896, Vol. I, Part I, p. 66.

3 *Meghaduta*, Purva Megha, Cantos 31, 33.

R. C Majumdar, however, asserts that there is nothing to warrant the belief that is freely expressed; that legendary hero Vikramaditya of Ujjayini is a myth. and that there was no such king during that period But he also agrees that as yet there is no definite evidence of the existence of a king Vikramaditya who defeated the Sakas in 58 B.C. For a fuller discussion on the subject, *see* : The Classical Age, pp. 154—58.

4 R C Majumdar and A. S Altekar, The Vakataka-Gupta Age, pp. 174—181.

5 *Ibid.*, pp 173—74.

6. R. S. Tripathi, History of Ancient India, p. 261.

wrested by the Hunas, under the leadership of Toramana, some time after 484 A. D.[1] On Toramana's death in about 510 A. D., his son Mihirakula, according to his own records, extended his suzerainty over Gwalior. Mihirakula's harsh rule caused a revolt. He was defeated, and ousted from Malwa, by a combination of Indian princes under Narasimha Gupta Baladitya of Magadha and Yashodharman of Mandsaur. Yashodharman erected pillars at Mandsaur recording his victory.

Epigraphic records indicate a period of turmoil and transfer of sovereignty in this region after the disintegration of the Gupta empire. There is definite evidence that Nagendrasena Vakataka of the Deccan extended his supremacy over Malwa probably in the early 6th century A D. So did Yasodharman of Mandsaur, who, according to his epigraphic records, was the sole monarch of north India between 530-540 A. D.[2] But just about this time Yashodharman, after blazing a meteoric brilliance, vanished into darkness.

The Later Guptas and the Kalachuris

After the dismemberment of the Gupta empire, Indore, along with the whole of western Malwa, came under the sway of the Later Guptas. It is difficult to say what relation, if any, they bore to the Imperial Guptas. In Bana's *Harsha-Charita*, Mahasena Gupta of the Later Gupta dynasty is described as the King of Malwa[3]. Mahasena Gupta, however, soon lost hold on Malwa. The Maitraka King Siladitya I of Valabhi conquered a considerable portion of western Malwa.[4]

The Valabhi King had, most probably, been referred to by Hiuen Tsang as Siladitya of Mo-la-po (Western Malwa). This would place the reign of Siladitya about 580 A.D. He was praised by the Chinese pilgrim as a "monarch of great administrative ability and of rare kindness and compassion". He was a patron of Buddhist faith and thus called by his surname Dharmaditya. Malwa was one of the two Kingdoms of India in 690 A.D., "where learning was prized and people were of gentle disposition, liberal education and refined speech".[5]

During the same period occupation of a part of the District of Indore by the Kalachuri rulers is not unlikely. A Charter of the

1. R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar. The Vakataka-Gupta Age, p. 191.
2. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III, p. 145-48.
3. *Harsha-Charita*, Tr. by E. B. Cowell and F. W. Thomas, Canto. 119.
4. The Classical Age, pp. 63 and 74.
5. Thomas Watters, On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India, p. 242.

Kalachuri King Sankargana (C. 575-600 A.D.), found at Abhona in the Nasik District and dated in the year 347 (A.D. 595) was issued from the king's victorious camp at Ujjayini. Thus, Sankargana's territories seem to have comprised among others, parts of Malwa.[1] When the Kalachuri power was crushed by the Chalukya King Mangalesha some time before A.D. 602, Deva Gupta was able to re-establish the Gupta power in Malwa.

The Maukharis of Kanauj came into a protracted conflict with the Later Guptas of Malwa, which ended only when the latter wiped out the Maukhari power, with the help of Shashanika of Bengal, during the reign of Graha-Varman, brother-in-law of Harsha Vardhan of Thaneshwar.[2] Incidentally, it might be mentioned that Yashomati, mother of Harsha-Vardhana, was a Malwa princess and two Malwa princes Madhava Gupta and Kumar Gupta, were employed to wait upon Rajya Vardhan and Harsha-Vardhan.[3]

Deva Gupta is most probably the king who has been referred to in the records of Harsha as a very hostile and wicked king and in the *Harsha-Charita* as the lord of Malwa, who invaded the Maukhari Kingdom, killed his brother-in-law and imprisoned his sister Rajyashri. Rajya Vardhana collected an army of 10,000 horse and routed the Malwa force with ridiculous ease. But he himself was treacherously killed by Shashanika, the king of Gauda and an ally of Deva Gupta. Hiuen Tsang has recorded that during Harsha's rule, Ujjain used to be administered by Brahmana Kings and that the monarchs of Mo-la-po or West Malwa exercised suzerainty over Kheda (Kutch), Anandpura (Ahmedabad) and Saurastra.[4]

Gurjara—Pratiharas

Early in the eighth century A. D., we find Nagabhata I, a Pratihara Chief, ruling over Malwa region. He belonged to a branch of the Gurjara—Pratihara dynasty, whose earliest Kingdom was founded by Harichandra in the Marwar region in Rajasthan about the middle of the sixth century A. D.[5] The branch of the

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1. The Classical Age, p. 195.
2. H. C. Raychaudhury, Op. Cit., p. 605.
3. The Classical Age, p. 74.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 112.
5. Epigraphia India, Vol. XVIII, pp. 87 ff.
   Because of the main settlements of the Gurjaras in Rajasthan, that region was long known as Gurjaratra, a variant of Gujarat, before it came to be predominantly associated with the Rajput dynasties in the early Muslim period. Proceeding from around Mandor in Marwar region, the Gurjara-Pratiharas established a kingdom at Broach and another in Malwa.

family came into prominence in the second quarter of the eighth century A.D., when the Pratihara King Nagabhata I of Avanti withstood the terrible Arab invasion and hurled back the invaders. The credit of saving Western India from the depredations of the Arab invaders belongs to him. He is described in the Gwalior Inscription of the Gurjara King Bhoj as "having crushed the large armies of the powerful Mlechchha King."[1] This triumph must have enhanced power and prestige of Nagabhata, who gradually brought under his sway a large number of states that had been overrun by the Arabs. Nagabhata now occupied the supreme position and his successors were destined to raise the Pratiharas to the highest power and glory.[2]

Nagabhata, however, had to suffer a reverse at the hands of the Rashtrakutas, who were ruling immediately to the south of Malwa. The Rashtrakuta King, Dantidurga (C. A. D. 733-758) is said to have led an expedition into Malwa and proclaimed its conquest by performing *Hiranyagarbha-dana* (a great gift) at Ujjain, in which the lord of Gurjara was made to serve as door-keeper (*pratihara*)[3]. Dantidurga went to the extent of occupying the palace of the vanquished ruler[4]

The next important king of this dynasty was Vatsaraja, son of Devaraja, who is known to have ascended the throne in or before A.D. 778 This is proved by the two Jain works *Kuvlayamala* and Jinasena's *Harivamsa Purana*. He was a powerful ruler, who consolidated his dominion by extensive conquests in northern and eastern India. Vatsaraja even claims to have defeated the king of Gauda or Bengal[5] and carried away the royal umbrellas of its Pala King. Dharmapala. But soon a great calamity fell upon him which deprived him of his great prize. The Rashtrakuta King Dhruva inflicted a crushing defeat upon Vatsaraja who was forced to enter upon the path of misfortune in the centre of Maru. It means that Vatsaraja was compelled to retire to the confines of the Indian desert[6] of Rajasthan. Thus began that triangular struggle

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1. *Ibid.*, pp. 99 and 103.
2. R. C. Majumdar, Op. Cit., p. 267; The Classical Age, p. 155.
3. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVIII, pp. 235 and 252; Indian Antiquary, Vol. XV, p. 138.
4. Archaeological Survey of Western India, Vol. V, p. 87.
5. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VI, p. 248; Indian Antiquary, Vol. XI, p. 157; The Age of Imperial Kanauj, pp. 22-23.
6. R. D. Banerji, Op. Cit., p. 231; R. S. Tripathi, Op. Cit., p. 406.

between the Gurjaras, the Palas and the Rashtrakutas for supremacy in Northern India which was destined to be an important factor in Indian politics for more than a century.

Undaunted by reverses, the next ruler Nagabhata II consolidated the territory, which comprised Marwar, Malwa and North Gujarat. Having secured a base, he entered into the triangular struggle for supremacy in Northern India. In this race the goddess of victory smiled sometimes on the southern and sometime on the central and eastern dynasties. It is generally believed that Nagabhata II defeated the rulers of Andhra, Sindhu, Vidarbha and Kalinga. But the Sirpur Inscription of Amoghavarsha I states that his father, GovindIII, defeated the people of Malwa. After this victory the Rashtrakuta ruler issued his famous "Horseman reverse type of Gadhia" coins.[1] With it the province of Malwa passed into the hands of the Rashtrakutas.[2]

It was during the reign of Mihira Bhoja, grandson of Nagabhata II, that Malwa was recaptured by the Pratihara King, when he overran southern Rajasthan and the tract around Ujjain before A. D. 878.[3] It seems from the Begumra plates that Bhoja had to enter into a conflict with Amoghavarsha's son Krishna II, though neither of them could take advantage from that struggle.[4] He issued a large number of coins which were poor imitations of the Sassanian type.[5]

The Pratapgarh Inscription of Southern Rajasthan gives definite proof that even in the time of Mahendrapala (A. D. 946) Malwa was a part of the Pratihara Empire. But, by the middle of the tenth century A.D., the Pratihara Empire distintegrated. Out of its ruins arose the three powers—the Chauhans of Rajputana, Chaulukyas of Gujarat and Paramaras of Malwa.

The Pratihara line was famous for its able rulers, under whom Kanauj reached the zenith of power, as well as learning and culture, between A.D. 815-940. Malwa, which was a part of their dominion, must have shared this prosperity and religious and cultural resurgence.

The Paramaras

As we come to the Paramara period, we find ourselves on firmer ground owing to the discovery of a number of inscriptions of the

1. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. VIII, Pt. I, p. 70.
2. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VII, p. 207 and Vol. XVIII, p. 105.
3. R. S. Tripathi, Op., Cit., p. 409.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 411.
5. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. VIII, Pt. I, p. 70.

illustrious Paramara Raja Bhoja. The Paramara Kingdom of Malwa, with capital at Dhar, was established shortly before A. D. 812. From then onwards, till the middle of the 13th century, the District was included in the Paramara Kingdom.

The discovery of a copper-plate grant, bearing the Paramara symbol of *Garuda* and the sign manual of Raja Bhoja, by a peasant at Betma,[1] proves beyond doubt, that, after the fall of the Gurjara-Pratihara Empire, Indore region passed under the dynastic rule of the Paramaras. Another plate inscription of Bhoja, found at Depalpur, in Indore, and association of Devapala's name with a big tank at the same place corroborate this fact. It is evident from the various inscriptions that these Paramara rulers were at incessant wars with their contemporary Chalukya, Chedi, Chandella and Yadava rulers.

Tradition[2] represents the Paramaras as the descendants of the hero Paramara, who was created by Vasistha out of the sacred fire-pit at Mount Abu in order to recover Nandini, the cow of plenty, from Visvamitra. They were, thus, *Agnikula* Rajputs and, probably, an off-shoot of the Gurjara clan. In the Harsola grant, on the other hand, the Paramara Kings are represented as "members of the Rashtrakuta race[3]". Probably, this idea is derived out of the historical fact that shortly before 812 A.D. the Rashtrakuta Govinda III wrested Malwa from Pratihara Nagabhatta II and placed it under one of his Paramara follower, Upendra or Krishnaraja. Upendra is the earliest known king of the Paramara dynasty The family lost Malwa when it was re-conquered by the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty and kept in prossession till 946 A. D.[4]

It was Vairisimha II, a descendant of Upendra, who was able to recover Malwa with the help of the Rashtrakutas. The Udaipur *Prasasti* states that "Vairisimha proved by the strength of his sword that Dhara belonged to him." This appears to allude to his acquisition of Dhar, where the Capital was shifted afterwards. His son and successor Siyaka II threw off the Rashtrakuta yoke. He defeated Kottiga in 972 A.D. and founded the independent kingdom of Malwa, bounded by Tapti, the Mukund Durra range, Vidisha and Sabarmati on south, north, east and west, respectively[5].

1. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVIII, p. 320.
2. Indian Antiquary, Vol. XLV, p. 77.
3. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XIX, pp. 236—44; D C. Ganguly, History of the Paramara Dynasty, p. 9.
4. R. C. Majumdar, Op. Cit., p. 294.
5. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. I, pp. 235 and 237.

Munja and Bhoja

Siyak was succeeded by his illustrious son Munja, also known as Utpala and Vakapatiraja II. He assumed the titles *Srivallabha*, *Prithvivallabha* and *Amoghavarsha*. During his reign (*C.* 974-95 A.D.) these boundaries were further extended by his conquests over Kalachuri Yuvaraja Deva II, Mularaja of Anhilpataka, the Guhilas of Medapata, the Hunas of Hunamandala and the Chahamanas of Naddula[1]. According to the Udaipur Inscription he made "the Latas, Karnatas, Cholas and Keralas to bow to his steel"[2]. According to Merutunga, Munja repulsed the Chalukya King Tailapa II's attacks six times but was himself slain in his 7th attempt. His death took place between A.D. 993 and 998. He was a great warrior, an able administrator and a patron of art and learning. His court was graced by poets like Halayudha, Dhanika, Padmagupta and Amitagati. Munja was famous also as a builder of temples and excavator of big tanks[3].

The next king was Sindhuraja who assumed the titles of *Kumaranarayana* and *Navasahasanka*, whose greatest success was that he defeated Chalukya Satyasraya and regained from him all the territories, that Munja had to surrender to Tailapa II His achievements have been immortalised by Padmagupta in the *Navasahasanka-Charita*, which testifies to the success of his arms against a Huna prince, Kalachuris of Tummana or South Kosala and Chalukyas of Lata.

After Sindhuraja the throne of Malwa was occupied by his son, Bhoja (*C.* 1,000—55). His name became a household word in India as a scholar, writer and great patron of scholars and writers. He was, infact, the *beau* ideal of his time in the matter of military heroism, patronage of poetry and fine arts.

From the evidence of the Betma and Banswara grants, it can be inferred that Bhojadeva conquered and occupied Konkana, at least for some time[4] Probably soon after his accession Bhoja invaded the Deccan, to avenge the execution of his uncle, Munja, by Chalukya Tailapa and killed the latter's successor Vikramaditya V.[5]

1 D. C. Ganguly, Op. Cit., pp 50—54.

2. R. S. Tripathi, Op. Cit, p. 180.

3. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, pp. 596-97; C. V. Vaidya, History of Mediaeval Hindu India, Vol. II, p 120.

4 Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XI, p. 181; Vol. III, p. 46.

5. *Ibid.*, Vol XVIII p. 321.

Bhoja's attempt to establish hegemony in the Deccan, however, came to nought shortly before 1019 A. D. The Chalukya Jayasimha (C. 1094—1143 A. D.) retaliated by putting to flight the 'confederacy of Malwa', consisting of Haihaya Gangeya Deva, Rajendra Chola and Bhoja Paramara[1]. The clash between these two powers lasted till 1024 A. D.[2].

Bhoja had to fight incessantly with almost all his neighbours, viz., the Chandellas of Jajhoti, the Kachchhapaghatas of Gwalior, the Rashtrakutas of Kanauj, the Chahamanas of Sakambhari, the Chalukyas of Gujarata, the Kalachuris of Tripuri and the Chalukyas of the Deccan. It brought him glory and credit but little permanent acquisition.

Once Bhoja had to suffer a smashing defeat from the Western Chalukya King Somesvara and, in the later part of his reign, met another disaster which ended his life in a veritable tragedy. The Chalukya King Bhima I of Gujarat formed an alliance with the Kalachuri King Lakshi-Karna. They launched a simultaneous attack on the Paramara Kingdom from the east and the west and sacked the capital. During this unequal war Bhojadeva fell ill and died about 1055 A.D., and his dominion lay prostrate before the combined forces, and was divided between Gujarata and Dahala.

Bhoja was undoubtedly the greatest king of Malwa. He was a profound scholar and established a university at Dhar, where celebrated works were incised on large slabs of stone and were built into the walls of the college halls. It is said that scholars and poets, whom he used to patronize, wrote their works in his name. Bhoja himself was the author of 23 books on varied subjects.[3].

The famous Bhojpur lake in Sehore District of Madhya Pradesh, was excavated by him. The dam of this lake, which was demolished by Hoshang Shah, was a feat of hydraulic engineering. It was the largest and most beautiful lake in India in those days. It is stated in the Udaipur *Prasasti* that he built a large number of temples, most of which were converted into mosques by the later Muslim rulers of Malwa.[4] According to Ferishta twice in a year

1. Indian Antiquary, Vol. V, p. 17.
2. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVIII. p 321, The Struggle for Empire, p. 67.
3. R. D. Banerji, Op. Cit, p. 245.
4. D. C. Ganguli, Op. Cit., p. 121.

Bhoja used to arrange a great feast, which lasted for 40 days and drew a multitude of all celebrated musicians and dancers of the country.[1]

As the Mandhata plates indicate, Bhoja's successor was Jayasimha[2] who sought aid from the Chalukyas of the Deccan in a bid to regain his lost heritage. Prince Vikramaditya who was deputed for this purpose routed Karna and Bhima and drove them away from Malwa. But Jayasimha himself was very shortly attacked and killed by Someshvara II, of the Eastern Chalukya Dynasty. The Parmara kingdom was divided into two, between Someshvara II and his ally Karna of Gujarata.

Udayaditya, a brother or cousin of Bhoja, recovered Malwa after inflicting a crushing defeat on his rivals with the help of Vigraharaja II of Sakambhari. He ruled Malwa in the last decade of the eleventh century.[3] Udayaditya's grandson Yasovarman lost Malwa to the Chalukya king Siddharaja of Gujarata and till 1138 A. D. it remained under the domination of Gujarata. Jayavarman, the next king, recovered Malwa only to lose it to Chalukya Jagadekamalla and Hoysala Narasimha III, who placed one Ballala on its throne. In A.D. 1143, the Chalukya Kumarpala annexed the whole of Malwa to his kingdom. It remained under their possession till 1163, when Vindhyavarman defeated Mularaja, recovered it and made it a strong kingdom before his death in 1193 A. D., inspite of repeated attacks from the Hovasalas and the Yadavas.[4]

After him came Subhatavarman, Arjunavarman and Devapala. During the latter's rule, between 1218—1232 A. D., Malwa was invaded by Sultan Iltutmish. In 1250, when Devapala's son Jaitugi, was reigning, it was raided again by Sultan Balban, the Yadavas and the Baghelas of Gujarat. From then onwards Malwa went into rapid disintegration, the neighbouring powers snatching away big slices from its tottering hold.

After 1283 A. D., the Chahamanas and Jalaluddin Khalji carried on depredations in the Paramara territories.[5] The last Paramara ruler was Mahlak Deva. During his reign, Ala-ud-din despatched in

1. *Ibid.*, p. 122.
2. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. III, p. 46.
3. The Struggle for Empire, p. 68.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 70
5. *Ibid.*, p 72

1305, a select army of 10,000 troops under 'Ain-ul-mulk', governor of Multan, for the subjugation of Malwa. Ain-ul-Mulk inflicted a crushing defeat on the Malwa army led by Raja Mahlak Deva and Koka Pradhan[1], who was slain. The Muslim army besieged the fort of Mandu. Treachery revealed a secret passage to the besiegers, who surprised the garrison at night and took possession of the fort (November 24, 1305).[2] Mahlak Deva fled and took shelter in Mandu but was caught and slain.[3] This victory, the news of which was received with great joy at Delhi, made the Delhi Sultans masters of Ujjain, Mandu, Dhar and Chanderi and other parts of Mawla, including undoubtedly the tract covered by the present Indore District.

Ain-ul-Mulk was appointed the governor of Malwa, and the region came to be known as the Province of Dhar and Ujjain.[4] Ala-ud-din thus established a line of communication between Hindustan and the Deccan through Gwalior, Chanderi, Mandu, Siwana and Ellichpur.[5] The rule of the Khaljis over this tract continued upto the year 1320 A. D., when it passed into the hands of the Tughluq dynasty. Malwa was one of the twenty-three provinces of the vast empire of Muhammad Bin Tughluq.[6]

Muhammad Bin Tughluq (1325—51 A.D.) appointed Aziz Himar governor of Malwa[7]. The latter, according to the strict instructions and orders of the former, literally conducted a horrid slaughter of foreign *Amirs* of Malwa[8]

Malwa, including Indore District, continued to be a Tughluq province till about 1401 A. D. Dilawar Khan Ghuri, the last Tughluq governor of Malwa, welcomed and entertained his Sultan Mahmud Shah in Malwa when the latter sought asylum (A. D. 1399)[9].

1. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 29.
2. *Ibid.* The date of battle is mentioned as December 9 in the Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, p. 111.
3. The Struggle for Empire, p. 72.
4. K. S. Lal, *Khalji Vansa Ka Itihas*, pp. 1!2—165.
5. Mahdi Husain, Tughluq Dynasty, p. 93.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 166.
7. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 79.
8. *Ibid.*
9. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, p. 349.

Sultan Mahmud Tughluq returned to Delhi in A. D. 1401, after the departure of Timur, and shortly after Dilawar, at the instance of his son Alp Khan, declared independence and assumed the paraphernalia of royalty.[1] In 1405, Dilawar Khan died suddenly.[2] Some historians have asserted that he was poisoned by Alp Khan.[3] After the death of his father, Alp Khan assumed the government under the title of Hushang Shah.

In the beginning of 1407 A. D., Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat attacked Malwa. Hushang Shah resisted bravely but was defeated.[4] Muzaffar Shah appointed his own brother Nusrat Khan governor of Malwa and left for Gujarat taking Hushang away with him as a prisoner.[5] Nusrat Khan treated Malwa as a conquered country and was so oppressive and extortive that the army expelled him, and elected Hushang's cousin, Musa Khan, as their ruler. The latter fearing the vengeance of the king of Gujarat established himself at Mandu.[6] Thereupon, Muzaffar sent an army to Malwa which occupied Dhar and restored Hushang to his throne. Some rebels, however, still held out at Mandu under their leader Musa Khan, who subsequently surrendered. Hushang then transferred his capital to Mandu.[7]

The Subah of Malwa, including the Indore District, remained under the rule of Ghuri king Hushang Shah till A. D. 1435. After Hushang's death his son Gazni Khan succeeded him under the name of Muhammad Shah. Within a year, however, Mahmud Khan Khalji, son of Sultan's Chief Minister, resolved on the death of Muhammad Shah and got poison administered to him.[8] In May 1436 A. D., Mahmud Khalji proclaimed himself king; and thus the royal line of the Ghurs was replaced by that of the Khaljis. His career was full of campaigns and although in many of the campaigns

1. Ferishta, History of the Rise of Mahomedan Power in India, Tr. by Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 170. Some scholars believe that he had not assumed royalty. (The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, p 349).
2. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 173. The year of his death, is shown as 1406, in The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, p. 349, Vol. IV, p. 170.
3. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 170.
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 171—172.
5. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 173.
6. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, p. 349.
7. The Delhi Sultanate, pp. 173—174.
8. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 193.

he failed miserably, he was able to extend the boundaries of his kingdom. He introduced the Lunar calendar in Malwa.[1] His justice was so prompt and exact that it frequently happened when a merchant had been plundered during the night in Mandu, he was instantly compensated the loss from the public treasury; and a sum equal to the amount was levied on the police officers whose business it was to trace the robbers, and to protect that part of the city.[2] But Mahmud Khalji was a bigot and not only loved to destroy the images and temples of the Hindus, but also outraged the sentiments in all possible ways.[3]

The Khalji rule in Malwa continued till the year 1531 A. D. The last ruler was Muhammad Shah II, who ascended the throne in A. D. 1511.[4] The main interest during the reign of Mahmud II is the clash between the Hindu and the Muslim nobles. The Rajputs under their leader Medini Rai became a predominant factor in the politics of the region and made their influence felt. Mahmud II in his war of succession solicited help from Medini Rai. The latter rendered valuable assistance in routing Sultan's rivals,[5] and, therefore, acquired supreme influence in the State. He appointed Hindus to the office of trust and responsibility.[6] This supremacy of the Rajputs in the State created jealousy, apprehension and disgust in the minds of Muslim nobles. All tried to raise rebellion and sought help from other Muslim States against the Sultan. During this trying period, Mahmud II continued to receive steadfast support of Rajputs who foiled all attempts of the Muslim nobles. Mahmud subsequently, however, felt restive under the rising influence of Rajputs. When Mahmud found himself to be too weak to check their hegemony he fled to Gujarat in 1517 A. D.[7]

Soon after Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat, who had sheltered Mahmud, invaded Malwa. Medini Rai went to seek help from Maharana Sangh[8]. In his absence Mandu fell in the hands of the invading army. Mahmud was restored on the throne in 1518 A.D.

1. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 181.
2. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 234.
3. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 181
4. *Ibid.*, 182.
5. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 250—251.
6. R. C. Majumdar, An Advanced History of India, Pt. II, p. 280.
7. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 259-260.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 260.

The combined army of Maharana Sanga and Medini Rai humbled Mahmud in the following year but he was generously allowed by the Maharana to retain his possessions.[1].

During the reign of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, Malwa was again raided and occupied by the Gujarat army. This brought an end to the Khalji rule. Bahadur appointed Mallu Khan as the governor of Malwa and Muslim nobles to various offices and returned to Gujarat.[2] Thus, in early years of Bahadur Shah's reign the District formed a part of the Province of Gujarat.

In 1539, pressed by the Mughals under Humayun, Bahadur Shah made his way from Gujarat to Mandu.[3] Humayun followed him and Bahadur fled from Malwa, leaving Malwa termporarily under the Mughal occupation.

After the departure of Humayun, Bahadur Shah, however, re-occupied Malwa and appointed Mallu Khan in Mandu and Miran Muhammad Shah Asifi to the over-all charge of Malwa[4]. After the death of Bahadur Shah in 1536-37 A. D. certain feuds of succession arose. Ultimately, Mallu Khan became the ruler of Malwa with the title of Quadir Shah.[5] While Quadir Shah was still busy in consolidating the kingdom of Malwa, he had to face the annoyance of Shershah. Shershah desired Quadir Shah's cooperation in ousting the Mughals, which the latter declined. Consequently, Sher Shah headed towards Malwa. Quadir Shah moved from Ujjain to Sarangpur and submitted in person to Sher Shah Malwa was thus subjugated by Sher Shah without shedding blood.[6] One night Quadir Shah fled towards Gujarat dreading his life. Sher Shah then appointed Shujat Khan over Handia and Satwas, and Haji Khan and Junaid Khan over Mandu and Dhar. Some futile attempts were made by Quadir Shah to regain Malwa but in vain.

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1. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 341.
2. *Ibid*
4. Upendra Nath Day, Mediaeval Malwa, p. 329.
4. Upendra Nath Day, Mediaeval Malwa. p. 329.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 331.
6. *Ibid.*, pp. 332-34.

On Sher Shah's death on 22 May 1545, Shujat Khan was appointed as governor of Malwa after some break.[1] Shujat Khan made fresh arrangements for the administration of Malwa and placed Daulat Khan Ajiyala in Ujjain and its territories.[2] Shujat Khan managed the government well and Malwa witnessed some peace under him. He died in the year 1555. His death was immediately followed by a scramble for power among his sons. Miyan Bayazid proved more energetic and ambitious. He suddenly attacked Daulat Khan, his rival brother at Ujjain and killed him. Miyan Bayazid now assumed royalty and took the title of Baz Bahadur Shah.[3]

Early in 1561 Akbar planned the conquest of Malwa which Abul Fazl described as one of the most prosperous parts of India, and badly administered by Baz Bahadur.[4] Baz Bahadur had shown martial activity in his early career. But later on he became deeply engrossed in poetry, music, wine and the company of women and became indifferent to the kingdom. He filled his harem with a large number of charming courtesans. The renowned Roopmati was the most notable among them. The deterioration in administration caused dissatisfaction among Baz Bahadur's officers and troops.

On the pretext of deplorable condition Malwa was invaded on[5] 12 March, 1561. The Mughal army marched upto Sarangpur without facing any opposition. Baz Bahadur, who resided at Sarangpur, immediately came out to oppose the Mughal army. They faced each other at the distance of two or three *kos*.[6] On 29 March 1561, Mughals made a surprising attack in which Baz Bahadur was defeated and forced to flee towards Burhanpur.[7]

Baz Bahadur had left instructions to his palace guards, before leaving for the battlefield, that if he was defeated they were to kill

1. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 273.
2. Upendra Nath Day, Op. Cit., p. 336
3. *Ibid*., p. 337.
4. Akbar Nama, Tr. by Beveridge, Vol. II, p. 136.
5. *Ibid*., pp. 207-208.
6. *Ibid*., p. 210.
7. Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Tr. by B. De., Vol. II, p. 252; A. L. Shrivastava, Akbar the Great, Vol. I, p. 55.

all the female inmates of his harem.[1] When the news of his defeat reached the servants, they started killing the inmates, but before they could complete their task the victorious Mughal army entered the city and took possession of the palace. All his goods, treasures and remaining harem including Rani Roopmati, fell into the hands of Mughal general Adam khan.[2]

Adam Khan and Pir Muhammad, the heartless generals, celebrated their triumph by committing horrible cruelties on the helpless people of Malwa. On the day of their victory captive men, women and children were brought in crowds before the two leaders and slaughtered indiscriminately. The historian Badayuni, who was an eye-witness of this ghastly spectacle, says that Pir brushed aside protests and did not spare even Shaikhs and Sayyids.[3] However, Adam Khan's attempts to possess Rani Roopmati ended in failure when she took poison, preferring death to dishonour.[4]

Adam Khan was appointed as Governor of Malwa.[5] When the governor's "sensualty and tyranny had rendered him obnoxious to all" he was removed by Akbar and was replaced by Pir Muhammad Khan, who was till then the principal assistant to Governor. He displayed great activity in clearing the country of the adherents of Baz Bahadur, the Malwa king in exile. He besieged and captured Bijagarh and put the whole garrison to the sword. As Baz Bahadur had taken refuge in Khandesh and was causing trouble on the southern frontiers of Malwa, he invaded that country and penetrated as far as Burhanpur.[6] Mubarak II of Khandesh and Baz Bahadur appealed for aid to Tufat Khan, the actual ruler of Berar, and on his joining them fell upon Pir Muhammad, dispersed his troops and forced him to flee towards Mandu.[7]

As Pir Muhammad was crossing the Narmada his horse was overturned in the river by a camel and he was drowned. Thus "he went to fire by way of water, and the sighs of the orphans, of the

1. In Malwa it had become a regular practice for the Muslims who had adopted the Rajput practice of *Jauhar* in this form. Akbar Nama, Vol. II p. 213.
2. Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol II, p. 253.
3. Badayuni, Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, Tr. by W. H. Lowe, Vol. II, pp. 42-43.
4. Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. II, p. 253.
5. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, p. 80.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 82.
7. *Ibid.*

weak, and of the captives".[1] The pursuit continued and the Mughal army was forced to flee to Agra. Thus, Baz Bahadur recovered Malwa for a short time. Akbar again sent his army to capture Malwa. Baz Bahadur now fled to Chitor. Abdulla Khan occupied Malwa and re-established the Mughal rule with headquarters at Mandu, the capital city of Malwa.[2] The imperial servants went to Ujjain, Sarangpur and other fiefs and opened out the trappings of repose.[3]

Abdullah Khan, though an efficient administrator, proved to be grasping and rebellious.[4] Akbar, therefore, resolved to suppress him and started from Agra on 1 July, 1564 for making an example of the rebellious governor.[5] Proceeding *via* Gwalior, Khirar and Sarangpur Akbar reached Ujjain and from there Dhar, where he learnt that Abdullah Khan, who was at Mandu, had fled towards Lawani, seven miles from Mandu. In the evening of 5th August the Emperor reached Lawani. On 6th a battle was fought between the rebels and the advanced troops of Akbar's army near the village of Bagh. Abdullah Khan was finally defeated and he fled towards Gujarat.[6] Akbar then returned to Mandu where he arrived on the 10th August. He stayed there for nearly a month to set the administration of Malwa in order. He appointed Quara (Kara) Bahadur Khan the governor of Malwa.[7] He was followed by Shihab-ud-din Khan and Qutb-ud-din Khan in that august office.[8]

Thus, Malwa was finally annexed to the Mughal Empire. In the administrative organisation of Akbar, the *Subah* of Malwa contained 12 *Sarkars*. The present Depalpur and Sawer tahsils of the Indore District are shown therein as *mahals* of Ujjain *Sarkar*. So also Betma, on Indore Dhar road, is shown as a *mahal* of the *Sarkar* of Mandu. The *Sarkar* of Ujjain contained 10 *mahals* and paid a revenue of 43, 827, 960 *Dams* and contributed 3,250 horsemen and 11, 170 infantry to the Imperial Army. Out of the totals,

1 Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, Vol. II, p. 47.
2. Akbar Nama, Vol II, pp. 260 261.
3. *Ibid.*
4. A. L. Shrivastava, Op. Cit, Vol. I, p 94.
5 *Ibid.*
6. Akbar Nama, Vol. II, pp. 349-50.
7. Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, Vol. II, p. 68.
8. Akbar Nama, Vol. II, pp. 403, 484 and 488.

Depalpur contributed 6,000,000 *Dams*, 500 horse and 1,000 infantry, while Sawer contributed 2,418, 375 *Dams*, 150 horsemen and 400 infantry.

The *Sarkar* of Mandu contained 16 *mahals* and paid a revenue of 13,788,994 *Dams* and contributed 1,180 horsemen and 2,526 infantry. Out of this, Betma paid 656,556 *Dams* and contributed 60 horsemen and 100 infantry.[1]

Subsequently, due to its strategic and geographical situation, Malwa *Subah* became the Mughal base for the expeditions against the kingdoms of Berar, Ahmadnagar, Khandesh and Deccan. In 1599 Akbar began his march towards Burhanpur by way of Depalpur and Dhar.[2]

During the reign of Jahangir, Mandu continued to be an important seat of administration.

In later period, during the days of rebellion of Prince Shah Jahan and that of Khan Jahan Lodi, the Malwa region was treaded by rival forces. Bhils of Malwa region tried to revolt against the Mughal authority in about 1632 A. D.[3] Another minor insurrection of Gonds and Bhils in Malwa required the concentration of considerable forces in April 1643. However, early in the following year it was suppressed.[4]

During the days of war of succession in the last years of Sahajahan's rule, the region of Malwa including the District of Indore, was the scene of stormy marches and herculian preparations for the contest by prince Aurangzeb Two armies were despatched from Agra to Malwa, one to oust Murad from Gujarat, and the other, under Jaswant Singh, to check the advance of Aurangzeb from the Deccan. Aurangzeb set out from Burhanpur on 20th March, 1658, crossed the Narmada on April 3, and was joined by Murad near Depalpur on April 14. In February 1658 Jaswant Singh had arrived at Ujjain, and in the absence of information regarding the movement of the two princes stopped there to watch the course of events.[5] Here a Brahman named Kavi Rav brought to Jaswant

1. Ain-i-Akbari, Tr by H. S. Jarret, Vol. II, pp. 195, 198 and 206.
2. Akbar Nama, Vol. III, p. 767.
3. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, p. 192.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 201.
5. B. P. Saksena, History of Shah Jahan of Dihli, pp. 327-328; J. N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzib, Vol. II, pp. 291 and 348.

Singh a letter from Aurangzeb advising him to give up opposition and return peacefully to Jodhpur.[1] Aurangzeb ultimately overcame all opposition and acquired throne in 1658.

During Aurangzeb's reign the province of Malwa continued to enjoy a place of great importance due to its central position and richness in important agricultural products like those of opium, sugar-cane, betel-leaf, etc. Important routes connecting northern India with the Deccan also passed through this region.[2] Malwa continued to enjoy peace and uneventful administration till nearly the end of 17th century.[3].

The Maratha Incursions

Malwa has been a link between North India and South India from time immemorial. All the important military routes to the Deccan passed through this region.[4] Therefore, on the decline of the Mughal rule, Malwa became a hunting ground of the Marathas in the 18th century. In January 1703, the Marathas crossed the Narmada and raided up to the environs of Ujjain.[5] "The path thus opened was never again closed till at last in the middle of the 18th century Malwa passed into regular Maratha possession."[6] After this they continued to make raids on Malwa often till they succeeded in establishing their authority over the province.

In April 1715 the Marathas, under Kanhoji Bhonsle and Dabhade, crossed the Narmada at the Akbarpur ferry and kept on wandering near about Mandu, Dharampuri and Maheshwar collecting even *Chauth* from a village Khojalun in Mandu pargana. A small band of three or four thousand horsemen moved on northwards to Depalpur. They burnt the town of Depalpur and went within four miles of Ujjain. Just then another horde of 12,000 strong crossed the Narmada at Barwaha ford on April 5, 1715.[7] They devastated Barwaha and proceeding to the north, demanded

1. B. P. Saksena, Op. Cit., p. 328.
2. J. N. Sarkar, Op. Cit., Vol. V, p. 380.
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 381-82.
4. H. N. Sinha, Rise of the Peshwas, p. 105
5. J. N. Sarkar, Op. Cit., Vol. V, pp. 382-83.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 382.
7. V. G Dighe, Peshwa Baji Rao I and Maratha Expansion, p. 90.

Chauth from the *Amil* of Kampel, 24 miles south-east of Indore City. The *Amil* fled to Ujjain. Nandlal Chaudhury (better known as Nandlal Mandloi) and others agreed to pay *Chauth* to the Marathas and requested them not to plunder and burn the villages. Some Persian letters of the Mandloi daftar (Indore) show that Nandlal had paid about Rs. 25,000 by way of *Chauth* to the Marathas[1].

In the same year Jai Singh, the Governor of Malwa, and his deputy, Rupram Dhabai, proceeded from Bhilsa towards Ujjain with a large force to drive the Marathas out of the Province. On learning this the Marathas began to withdraw southwards. Jai Singh too moved southwards and reached Kampel on 8th May, 1715. There he received a letter from Anup Singh, zamindar of Pilsud, 19 miles east of Maheshwar, saying that the Marathas were in regular flight and would ford the Narmada at the Pilsud ferry. Encouraged by the news Jai Singh, accompanied by Budh Singh Hada, Chhatrasal Bundela and others, decided to pursue the Marathas. On May 10 the Marathas were surprised by the Imperialist army. In the battle which continued for full four hours, the Marathas were routed and they fled to the Pilsud hills, about six miles away from the battle-field. Jai Singh continued the pursuit relentlessly. On the following day his armies reached the place where the Marathas were encamped. Afraid to face the Mughal army again, they left behind their wounded men, all the cattle and booty which they had gathered in Malwa during the last few months and fled away.[2] But Jai Singh's success proved temporary and when he was recalled soon after, the Marathas renewed their attacks.[3]

Early next year, in 1716, the Marathas invaded Malwa. A Maratha force crossed the Narmada at the Donkalia ford, pushed northwards and reached the village of Karnavad. Then they moved towards Depalpur, plundering and ravaging the villages on the way.[4] The following year they raided Kampel and Dewas and took away 7,000 blankets. Again, in March 1718, Santaji Bhonsle invaded Malwa but was defeated by the Imperial Army.

1. Sardesai Commemoration Volume, p. 66.
2. *Ibid.*
3. G. S. Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, Vol. II, p. 37.
4. Sardesai Commemoration Volume, pp. 68-69.

On the death of Balaji Vishwanath in 1720, his son Baji Rao I was invested with the office of the Peshwa. He possessed the head to plan and the hand to execute. His policy of aggression, therefore, set Maratha policy for the conquest of Malwa as a first step to striking at the trunk of the decadent Mughal Empire. Thus, in December, 1723, the Peshwa decided to invade Malwa with a large force accompanied by his lieutenants Udaji Pawar, Malhar Rao Holkar and Ranoji Sindhia.[1] He left Satara on 27 January 1724, crossed the Narmada at Akbarpur ferry on 8 May and went to Raja Sabal Singh of Barwaha.[2] At this time the Nizam, while returning from Delhi, met the Peshwa at Nalchha on 18 May, 1724, and made him profuse promises.[3] He won over the Peshwa to his cause by acceding to his demand of collecting *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi* in the six *Subhas* of the Deccan.[4] The Peshwa then recrossed the Narmada and returned to the Deccan leaving "Udaji Pawar at Dhar, Malhar Rao at Indore, and Ranoji Sindhia at Ujjain, as his deputies to realize the annual contributions.'[5]

The raids of the Marathas in Malwa since 1720 were personally guided by the Peshwa and the footing of the Marathas in the province was becoming stronger. They had established good relations with Nandlal Mandloi. He held the key to the province, for he was in charge of the fords on the Narmada.[6] He helped the Marathas substantially and agreed to pay the dues in the province. It is said that he "held the hearts of all the chiefs (Sardars) of Malwa in the clutches of his hand."[7] The Maratha push in Malwa, however, continued and the Peshwa granted the right to collect *Mokasa* dues in Malwa even in 1725. In 1726 Shahu assigned the dues from Gujarat and Malwa to Udaji Pawar.

In 1727 Malhar Rao Holkar received his first grant of five *mahals* in the province.[8] The appointment of Holkar was intended to check the growing power of Udaji Pawar, whose activities were gradually expanding.[9] In October, 1728 a formidable force of the

1. H. N. Sinha, Op. Cit., p. 99.
2. Selections from Peshwa Daftar, Vol. XXX, pp. 268-69
3. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. II, p. 78.
4. Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission (1945), Vol. XVII, pp. 204-05.
5. H. N. Sinha, Op. Cit., p. 99.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 135.
7. C. K. Srinivasan, Baji Rao I—The Great Peshwa, p. 61.
8. V. V. Thakur, *Holkarshahichya Itihasanchi Sadhanen*, Vol. I, p. 7.
9. Raghubir Sinh, Malwa in Transition, pp. 161—62.

Marathas, consisting of Udaji Pawar, Ranoji Sindhia and Malhar Rao Holkar, advanced from the Deccan under the command of Chimnaji Appa, the brother of the Peshwa. They inflicted a severe defeat on the Imperial Army at the battle of Amjhera (November 29, 1728) in which both Girdhar Bahadur, the Governor of Malwa, and his cousin, Daya Bahadur, lost their lives[1]. The effect of this victory on the fortune of Malwa was also very great.[2] The Marathas then laid siege on Ujjain but had to retire soon on account of the vigilance of Bhawani Ram, the younger brother of Daya Bahadur, who had assumed the control of the Province after the death of his cousin, Girdhar Bahadur, at the battle-field of Amjhera.[3] After abandoning the siege, they spread everywhere demanding their dues in the povince.[4] Holkar and Pawar were confirmed in their grants on 16 September, 1729. Soon after the rains they crossed the Narmada at Barwaha, plundered and devastated the district of Dharampuri and captured the fort of Mandu in November, 1729. But peace was soon made and Mandu was handed back to Jai Singh in January, 1730.[5] Jai Singh, after his appointment as the Governor of Malwa in November, 1729, realised that the only policy that could succeed in these circumstances was the policy of appeasement.[6] He, therefore, opened negotiations with Raja Shahu to bring about a lasting settlement and an enduring peace.[7]. But before the completion of peace negotiations, a change took place in the imperial politics and Jai Singh was replaced by Muhammad Khan Bangash as the governor of Malwa (19 September, 1730). Soon after, the Peshwa asked Holkar to go to Malwa again[8].

During the years 1730-31, some important changes took place in the Maratha command. Holkar was appointed to the supreme command in Malwa on 3 October, 1730. He was also granted a *saranjam* of 74 *parganas* in Malwa. On 20 October, 1731 Ranoji

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1. *Ibid*, pp. 164 and 199—207.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 165.
3. *Ibid*, p 167. For details. *see*: Proceedings, Indian History Congress, 1947, pp. 375—85.
4. Selections from the Peshwa Daftar, Vol. XXX, pp. 284—87.
5. Raghubir Sinh, Op. Cit., pp. 174-75; V. G. Dighe, Op. Cit., p. 102.
6. Selections from the Peshwa Daftar, Vol. XIII, No. 10.
7. V. G. Dighe, Op. Cit., p 103.
8. Selections from the Peshwa Daftar, Vol. X, No. 66.

Sindhia was associated with Malhar Rao in the affairs of Malwa and they were authorised to make settlements with the Chiefs and Zamindars of the province[1]. In the dues collected from Malwa, Holkar's share was fixed at 35 per cent.[2]

Holkar with his forces entered the province and summoned defeat on the Imperial Army at the battle of Amjhera (November December, 1730).[3] Bangash also reached Sarangpur on 15 January, 1731. Holkar attempted to surprise the Mughal forces at Sarangpur, but the attempt failed.[4] The governor relieved Shahjahanpur (Shajapur) on 17 January and occupied Ujjain three days later. Holkar had failed to do much at Ujjain and fell back in the direction of Dhar. Here he was engaged by the Mughal troops and was forced to evacuate his out-posts at Dhar. Depalpur and Mandleshwar.[5] The Mughal forces gained success on account of the presence of most of the Maratha forces in Gujarat.[6]

Ranoji Sindhia was granted in 1731 an equal share with Holkar in the dues realised in the province. Holkar also received some additional grants outside Malwa for his efforts in the province. On 3 November 1731, the affairs of Malwa were entrusted to Holkar and Sindhia by the Peshwa. He, moreover, gave them his seal for all the affairs of the province. Tejkaran, son of late Nandlal, was accepted by the Peshwa as the Mandloi of Kampel.[7]

During the rainy season of 1732 Baji Rao effected a kind of working division of the districts of Malwa between Sindhia, Holkar and the three Pawar Chiefs by a solemn document dated 29th July, 1732. Earlier through a letter dated 22nd June, 1732 Baji Rao I granted Malhar Rao two-fifths of the territory of Prant Malwa for the maintenance of his army. This territory in all consisted of twenty-eight and a half parganas, including Indore, Depalpur and Betma.[8]

This settlement practically laid the foundation of all the Maratha States in Malwa, viz., those ruled by Holkar (Indore), Sindhia (Gwalior), Anand Rao Pawar (Dhar) and the two Pawar

1 *Ibid.*, Vol. XXX, pp 300 and 304--06

2 Raghubir Sinh, Op Cit., p 275

3 *Ibid.*, p. 213.

4 William Irvine, Later Mughals, Vol. II, p. 250

5. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1878, p. 310.

6. V G. Dighe, Op. Cit., p 110

7. Raghubir Sinh, Op. Cit., p. 218.

8 G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit. Vol. II, pp. 142-43; V V. Thakur. Op. Cit, Vol. I, pp. 16-17.

brothers. Tukoji (Dewas Senior) and Jiwaji (Dewas Junior).[1] At the request of Jai Singh, the Emperor appointed Baji Rao I as the deputy governor of Malwa in 1736 and Jai Singh continued to be the nominal governor of the province. "This was in fact, though not in form, a cession of the province."[2]

In the beginning the grants in Malwa were renewed every year with slight modifications. But on 20th January, 1734, Holkar was signally honoured by a grant in perpetuity to his family. He was given some lands in the Deccan and the district of Maheshwar along with nine villages of Indore District. These *Khasgi* lands in Malwa were to yield a sum of rupees 2, 63,000 per annum and the amount was not included in the *Saranjam* of Holkar. This grant of *Khasgi* lands to the Holkar family marked the beginning of the Indore State.[3] The other lands held by Holkar in lieu of his services in Malwa were termed as *daulatshahi*. This management of the province continued to be prevalent till Malhar Rao's death in the year 1766.[4]

The news of the Nizam's march to Delhi from the Deccan in 1737 had its effect on Malwa. The Zamindars of Indore and surrounding territory refused to pay *Chauth* to the Maratha agents. Yar Muhammad Khan of Bhopal also declined to pay the remaining dues to the Marathas.[5] No sooner had the forces of the Nizam left Sironj than the Nawab once again promised to pay up the remaining dues.

The Emperor then removed Jai Singh from the governorship and the Peshwa from the deputy-governorship and appointed Gaziuddin Khan, the eldest son of the Nizam, as the governor of Malwa and Agra.[6] "This was, however, done on paper, but to assume the governorship of Malwa in practice, the Nizam and his son had to measure their strength with the Marathas."[7] In October 1737, the Peshwa and his generals arrived in Malwa with a very large army of over one lakh men. The Imperial Army also arrived in Bhopal to drive the Marathas out of the Province.

1. Raghubir Sinh, Op. Cit., pp 226.
2. J. N. Sarkar, Fall of the Mughal Empire, Vol. I. pp. 270-71.
3. Raghubir Sinh, Op. Cit., p. 277
4. Selections from the Peshwa Daftar, Vol. XXX, p. 305; Vol. XXII, No. 82.
5. *Ibid.*, Vol XV, Nos. 27, 40 and 42.
6. William Irvine, Later Mughals, Vol. II, pp. 300—02.
7. Raghubir Sinh, Op. Cit., p. 253.

After a series of skirmishes, the Nizam decided to make peace with the Peshwa through Ayamal, the Dewan of Jai Singh. The peace terms were settled and on 7th January, 1738, the Nizam signed the convention at Duraha Sarai.[1]

Soon after the Nizam sent all the Rajas, landholders and other nobles of the Province to wait upon the Peshwa in ceremony.[2] The victory of Bhopal established the Maratha sovereignty over Malwa and all the territories between the rivers Chambal and Narmada.[3] The ratification of the convention was, however, delayed upto the year 1741, due to the invasion of Nadir Shah of Persia and the untimely death of Baji Rao I on 10 May, 1740.[4]

Balaji Rao was invested with the robes of his office on the 25th June, 1740 at Satara. He was determined to settle the affairs of Malwa once for all. He, therefore, ordered Sindhia, Holkar, and other Maratha generals to proceed to Malwa. In March, 1741, the Peshwa, too, started from Poona at the head of a strong army. In May he reached Dholpur and met Sawai Jai Singh on the 11th of the same month.[5] It was agreed that Jai Singh would procure the imperial *farman* for Malwa within six months. Soon a *farman* was issued by the Mughal Emperor granting him the *Naib-Subahdari* (Deputy governorship) of Malwa. Later, another *farman* was issued by which the whole management of the *Subah* of Malwa was entrusted to the Peshwa, including the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of the province.[6] For the due fulfilment of the terms undertaken by the Peshwa, the Maratha generals Ranoji Sindhia, Malhar Rao Holkar, Yashwant Rao Pawar and Pilaji Jadhav gave the Mughal Emperor a guarantee in writing on 21st April, 1743.[7] Thus "the year 1741 marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Malwa."[8] With the cession of Malwa to the Marathas by the Emperor ended the Mughal Maratha conflict and the Marathas became its sole masters. Holkar took immediate steps to consolidate his holdings in the province.

During the following few years an important event was the struggle of the Bundelas against the Marathas. Sindhia and Holkar

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 261-62.
2. William Irvine, Op. Cit., Vol II, p. 306
3. C. K. Srinivasan, Op. Cit. p. 100
4. Raghubir Sinh, Op. Cit., pp. 262-63 and 266
5. Selections from the Peshwa Daftar, Vol XXI, No. 2.
6. Raghubir Sinh, Op. Cit., p 269; G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. II, p. 202
7. J. N. Sarkar, Fall of the Mughal Empire, Vol. I. p. 278; G. S. Sardesai Op. Cit., Vol. II, p. 203
8. Raghubir Sinh, Op Cit., p. 271.

had to go there to handle the situation personally. They left Malwa in the charge of Laxman Pant, Govind Ballal and Dada Mahadeo, who tried to bring the province under their control.[1]

Raghunath Rao, the younger brother of the Peshwa, on his way to north India, passed through Malwa in 1753. Near Maheshwar he was joined by Malhar Rao with a Maratha force. Then the Maratha forces moved by way of Indore and Ujjain to Mukund-Durrah and crossed the Chambal on 13th November, 1753. In March, 1757 it was rumoured that Abdali would attack Malwa making Agra as his headquarters. The Peshwa, therefore, ordered Holkar and Raghunath Rao, to go to the border of Malwa to oppose him.[2] They reached Indore on 14th February, 1757. But Abdali retired to Kabul in Apirl 1757 and the Maratha forces returned after settling the affairs of Delhi. At this juncture Holkar met Sindhia to remove the misunderstandings which had long existed between them. He then returned to Indore in 1758, where he fell ill. After his recovery, he went to Poona to clear up certain misunderstandings from the mind of the Peshwa and returned to Malwa, 'reinstated in trust and power'.[3]

The Maratha army was defeated severely by Abdali on the battle field of Panipat on 14th January, 1761. The defeat was a disaster of the first magnitude. The Maratha Confederacy was to all intents and purposes split up into various dominions. An entire generation of Maratha leaders was cut off at one stroke on the battle-field of Panipat. Malhar Rao was not slow to perceive the disaster that was about to overtake the Maratha forces. He, therefore, left the field early in the day. Thus, he saved himself from the catastrophe and retired with some amount of order.[4]

On his return from Panipat Holkar made attempts to recover the Maratha prestige not only in Malwa but in the whole of North India. He was now put in supreme control and "by his indefatigable energy turned the table against all the enemies of Maratha rule".[5] He recouped himself at Gwalior for some time and gathered together a large Maratha army. He then went to Indore for restoring his authority in Malwa. He found that the administration had broken down and the officials were becoming disloyal.[6]

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 294-95
2. J. N. Sarkar, Fall of the Mughal Empire, Vol II, p. 98.
3. *Ibid.*, p 139
4. G. B. Malleson, An Historical Sketch of The Native States of India. pp. 178-79.
5. Raghubir Sinh, Op. Cit., p. 310
6. J. N. Sarkar, Fall of the Mughal Empire, Vol. II, pp. 370-71.

From being the son of a small peasant proprietor, Malhar Rao had now become the holder of vast territories, with an income of over Rs. 60 lakhs per year. Death, however, overtook him suddenly on 26th May, 1766[1] at Alampur where a cenotaph stands to his memory. Malhar Rao was primarily a soldier. His courage was unsurpassed and he was unrivalled leader of the Maratha horse. His generosity was proverbial and when pleased with a soldier's gallantry he would often exclaim, "Fill his shield with rupees."

Malhar Rao's only son, named Khande Rao, had already been killed by a cannon-ball from the fort during the siege of the fort of Kumbher, eleven miles north-east of Bharatpur, on 17 March, 1754.[2] Therefore, on Malhar Rao Holkar's death, Male Rao, the son of Khande Rao, succeeded to the gaddi of Holkar. But Male Rao who developed signs of insanity did not long survive his grandfather. He died within a year of his succession, on March 27, 1767. His mother, Ahilya Bai, then herself assumed the powers of the head of the State and appointed Tukoji Holkar, a trusted officer of Malhar Rao, as the commander of her army.[3]

Ahilya Bai

In March 1767 Raghunath Rao, the brother of the late Peshwa Balaji Rao, arrived in south Malwa and learning that Male Rao had died on the 27th of that month, decided to turn the occasion to his own selfish ends, by seizing the wealth of Holkar, on the pretext that the State was now heirless and deserved to be confiscated. But Ahilya Bai, the spirited daughter-in law of Malhar Rao Holkar, was not to be easily cowed down. Raghunath Rao under the evil advice of Gangadhar Chandrachud, the Dewan, and Chinto Vithal ordered an attack upon Indore. Ahalya Bai prepared to defend the city against the attack and received full sympathy from all the Maratha captains in Raghunath Rao's camp. The latter saved his face by calling upon Ahilya Bai for a condolence visit. The question of selecting an heir for the State was also referred to by the lady to the Peshwa Madhav Rao and the reply from him turned the scale completely in her favour[4]. She also won support of Mahadji Sindhia.

1. Raghubir Sinh, Op. Cit., p. 318. Indore State Gazetteers, both of 1908 and 1931 ,give the date as 20 May, 1766.
2. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. II, p. 377.
3. Kincaid and Parasnis, A History of the Maratha People, Vol. III, p. 99.
4. Malcolm, A Memoir of Central India, Vol. I. pp. 160—62; G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. II, pp. 508-09.

Ahilya Bai now assumed personal charge of the administration. Tukoji Holkar commanded the army of Holkar in the field and discharged such duties as from her sex, Ahilya Bai was unable to perform. Tukoji, on his selection paid a *nazar* of Rs. 15.5 lakhs to the Peshwa, and received a *Khilat* in return as a token of his recognition as the heir to the house of Holkar. Tukoji never forgot for a moment his original sense of obligation to her benefactress, Ahilya Bai. During her life time, he served her loyally and dutifully and invariably referred to her all matters of importance.[1] However, Tukoji Rao principally performed only the duties of a Commander-in-Chief of the Holkar forces, and participated in various expeditions from time to time. In 1792 he introduced European tactics and discipline among his troops. Four battalions were thus raised and placed under the charge of a Frenchman, Dudrenec.[2]

Ahilya Bai died on 13th August 1795, at an advanced age of 60. She ruled over the territories of Holkar family for 30 years with an exceptional ability and wisdom. Her administration has been praised by unbiassed observers. Paying tributes to this venerable lady, Sir John Malcolm draws an extraordinary picture of Ahilya Bai : "She was a female without vanity, a bigot without intolerance; a mind imbued with the deepest superstition, yet receiving no impressions except what promoted the happiness of those under its influence; a being exercising, in the most active and able manner, despotic power, not merely with sincere humility, but under the severest moral restraint that a strict conscience could impose on human action; and all this combined with the greatest indulgence for the weakness and faults of others".[3] Indore grew from a village to a wealthy city during her rule[4].

Now the aged Tukoji, took over the administration and strove to administer the territories of Holkar family according to her example. But Tukoji's health was failing, and he too passed away in his camp at Poona on 15th August, 1797[5]. The death of Tukoji Rao proved disastrous to the fortunes of the Holkar dynasty as it marked the commencement of a prolonged strife for securing the *gaddi* among his four sons. Kashi Rao and Malhar Rao were his two legitimate

1. Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 142.
2. G B. Malleson, Op. Cit., p. 182; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. V, p. 368.
3. Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 194.
4. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. V, p. 369.
5. Poona Residency Correspondence, Vol. II, Letter No. 257.

sons while Yashwant Rao (Jaswant Rao) and Vithoji were the illegitimate ones.

Kashi Rao

Kashi Rao was an idiot and a man of weak intellect. Malhar Rao, his younger brother, was also very defective in wisdom, conduct or prudence.[1] Malhar Rao, Vithoji and Yashwant Rao were brave but, with no one to control and direct their energies for a good cause, proved an evil to the family.[2] Tukoji had transferred his succession to Kashi Rao even during the life time of Ahilya Bai. This was also confirmed by the Peshwa, on the request of Tukoji Rao, on 29th January, 1797.[3] He was, therefore, called from Poona to Maheshwar when Ahilya Bai was seriously ill in 1795[4]. Although Kashi Rao was the legal heir to the *gaddi* of Holkar, he was unfit to manage the affairs of the State. The other three brothers conspired to form a common bond and came out openly to overthrow Kashi Rao. Daulat Rao Sindhia took immediate measures either to capture Malhar Rao, the leader of the Holkar Party, or put him to death in an action if that appeared possible. On 14 September, 1797, he was attacked in an unguarded state and killed along with a few of his comrades.[5] Vithoji and Yashwant Rao, managed to escape from Poona. Yashwant Rao, fleeing from Poona, had sought refuge with the Bhonsla, the Raja of Nagpur. There he was made prisoner by the Bhonsla at the instance of Daulat Rao Sindhia and the Peshwa[6]. Vithoji fled to Kolhapur and turned himself a freebooter and made depredations in the territories of the Peshwa.[7] He was, however, captured and brought before the Peshwa in chains and met with a tragic end. He was tied to the feet of an elephant and dragged about in the palace compound and killed with horrid cruelty. Baji Rao II and his minister Balaji Kunjar gloated over his sufferings from the terrace above. His dead body was exhibited for full twenty four hours before the funeral rites. This event took place on 15th of April, 1801[8]. For this act Yashwant Rao never forgave the Peshwa.

1 *Ibid.*
2. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 330
3 Poona Residency Correspondence, Vol. II, Letter No. 256.
4 *Ibid.*, Letter Nos 257 and 258
5 Somerset Playne, Indian States, p. 84.
6. J. Talboys Wheeler, Summary of Affairs of the Mahratta States, p 90; G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 364
7. Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., p. 84.
8. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. V, p. 372; G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 366-67.

Yashwant Rao I

Yashwant Rao managed to escape from the custody of Nagpur Raja and wandered through the wild regions of the Tapti and the Narmada[1]. Here he picked up Lala Bhawani Shankar, a faithful servant and adviser, who accompanied him in all his troubles.[2]

Yashwant Rao collected a couple of hundred Bhil followers and commenced raiding north Khandesh (Sultanpur and Nandurbar).[3] On learning that his brother Kashi Rao was marching against him, he crossed the Narmada and fled to Dhar via Barwani. Here he was given asylum for some time by Anand Rao Pawar, the ruler of Dhar.[4] But soon Anand Rao Pawar was compelled by the Sindhia to expel Yashwant Rao from his territories[5], but by this time he had raised a large force composed of Bhils, Afghans and Pindaris.[6]

Yashwant Rao then proceeded to Depalpur and took possession of it from Kashi Rao's troops. Appreciating the weakness of his position, Yashwant Rao declared that he was championing Khande Rao, the posthumous son of Malhar Rao, as the rightful heir to the Holkar State. He declared open war against his brother Kashi Rao and freely laid his hands on the Sindhia's territory in Malwa.[7] He was joined by most of the old servants of the Holkar's house. Above all he was joined by Amir Khan, later the Nawab of Tonk, with a large following[8] and Wazir Husain of Sarangpur.

He captured the large treasure of Ahilya Bai, preserved at Maheshwar, and conducted a relentless war against the Sindhia[9] in Malwa. At this time Dudrenec was persuaded by Amir Khan to go over to Yashwant Rao. He joined Yashwant Rao with his forces and was given Rampura in jagir for the support of his troops.[10] During 1800 01 Yashwant Rao worked havoc in Malwa with his phenomenal activity.

1. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 364.
2. Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I. p. 198.
3. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, 364.
4. G. S Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 364; Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p 199.
5. Grant Duff, A History of the Mahrattas, Vol. III, pp. 194-95; Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., p. 87.
6. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 364.
7. Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., p. 87; Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, pp. 201-2.
8. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol III, p. 368; J. Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit., p. 91.
9. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 365.
10. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. III, p. 28; G. B. Malleson, Op. Cit., p. 183.

Daulat Rao Sindhia left Poona in December 1800 and marched northward to meet Yashwant Rao but he took a long time to reach the Narmada. In the meanwhile, Yashwant Rao inflicted a severe defeat on Sindhia's force at Ujjain on 2 July 1801. He plundered Ujjain and carried away all the wealth he could collect by exacting a heavy contribution from the city.[1] This victory enormously increased Yashwant Rao's prestige. In the summer months of 1801 Yashwant Rao was occupied in devastating the territories of Sindhia. "The theatre of war extended from the southern bank of the Narmada to Indore and Ujjain in the north.".[2] Intense fighting continued for four months with fearful slaughter of men and devastation of the whole region.

Sindhia was in a revengeful mood. Galled by the defeat at Ujjain, he wanted to retrieve his position. He advanced with a large force against Indore. He was joined by Sarje Rao Ghatge with 10,000 horse and 5 battalions of Sutherland. Sindhia's forces, thus, consisted of 12 battalions and over 20,000 horse. Yashwant Rao returned to the defence of Indore some days before Ghatge and encamped near Bijalpur, a village three miles south of Indore, close to which the latter had taken post.[3] Holkar was assisted by Bhawani Shankar Bakshi and Amir Khan and had a force of 10 battalions of infantry, 5000 Rohillas, 27,000 horse and 98 guns For inexplicable reasons, he was deserted by all his European Officers. On the night of 13 October, Holkar changed ground to the north, putting Indore between himself and the enemy and taking a post behind a deep ravine, which he covered with his guns. Early on the morning of 14th Sutherland began his attack, moving rapidly with his 12 battalions. At about 3 O' Clock in the afternoon, he threw his forces into the ravines and inspite of a murderous fire from the whole of Holkar's artillery carried the position. Amir Khan rushed to Holkar's assistance. But Amir Khan's horse was shot under him and his men, thinking he was killed, fled. By sun-set the defeat had become a rout and Holkar fled to Jam Ghat in the fastnesses of the Vindhyas, leaving all his guns and baggage in the hands of Sindhia.[4] Sindhia wreaked terrible vengeance on the city of Indore for the havoc that Holkar had perpetrated upon the city of Ujjain the previous year[5]. The palace of Indore was de-

1. M. W. Burway, Life of Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar II, pp. 85-86; G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p 366
2. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 367.
3. H. Compton, The Military Adventurers of Hindustan, pp. 254—256; Prinsep, Life of Amir Khan, Book IV, Ch. I
4. Prinsep, Op. Cit., pp. 140-44; J. Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit., p. 92.
5. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p 368.

molished and the town was looted.[1] "Between four and five thousand persons are said to have perished, and the remainder who fled saved no property".[2] Sarje Rao Ghatge practised every form of atrocity on the inhabitants so the wells of the city were filled with the bodies of women who had committed suicide to escape dishonour.[3] Yashwant Rao, however, moved away northwards, looted the town of Ratlam and passing into Rajputana sacked the shrine of Nathdwara.[4]

Later, Yashwant Rao returned southward in the direction of Poona, plundering as he went. He defeated the combined forces of Sindhia and Baji Rao Peshwa on 25 October, 1802 in the battle of Poona.[5] It had far-reaching consequences. The Maratha empire was shaken to its foundation by this defeat. It further led to the disintegration of the Maratha Confederacy and to the establishment of the supremacy of the British power in India.[6] The Peshwa left the capital and sought the protection of the British. His flight "left the Government of the Maratha State in the hands of Yashwant Rao Holkar".[7]

On 31 December, 1802 Baji Rao II. concluded the Treaty of Bassein with the British. As a result of this treaty "what was till then a Sindhia-Holkar struggle, was now transformed into a British-Maratha trial of strength".[8] Soon after the conclusion of this treaty, General Arthur Wellesley forced Holkar to yield his supremacy and to retire to Malwa with his forces. The Treaty of Bassein had estranged Sindhia, Bhonsla and Holkar from the Peshwa, as they felt that the destruction of the Maratha empire lay in it.[9] Sindhia and Bhonsla entered into a league to fight with the British. They invited Yashwant Rao too to join the confederacy, on the promise that his demands would be satisfied.

Sindhia made over to Yashwant Rao Holkar his nephew Khande Rao and his daughter Bhima Bai, ceded all the ancient possessions of the Holkars in Malwa, and promised to recognise his rights in Northern India. Yashwant Rao Holkar agreed to join the

1 Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., p. 87
2 Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 219
3 Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 25.
4. James Tod, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol I, p. 424.
5 G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol III. pp. 374-75; C. U. Aitchison, A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. 153.
6. Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, January, 1925; J. Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit., p. 94.
7. Kincaid and Parasnis, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 194.
8. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 383.
9 Alfred Lyall, The Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India. p. 253
10. G. S Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III. p. 402.

confederacy, and at first showed sings of carrying out his inter tions, but later suddenly retired across the Narmada to Indore du to the deceitful conduct of Daulat Rao Sindhia. On 16 July, 180 General Wellesley wrote to Holkar requesting him to continue i peace with the East India Company[1]. This letter had the desire effect, and he did not join Sindhia against the British[2].

All this time Yashwant Rao was growing aggressive in th north. Consequently, in 1804, Yashwant Rao forced a collisio with the British Power, which is, perhaps, "the most remarkabl in the history of our Indian Wars"[3]. He had by this time secure from the Mughal Emperor the title of *Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajesh war Alijah Bahadur*, which gave him a prominent position among the rulers of India.[4]

After the treaties of Surji-Anjangaon and Devgaon with Sindhia and Bhonsle, respectively, the British opened negotiation with Yashwant Rao Holkar. But Yashwant Rao's profession of friendship towards the British was only superficial. He, in fact sent special messages to several chiefs calling upon them to join him in a coalition against the British One of such letters reache the hands of Lord Lake. The British, thus, were convinced tha Holkar was playing a double game[5] Lord Lake in January 180 entered into negotiations with Holkar. The latter demanded among others, the right to collect *Chauth* as his ancestors had done and the cession of 12 districts between the Ganga and the Jamuna and Bundelkhand

While these negotiations were pending, General Wellesley received a letter from Holkar, making demands for the cession of certain districts in the Deccan. Yashwant Rao's terms, however were not accepted and the negotiations fell through. On 16 April orders were sent to Generals Lake and Wellesley to attack Holkar It was at this time that Holkar's British Officers Vickars, Todd and Ryan, desirous of taking advantage of Lord Wellesley's Proclama tion, were executed at Nahar Magra (The Tiger's Hill) near Udaipur for refusing to fight against their countrymen. In July and August he gained a signal success over Monson's detachment but was defeated at Delhi in October, 1804 and Dig was taken by Lake on December 13th Soon after Yashwant Rao's ally, Raja of

1. *Ibid.*, p. 403.
2. Poona Residency Correspondence, Vol. IX, pp 201-02
3. Sutherland's Sketches, p. 68.
4. Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., p 87.
5. G S. Sardesai, Op. Cit, Vol. III, p. 428.

Bharatpur, sued for peace inspite of his amazing success, and consequently, Yashwant Rao had to retreat from there. In August 1804, Yashwant Rao's principal forts in Malwa as well as Indore had already been captured by the British. So Yashwant Rao now became a fugitive and ultimately had to retreat into Mewar. He again entered Northern India after the rains of 1805 but was closely followed by Lord Lake. He was disappointed in his expectations of securing assistance from the Sikhs, who remained neutral and contented themselves with mediating on Yashwant Rao's behalf. The protracted hostilities had exhausted the resources of both the parties and thus paved the way for the opening of peace negotiations.

Driven at length to extreme distress, he sent Shaikh Habibullah and Bala Ram Seth as his agents to Lord Lake's camp on the banks of the Beas river to sue for peace[1]. A treaty was concluded on 24 December, 1805, which is known as the Treaty of Rajpur Ghat. The Treaty was duly ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 6 January, 1806. By this Treaty Holkar renounced all right and title to the districts of Tonk, Rampura, Bundi and other places north of the Bundi hills. The British agreed to refrain from interference with the possessions of Holkar, south of the Chambal and restored certain forts and districts in the Deccan. Holkar also agreed to entertain no Europeans in his service, without the consent of the British Government[2]. In February, 1806 Sir George Barlow added declaratory articles to the Treaty under which the relinquished territories and captured fortresses were restored to Holkar and the allied Rajas were left at his mercy[3]. After the conclusion of the Treaty, Holkar returned from the Punjab via Rajasthan where he exacted Rs. 18 lacs from the Raja of Jaipur in addition to similar exactions from other States.[4] Yashwant Rao reached Indore, declaring that he had saved his ancestral State.

Yashwant Rao Holkar had numerous troubles with his troops after the Treaty of Rajpur Ghat. They frequently mutinied for want of pay. On one occasion he was forced to hand over his young nephew Khande Rao as a pledge for the payment of arrears, to the mutinous troops. They proclaimed the child as the head of the house of Holkar and latter immediately refused obedience to Yashwant Rao. But Holkar soon paid off the arrears from the sum

1. Selections from the Nagpur Residency Records, Vol. I, pp. 450-53; Grant Duff, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 308.
2. C U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., Vol. IV, Pt. I, pp. 167-69: Selections from the Nagpur Residency Records, Vol. I, pp. 450—67.
3. C. U. Aitchison. Op. Cit., Vol. IV, Pt. I, pp. 169-170.
4. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 436.

which he had exacted from the Raja of Jaipur and secured the child[1]. Khande Rao, however, soon died of cholera at Shahpur, near Kotah, on 22nd February, 1807 at the age of ten[2]. Some writers allege that the death of Khande Rao was brought about by Yashwant Rao himself[3]. But this fact does not appear to be borne out by evidence[4]. Two years later Yashwant Rao's elder brother Kashi Rao was killed in a scuffle near Bijagad[5].

Yashwant Rao's restless spirit would not allow him to take to peaceful life[6]. The war with the British had brought home to him the necessity of having a large train of artillery. He, therefore, opened a gun-factory at Bhanpura and exerted himself day and night in the manufacture of cannon through excessive heat which affected his brain[7]. He also indulged freely in strong drinks to brace his spirits. With the result, some time in October, 1808 he was seized with a fit of insanity and was, therefore, placed under restraint.[8] He lingered in that condition for two years and at last died at Bhanpura on 28th October, 1811[9] where a beautiful *Chhatri* stands to preserve his memory.

On Yashwant Rao becoming insane, the administration of the State devolved on his Minister Bala Ram Seth, who had been Holkar's agent in concluding the treaty of Rajpur Ghat. He was, however, entirely under the influence of Tulsa Bai, a favourite concubine of Yashwant Rao. She was a woman of great beauty, superior education, most fascinating manners and considerable talents. "Her disposition, however, was cruel, violent, and vindictive, and her conduct dissolute. Such was the woman who for nearly ten years controlled the destinies of the house of Holkar".[10] Before her husband's death, she adopted as his heir Malhar Rao, an illegitimate son by another concubine Keshri Bai.[11]

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1. M. W. Burway, Op. Cit., pp. 109-110: Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, pp. 242-243.
2. Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., pp. 89-90; Poona Residency Correspondence, Vol. XI, Letter No. 221, p. 329.
3. Grant Duff, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 319, The Cambridge History of India, Vol V, p. 376; Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 243.
4. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 438.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*, p. 437.
7. *Ibid.*; Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, pp. 246-47
8. Selections from the Nagpur Residency Records, Vol. II, pp. 551 and 556; Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., p. 90.
9. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 437. Grant Duff and John Malcom give the date of his death as 20 October, 1811.
10. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 29.
11. Grant Duff, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 321.

Tulsa Bai now conducted the administration in the name of Malhar Rao. His succession was universally recognized. The British Government stated that the succession required no recognition from the Emperor of Delhi, although Malhar Rao may retain the titles that were conferred upon his late father by the Emperor of Delhi.[1] Tulsa Bai was assisted by her favourite Ganpat Rao and his associate Tatya Jog. She also secured the co-operation of the old servants of the State and her husband's Muslim colleagues, Amir Khan and Gafur Khan and neighbouring friend Zalim Singh of Kotah.[2] The Court of Holkar continued to remain encamped in the vicinity of Gangdhar, which had been leased out to Zalim Singh.

However, as stated before, Tulsa Bai was a capricious woman, and therefore administration fell into confusion. Amir Khan soon departed for Rajputana and left as his agent Gafur Khan, afterwards Nawab of Jaora, to watch the affairs in the Holkar's Court. He thus kept his hold on the military through his agent and brother-in-law Gafur Khan.[3] A breach soon occurred between the Regent Tulsa Bai and the Minister, Bala Ram Seth, who compelled her to seek shelter in the strong hold of Gangdhar with the young prince[4]. But that very night Bala Ram Seth was called to her presence, and was cruelly murdered by her orders. This murder aroused the indignation of Gafur Khan and the Muhammadan leaders in the service of the Holkar State. As a result of ensuing action Tulsa Bai had to fly from Gangdhar with the young prince and Ganpat Rao, her treasurer and paramour, to the fort of Alot, a place sixteen miles south-west of Gangdhar.[5] Now the authority of Bala Ram devolved upon Tatya Jog

In October 1813 Lord Hastings arrived in India and found the political conditions in India quite unsettled. Secret negotiations were going on among the Maratha Princes for the revival of the Maratha Confederacy, but to no avail. Though the position of the Peshwa still commanded a real respect from the Maratha princes, they did not trust the man who now filled the office of the Peshwa. "Baji Rao's messages were received with seeming readiness and loyalty which was only skin-deep".[6]

1. Selections from the Nagpur Residency Records, Vol. II, pp. 563-64.
2. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p 438 and 483; Grant Duff, Op. Cit., Vol. III, pp. 321-22.
3. M. S. Mehta, Lord Hastings and the Indian States, pp. 8—11.
4. Mill and Wilson, History of British India, Vol. VIII, p. 122; M. W. Burway, Op. Cit., p. 117.
5. Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, pp. 297—303.
6. M. S. Mehta, Op. Cit., p. 94.

Hence, on 1st February, 1814 Earl of Moira (Hastings) wrote "I see around me the elements of a war more general than any which we have hitherto encountered in India".[1] Later he again noted, "The settlement of Central India is necessary for the safety and stability of our Empire".[2] That was a task before him, urgent and indivisible, and he desired resources of his Government to be applied to carry it out. The British Government was fearful about secret negotiations going on among the Maratha princes themselves and their possible attempt for the revival of the Maratha Confederacy. Their plans were, therefore, directed to round up not only the Pindaris but also all anti-British elements that were abetting them.

"The Pindari War was only a grand British plan for extinguishing all vestiges of the Maratha power and establishing unquestioned British superemacy throughout India".[3] Thus, the Pindari and the last Anglo-Maratha wars were connected indissolubly. They, in fact, formed complements of one and the same objective, with which the Maratha Princes identified themselves. "The Pindari distubances were the occasion, rather than the cause of the inevitable revolution, which was to shatter the policy of non-intervention, and to establish British supremacy in the heart of the Empire, as it had already, under the same stress of self-defence, been consolidated in the south".[4]

The state of affairs in Central India had come to a crisis. "The tranquillisation of Central India, the restoration of order and good government in Malwa and Rajputana were considered by the Earl of Moira to be as indispensable for the happiness and prosperity of the native states as for the safety and advantage of the British possessions".[5]

Lord Hastings was also well aware of the fact that the pride as well as the propensities of Sindhia, Holkar and Amir Khan would induce those chiefs to resist the annihilation of the Pindaris. They were bound to the Pindaris by specific engagements as well as by common feelings. The Pindaris had also received jagirs from Sindhia and Holkar as retainers for their allegiance. There was consequently reason to expect that they might attempt to shield the Pindaris. The Maratha princes were alarmed by the war-like preparations of Lord Moira against the Pindaris and believed that all the preparations of the British were directed against themselves.

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1. Private Journal of the Marquis of Hastings, Vol. I, p. 47.
2. Lord Hasting's Minute of 1st December, 1815, Home Miscellaneous Series, Vol. 603, para 270.
3. G S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 483.
4. William Lee-Warner, The Native States of India, p. 109.
5. Mill and Wilson, Op. Cit., Vol. VIII, p. 141.

Though Tulsa Bai was inclined to make a common cause with the Peshwa, yet a *vakil* was sent to the British Resident at Delhi, to assure him of the friendly dispositions of the Holkar Court.[1] John Malcolm had arrived at Talen on 26 November, 1817, with the third division of the army of the Deccan. He then reached Agar on 4th December and learnt from Captain Tod at Kotah that the intention of the army of Holkar was decidedly hostile. The reception of Cheetu at the Holkar's Court was also a proof of the intentions of the ruling party at his darbar.[2] By this time Thomas Hislop had also arrived at Ujjain with the first division of the Deccan army.

Lord Hastings had in mind a plan to conclude a treaty with Holkar similar to that effected with Sindhia a few days back. He, however, desired detaching Amir Khan from his dependency upon Holkar, "and procuring the acknowledgement of his independent sovereignty over such districts as might be in his actual possession".[3] In view of this plan, a letter had already been sent to Tulsa Bai by Mr. Metcalfe, the Resident at Delhi. On 15th November, Tulsa Bai wrote back offering to place herself and the young Maharaja Malhar Rao under the British protection. Captain Tod was, therefore, instructed to open a communication with Holkar. It was also believed that Tulsa Bai desired to get rid of the Pathan party which possessed the real power and controlled the soldiery.[4] It was, therefore, thought that "the negotiations were expected to yield results satisfactory to the Br tish interests".[5]

Soon afterwards, however, the news of the Peshwa's hostilities against the British was received. The military leaders of the Holkar's Court were in favour of supporting the Peshwa, and fighting the British as their common enemy.[6] The important military leaders of Holkar's army were Gafur Khan, Roshan Beg, Ramdin and Roshan Khan. Roshan Beg was at the head of the disciplined regiments and Ramdin commanded the cavalry, then considered to be the best in the service of any princely State.[7] These military leaders knew very well that the acceptance of the British offer would lead to the annihilation of their power and disbanding of the licentious soldiery. They were, moreover, encouraged by the

1. *Ibid.*, p. 200; J. Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit., p. 231.
2. Prinsep, History of the Political and Military Transactions in India, Vol. II, p. 121.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 122.
4. M. S. Mehta, Op. Cit., p. 114; Mill and Wilson, Op. Cit., Vol. VIII, p. 201
5. M. S Mehta, Op. Cit., p. 114.
6. History of the Political and Military Transactions in India, Vol. II, p. 123; G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 484.
7. The Life and Correspondence of Major-General Sir John-Malcolm, Vol. II, p. 202; G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 484.

arrival of a considerable sum of money from the Peshwa and by the promises of more in near future. They therefore, urged a recourse to hostilities and compelled Tulsa Bai to approve the movement of the army towards the south.[1]

Tatya Jog was accused of being favourable to conclude a treaty with the British and was, therefore, removed from his office on 24th November, and placed under restraint.[2] The military leaders commenced their march from Rampura southward. It was their intention to reach Mahidpur and then on to Indore from where they were to proceed onward to the Narmada, cross the river at Maheshwar, and join the Peshwa's army for further action.[3]

The strength of Holkar's army before the battle of Mahidpur was estimated at about 10,000 infantry, 15,000 horse, and 100 field guns. This strength was independent of Pindaris, Sebundies, and garrisons.[4] The Holkar's army had by this time proceeded towards Mahidpur on the bank of the river Sipra.

Malcolm also received information that the Maratha army proposed to make their stand at Mahidpur. He, therefore, joined Thomas Hislop at Ujjain on 12th of December, with the third division of the army of the Deccan. They halted there for two days and on 14 December marched northward, along the high road to Mahidpur. They recrossed the river Sipra on the evening of that day and took up their position at a place called Gunnye. The British troops waited there for the purpose of giving effect to the negotiations with Holkar's Court[5]. The Darbar even deputed three *vakils* namely, Behraun Bapoo, Mir Zafar Ali, and Yashwant Rao to the British Camp. They were received by Malcolm on 15th December. Malcolm demanded that the Holkar should enter into specific agreement with the British Government. He also promised to make arrangement for an advance of money to liquidate the balance due to the troops, provided they complied with the conditions of the British Government.[6]

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1 G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, 481. The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, Vol. II, pp. 195-96

2 The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, Vol II, p. 195; Grant Duff, Op. Cit, Vol. III, p. 460

3 History of the Political & Military Transactions in India, Vol. II, pp 123-24

4. Malcolm, Op. Cit, Vol. II, p. 229. It is said that Holkar's army consisted of 27,940 men and 107 guns (Valentine Blacker, Memoirs of the Operations of the British Army in India during the Mahratta War of 1817, 1818 and 1819, p. 15).

5. The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, Vol. II pp 197-98; History of the Political and Military Transactions in India. Vol II, p. 125; Valentine Blacker, Op. Cit., pp. 140-41

6. The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, Vol. II, pp. 199-200.

Negotiations continued in an uncertain state for some days. The two armies were all the while lying within fourteen miles of each other. The Holkar's army was at Mahidpur, while Thomas Hislop was at Punbehar, a little to the north of Ujjain.[1] Malcolm finding that no results were coming forth in these communications, the Maratha *Vakils* were dismissed from the British Camp on 19th December, 1817.[2]

In the meanwhile Amir Khan, the principal supporter of Holkar State, had accepted a British offer of payment of the arrears of his troops, "and an arrangement was authorised for reorganising a considerable portion of the force by taking it into British pay".[3] He signed a Treaty on 9th November 1817. The British Government granted him the Nawabship of Tonk. Thus Amir Khan, a powerful chief, was converted into a peaceful ally of the British and his desertion proved symbolic.[4]

Tragic end of Tulsa Bai

The Military leaders of Holkar were suspicious of the designs of the Regent, Tulsa Bai, and her minister Ganpat Rao. They believed that Tulsa Bai and her advisers were willing to throw themselves upon British protection.[5] They, therefore, determined "to counteract the pacific projects of the Bai and her ministers".[6] On the evening of the 10th of December, 1817, they seized Tulsa Bai and her minister, Ganpat Rao, and placed them in close confinement. The young Maharaja Malhar Rao Holkar was also put under strict guard. The military leaders decided to punish the Regent with the penalty of death. Accordingly, Tulsa Bai was taken from her tent on 20th December, late in the night, and carried to the banks of the river Sipra at Mahidpur, about 30 miles north of Ujjain. There she was publicly beheaded and her body was thrown into the river.[7]

Tulsa Bai was under thirty years of age when she was murdered. "She was a woman of engaging manners, persuasive eloquence, and

1. History of the Political and Military Transactions in India, Vol. II, p. 125.
2. The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, Vol. II, p 200, Valentine Blacker, Op. Cit., p 142.
3. Mill and Wilson, Op. Cit., Vol VIII, p 181.
4. M S. Mehta, Op. Cit., pp. 107-08
5. The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, Vol. II, pp. 200-201.
6. Mill and Wilson, Op. Cit., Vol. VIII, p 201.
7. *Ibid*

quick intelligence, but she was profligate, vindictive and cruel, and excited the fears and contempt of those with whom she was connected in the administration of the government. Her death was little heeded, and still less lamented"[1].

Now no further doubt remained about the hostilities of the Holkar's Government and the dismissal of the Maratha *Vakils* from the British Camp was the signal for the inevitable encounter. The military commanders, Gafur Khan, Roshan Beg, Suddet-ud-din, Ram Din and Roshan Khan "bound themselves by an oath of fidelity to each other, and professing to act under the orders of the young Malhar Rao Holkar, prepared with great gallantry and some skill to encounter the British army".[2] On the day of Tulsa Bai's murder the British army advanced towards Mahidpur and encamped at Hurneah. They were now within seven miles of Holkar's camp.

On the morning of 21st December, the British army, leaving its baggage at the village of Dhuletia, advanced along the road which led to Mahidpur. The Holkar's troops were discovered carefully drawn up in lines on the opposite bank of the Sipra. "They could hardly have been in a finer position, for the river well nigh encircled them"[3]. They were drawn up in two lines, with a range of batteries, mounting seventy guns in their front.[4]

The British army then moved to the river where a single ford, which was about 800 yards from the line of infantry, was found for crossing the river.[5] The river was crossed without much loss, but as soon as the troops emerged from the ravines, a heavy cannonade was opened upon them from Holkar's long line of wellserved guns, from which they suffered severely. They, however, soon took up their position for a general attack. The charge was led by Malcolm and Hislop, and a deadly battle ensued, lasting from mid-day till 3 O' clock. The British troops gained a decisive victory.[6] The British losses amounted to 174 killed, and 604 wounded. Holkar's army lost nearly 3,000 men.[7]

1. *Ibid.*, p. 202.
2. *Ibid.*
3. The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm. Vol. II, p. 204
4. Grant Duff, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p 462.
5. *Ibid.*
6. The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm. Vol. II, pp. 212-15.
7. *Ibid*, pp. 222-24.

Young Malhar Rao Holkar was present in the action, seated on an elephant, and is said to have exhibited the hereditary gallantry of his house. When he saw his troops fly he burst into tears.[1] His sister Bhima Bai, a widow of 20 years, also showed great valour during the action. She rode at the head of her corps of cavalry on a fine horse.[2] The gunners cooly served their guns to the last moment, all being sabred or bayonetted at their posts. Holkar lost the entire camp with 63 guns and a large magazine to the British.

The battle of Mahidpur was lost through the treachery of Gafur Khan. "The gallantry and military tactics of the British generals would not have succeeded in gainning the battle of Mahidpur had they not been helped by a traitor in the camp of Halkar."[3] Lutfullah has also written in his Autobiography that the battle was lost only due to the treachery of Gafur Khan, "who played the part of a traitor to his master, and deserted the field of battle with the force under his command, just at the moment when the English were on the point of losing the battle through the loyal and gallant exertions of Roshan Beg, the Captin General of Holkar's artillery".[4]

Malhar Rao was then carried off to Alot by his troops. Ganpat Rao and Tatya Jog also escaped and reached Alot. Tatya Jog received the office of minister from Keshri Bai, the mother of young Malhar Rao, who was acknowledged as Regent after the murder of Tulsa Bai.[5]

The fugitives were pursued by Malcolm through Sitamau to Mandsaur, where he reached on 5th December, 1818. Two bodies of Holkar's infantry, however, effected their retreat and fled across the Chambal river. One of these, under Roshan Beg and Roshan Khan, made its way to Rampura. Here they were attacked by General Brown on 10th January, 1818, and dispersed. Several other principal *Sardars* were either killed or taken prisoners. The other body of infantry under Ram Din, made several attempts to raise an insurrection in the vicinity of Indore, where he had held authority, but all these were frustrated by the activities of the British troops. The body then made its way to the Deccan, and joined the Peshwa Baji Rao at Kopergaon.[6] Bhima Bai, the

1. Malcolm, Op Cit., Vol I, p. 319.
2. G. S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 485.
3. B. D. Basu, Rise of the Christian Power in India, p. 726.
4. *Ibid.*
5. Mill and Wilson, Op. Cit, Vol VIII, p 203; Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 320
6. History of the Political and Military Transactions in India, Vol. II, pp. 138-39.

daughter of Yashwant Rao I, had collected a body of troops in the neighbourhood of Dhar to oppose the British but finally surrendered herself to William Keir on 10th February, 1818, and was conducted to Rampura.

The battle of Mahidpur proved disastrous for the Maratha fortunes. Sir Henry Durand wrote, "After the battle of Mehidpur, not only the Peshwa's but the real influence of the Mahratta States of Holkar and Scindia, were dissolved and replaced by British supremacy"[1].

This decisive action put young Maharaja in the hands of the British. There was nothing left for him but to sue for peace. Tatya Jog was sent to the British camp at Mandsaur on the 1st of January, 1818. Malcolm put forward harsh conditions. Tatya Jog pleaded that Holkar's loss in territory to the British, to Amir Khan and to Zalim Singh was far too great. But all his entreaties proved to be futile[2] Ultimately, the Treaty of Mandsaur was signed on 6 January, 1818 and ratified by the Governor-General on 17th January.

The Treaty revised the relations between the British and Holkar. A decade before, the British had to conclude a treaty with Holkar on such terms as were most favourable to the ruler of Holkar's house. By this Treaty, however, "the former position of equality between the two became one of subsidiary and subordinate alliance".[3]

By the Treaty of Mandsaur Holkar agreed to recognise Amir Khan as an independent Chief, all claims to Rajputana Chiefs were abandoned, and a Resident was appointed at Inore. He also ceded four parganas to Raja Zalim Singh of Kota and all the Holkar territory north of Bundi and South of the Satpura hills to the British Government. Holkar was bound down to receive a British force in his territory to maintain internal tranquillity. He agreed to discharge his superfluous troops, and to maintain a contingent of 3,000 horse to co operate with the British troops, when required. He had to submit all foreign disputes to British arbitration and to abstain from any communication with any other State except with the knowledge and consent of the British Resident. It was also provided in the Treaty that the British Government would not permit the Peshwa to exercise any soverign rights or power over

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1. B. D. Basu, Op. Cit., p. 726.
2. M. S. Mehta, Op. Cit., p. 116.
3. *Ibid.*

Maharaja Malhar Rao Holkar and his descendants.[1] Holkar had to sacrifice a revenue of about 10 lakhs of rupees per year in order to effect the arrangements made with the Pathan leaders Amir Khan and Gafur Khan under the terms of the Treaty of 1818.[2]

In accordance with the conditions laid down in the 7th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur, a Cantonment was founded by John Malcolm, in 1818, at Mhow, a place 15 miles south-west of Indore. This Cantonment remained the headquarters of Malcolm till 1821, for which period he held general, political and military charge of Central India.[3]

In the 12th article of the Treaty it was provided that Gafur Khan should retain the Parganas of Malhargarh, Tal, Mundawa, Barod, Jaora and Sunjeet, held on the tenure of military service as a hereditary fief. Holkar also agreed to grant to Gafur Khan the tribute of Piploda, with the *sayar* of the whole.

Thus the British created a new principality of Jaora in Malwa, by guaranteeing to Gafur Khan, Amir Khan's brother in-law and his Agent at Holkar's Court, the independent possession of the territory which he held in Jagir from Holkar, and thus became the first Nawab of Jaora.[4] The creation of the two Muslim States of Tonk and Jaora by "the dismemberment of Ameer Khan, and the establishment of Ghuloor Khan in a guaranteed Jageer from the possessions of the Holkar family, have had the effect of introducing a counterpoise to the predominant influence of the Hindoos in this particular part of India".[5]

The capital of the State, which had hitherto been either at Maheshwar (1766-1797) or Bhanpura (1798-1817), was now permanently transferred to Indore. "This city, within the short space of three years (1818-21), changed from a desolate town to a flourishing capital".[6] Indore began to grow as a centre of commerce and industries owing to its increasing wealth and population. Tatya Jog was appointed the minister. He effected a regular settlement of the land revenue, and inaugurated a new era of commercial

1. C. U Aitchison, Op. Cit., Vol. IV, Pt. I, pp. 170-74.
2. History of the Political and Military Transactions in India, Vol. II, p. 399.
3. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 433.
4. C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. 172.
5. History of the Political and Military Transactions in India; Vol. II, p. 399.
6. Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. II, p. 239.

advance. Malhar Rao Holkar took little or no interest in the State affairs. The army of Holkar was reduced considerably. A certain number of men were selected to from the contingent force of 3,000, required by the 11th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaūr and sent to Mahidpur.[1] A small number of men were retained at Indore for escort and police work.

Insurrections and Disturbances

Two serious insurrections broke out in 1819 which were the source of some trouble to the State, and 'retarded the settlement of the country'.[2] One of these was headed by Krishna Kunwar, who impersonated as the deceased Malhar Rao, the brother of Yashwant Rao Holkar. He was supported by a body of mercenaries and Arabs and kept the field for a few months. But active measures were promptly adopted and the insurrection was suppressed by the Mahidpur Contingent before it had attained maturity. Krishna Kunwar fled to Kota but was captured and brought to Indore. After a short period, he was released as not likely to be again dangerous to the State.[3]

The second insurrection was led by Hari Rao Holkar, a cousin of Malhar Rao. But Hari Rao soon realised the folly of his enterprise and threw himself on the mercy of his cousin. The young Raja was disposed to pardon him, but was prevailed upon by Tatya Jog to confine him at Maheshwar.[4]

In February 1826 the British Government entered into an agreement with Holkar's Government as well as with other States in Malwa by which cultivation of poppy was to be limited while the British Government retained the exclusive right of purchasing all opium grown in the Holkar territories, except a fixed quantity retained for local consumption.[5] This agreement, however, proved an entire failure. The monopoly was, therefore, abandoned in 1829, and a transit duty was levied on all opium leaving Central India.[6]

1. M. W. Burway, Op. Cit., p. 129.
2. G. B. Malleson, Op. Cit., p. 190.
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 190-91.
5. For details of this engagement, *see*: C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., Vol. IV, Pt 1, pp. 174—76.
6. Sutherland's Sketches, p. 70.

In April, 1826 the able minister Tatya Jog died. His death was a sad blow to the State. He was succeeded by Raoji Trimbak as the Minister of the State. He had been the late minister's confidential deputy. On the same day he received a *khilat* from the Resident.[1] But soon Malhar Rao dismissed this minister. The next minister, Daji Bakshi, a relative of the late Minister of the State, also proved himself incompetent, and Appa Rao Krishna, a clever and active Pandit, was appointed to this high office of the State.[2]

In 1831 a new trouble arose in Holkar's territory, by the appearance of a Hindu fanatic Sathmahal, a Patel of a village in Sondwara, who passed himself off for an incarnation of Maratha divinity, Khande Rao, and pretended to have the power of curing cholera, and other dangerous diseases miraculously. He was able to raise a large number of horse and foot to join his standard. Thus strengthened, he levied contributions, both in kind and money, from the neighbouring villages A strong party of the Mahidpur Contingent was detached to crush him. Sathmahal was attacked at Deoguradia, a small village 6 miles to the south-east of Indore, and killed.[3]

Operations Against Thuggee

Thugs were the formidable gangs of depredators who were found in strong numbers throughout Malwa.[4] "These miscreants, robbers and murderers, by hereditary descent, were numerously scattered through Central India, following ostensibly the peaceful avocations of agriculture or trade, but subsisting chiefly by the booty obtained from their victims, whom they invariably put to death by strangulation, before they rifled them".[5] In the begining the services of the Gwalior Contingent Horse were utilised for the extirpation of the Thugs, 'although probably with little benefit'.[6]

In 1829 arrangements were made for their more effectual suppression, particularly in the 'Saugor and Nerbudda Territories' where they were present in large numbers. The Political Commissioner,

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 70-71
2. G. B. Malleson, Op. Cit., p. 191.
3. M. W. Burway, Op. Cit., p. 130.
4. Selected Records Collected from the Central Provinces and Berar Secretariat Relating to the Suppression of Thuggee, p. 105.
5. Mill and Wilson, Op. Cit., Vol. IX, p. 207.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 211.

Mr. F. C. Smith, was, therefore, invested with full powers to subject the Thugs when caught to summary trials and convictions upon the evidence of accomplices. Major Sleeman was appointed under him as a Superintendent of all operations for the Suppression of Thuggee. At a later date, several other officers were also appointed under Major Sleeman, for conducting the operations in Rajputana, Malwa and the Delhi territories.[1] In the course of the next six years (1830-1835), 2,000 Thugs were arrested and tried at Indore, Hyderabad, Sagar and Jabalpur, of whom about 1500 were convicted and sentenced either to death, transportation or imprisonment.

Captain Borthwick played a prominent role against the Thugs in the year 1829. At Indore "forty prisoners were condemned and executed as leaders of gangs of stranglers; twenty one were transported and kept to hard labour for life, twelve were condemned to labour for shorter periods; and one, a boy of eight or nine years of age, was sent to his native country, and set at liberty".[2]

In the early years, Malhar Rao Holkar took little part in public affairs but the administration of Holkar Government continued efficiently under the management of able ministers of the State. But in later years 'the aspect of affairs became less promising'[3]. The Raja was lincentious and extravagant, and lent a ready ear to the mischievous counsels of his worthless favourities.[4] As a natural consequence, the condition of the State rapidly deteriorated. The revenue had fallen and its outcome were an empty treasury and a mutionous soldiery.[5] In 1829 the eyes of Malhar Rao Holkar were opened to the coming danger. Keshri Bai advanced money from her own purse to pay off the arrears of the mutinous soldiery.[6] She, moreover, managed the dismissal of the minister Appa Rao Krishna and the executive charge of the Holkar Government was entrusted to a new minister, Madhav Rao Phadnis.

1. For details of operations against Thuggee, *see*: Mill and Wilson, Op. Cit., Vol. IX, pp. 207—13 and D. C. Boulger, Lord William Bentinck (R.I. S.), pp 68-76.
2. J. Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit.. p. 290.
3. Mill and Wilson, Op. Cit.. Vol. IX, p. 285.
4. G. B. Malleson, Op. Cit., p. 191.
5. *Ibid.*
6. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 33.
7. G. B. Malleson, Op. Cit., p. 192.

Malhar Rao was always in poor health and died on 27th October, 1833 at Indore. His early death is attributed to his debauchery and dissipation. A cenotaph stands at Indore to preserve his memory. A lofty and imposing structure called the Old Palace (Juna Rajwada) was also built in the time of this ruler at a cost of over Rs. 4 lakhs. It is situated in the very heart of the city with a magnificent seven-storyed gateway in front of it. The Rajwada contains a temple of the family-deity and the gaddi of the Holkars. All the official and religious functions of the State used to be held here. The Pandharinath Temple, a shrine dedicated to Vishnu, was built in the heart of the city during the reign of Malhar Rao Holkar II.

The Period of Disputed Succession

Malhar Rao Holkar had died childless, but shortly before his death, his wife Gautama Bai, with the consent of her mother in-law, Keshri Bai, had adopted the infant son of Bapu Holkar, as the successor to the gaddi of Holkar.[1] He was a boy of between three and four years of age. He was publicly installed on 17 January, 1834 by the style and title of Maharaja Martand Rao Holkar. The installation was attended by the British Acting Resident T. Robinson, but no formal sanction was given to the adoption by the British Government, as the succession was likely to be disputed.[2] "Lord William Bentinck observed that the Government of India was not bound to support this arrangement if it should be found to be illegal, or subversive of the rights of any other party, or contrary to the wishes of the majority of the chiefs and followers of the Holkar State".[3]

Meanwhile two other claimants to the throne of Indore appeared on the scene. One was Hari Rao Holkar, the cousin of the late Maharaja, who had been in confinement at Maheshwar ever since 1819. The other claimant was an infant son, posthumously born of a mistress of Malhar Rao Holkar, of whom Maharaja was the acknowledged father.[4]

1. Papers Respecting the Succession, By Adoption, of Sovereign Princes in India, pp. 45 and 47.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 52.
3. J Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit., p. 292.
4. Papers Respecting the Succession, By Adoption, of Sovereign Princes in India, pp. 44, 49; J Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit., p. 293.

On the night of 2nd February, 1834, Hari Rao Holkar was released from his confinement at the hill fort of Maheshwar by an armed party consisting of 400 or 500 men. In this effort his adherents were assisted by a large body of Bhils and Mewatis. Hari Rao was then at once proclaimed as the head of the Indore State at Maheshwar.[1]

Lord William Bentinck instructed the British Resident at Indore that he had no intention of departing from the policy of non-interference in the succession dispute of Holkar Government. He wrote to the officiating Resident at Indore, "There would appear to be three individuals whose pretensions to the sovereignty might be alleged with some colour of right, namely, Huree Holkar, the cousin of the late Maharaja, the infant son born subsequently to his death, and the adopted son. His Lordship in Council is not prepared to pronounce upon the relative superiority of these claims. The decision may fairly be left to the voice of the country, and our duty will be to maintain whatever arrangement may appear to be unequivocally consonant to the general wish".[2] On one point the British Government, however would not remain neutral. "If Hari Holkar obtained the throne, British influence would be used to prevent vindictive measures towards his old opponents".[3]

Thus, the British Government declined to interfere in the affairs as the adoption was solely the arrangement of their own and had not been recognised by the British Government.[4] If Hari Rao succeeded in subverting their authority and establishing his own, the Resident was to regard him as the Soverign of the Holkar State.[5] Hari Rao's followers rapidly increased in number and he was also joined by the State army detached against him from Indore. Hari Rao refused to receive a deputation from Indore to confer with him.[6] The commotions were very serious at Indore and the wealthy merchants fled from the city.[7] Ultimately, Keshri Bai was advised by the Acting

1. J. Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit., pp. 294-95; Papers Respecting the Succession, By Adoption, of Sovereign Princes in India, pp. 44, 52.
2. Papers Respecting the Succession, By Adoption, of Sovereign Princes in India, p 49.
3. J. Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit., p. 294.
4. Papers Respecting the Succession, By Adoption, of Sovereign Princes in India, p. 53.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*, p. 54.
7. C. U. Aitchison, Op Cit., Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. 157

Resident to relinquish the struggle and invite Hari Rao Holkar to assume the sovereignty of the State.[1] Accordingly, letters were written to him making friendly overtures and inviting him to seat himself on the *gaddi*.

Hari Rao requested the British Resident to provide a party of British troops to escort him to Indore.[2] Accordingly he was escorted into Indore by a detachment of the 5th Local Horse, and a British Officer and assumed the sovereignty of the State amidst the acclamations of all classes of communities. He was then formally installed on 17th April, 1834.[3] Shortly afterwards a *khilat* was also conferred on Hari Rao Holkar, on behalf of the Governor-General. Martand Rao was then sent to the Deccan with his parents and granted an allowance of Rs. 500 per month on the condition of his resigning all the claims to succession of Holkar *gaddi*.[4]

Hari Rao called Revaji Phanse from the Deccan and appointed him as the Prime Minister. Phanse had formerly been in the service of Yashwant Rao Holkar and was now living in obscurity and poverty for the last fifteen years. He was now wholly unfit for the duties of his office, and was also a confirmed drunkard.[5] His first selfish act was to marry his eldest son, Raja Bhau Phanse, also a confirmed drunkard, to an illegitimate daughter of the Maharaja and to bestow upon them the district of Tarana in *Jagir*, which fetched a revenue of nearly one lakh a year.[6]

Under his mismanagement the whole administration of the State soon fell into confusion. The revenues of the State began to decline and the expenditure exceeded the receipts. In 1834 the revenue had dwindled down to Rs. 9 lakhs while the expenditure rose to Rs. 24 lakhs, of which Rs. 12 lakhs were spent on the army alone.[7] The general discontent was great and the affairs of Holkar Government fell into a melancholy state. When complaints against

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1. Papers Respecting the Succession, By Adoption, of Sovereign Princes In India, p 55.
2. J Talboys Wheeler, Op Cit, p 295
3. Papers Respecting the Succession, By Adoption, of Sovereign Princes In India, p 55.
4. C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit, Vol. IV, Pt I, p. 157.
5. G B. Malleson, Op. Cit., pp. 192-93.
6. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 34.
7. *Ibid.*

the oppressions of Hari Rao towards the son of Tatya Jog were received by Lord William Bentinck, he admonished Hari Rao[1].

The general discontent at length took definite form when 300 Makranis, under two servants of the late Chief, suddenly attacked the palace of Hari Rao on 8 September, 1835 at daybreak. This attack on the palace was made with the purpose of assassinating Hari Rao and his minister, Revaji Phanse. They were even joined by some of the State troops in their action. They then proceeded to make their way to the apartments of the Maharaja and his minister. Had they pushed on, the attempt would certainly have succeeded. But their leaders first visited Keshri Bai to win her support. She received them with reproaches. Meanwhile, the troops of Hari Rao had attacked and dispersed the invaders. The leaders on returning found that all was lost and they, therefore, threw themselves on their swords. A general massacre ensued in which all the invaders were cut to pieces by Maharaja's troops. Thus, the conspiracy which had nearly succeeded, failed due to the hesitation of its leaders.[2] Subsequently, at the Dashahara festival, a man tried to assassinate the Maharaja, but was killed by the soldiers in attendance.[3]

This conspiracy alarmed Hari Rao so much that he thought only of his own safety and stopped going out of the palace. His fears were worked upon by Revaji Phanse, in whose hands he became a mere puppet for the coming fifteen months. During this period he never left his apartments and was practically a prisoner in the hands of his minister[4]. But the business of the government was

1. J Talboys Wheeler, Op Cit., p. 296.

2 There is a difference of opinion amongst various authorities regarding the cause of this insurrection J. Talboys Wheeler has described it as having been instigated by Roomkum Bai, the widow of the late minister Tatya Jog. (Summary of Affairs of the Maharatta States, p. 295). G. B Malleson has described it as a conspiracy formed by Madhav Rao Phadnis, the last minister of Maharaja Malhar Rao Holkar. (The Native States of India, p. 193). William Lee-Warner and K. M. Panikkar are of the opinion that the palace of Hari Rao was attacked by the discontented subjects of the State. (William Lee-Warner, The Native States of India, p. 130. K. M. Panikkar, The Evolution of British Policy towards Indian States, p. 114). C. U. Aitchison, C. E. Luard, Somerset Playne and James Burgess have referred to the insurrection as the work of Martand Rao's party, whose hopes were revived due to the oppressive and unpopular measures of Revaji Phanse, the minister of the State. (A Collection of Treatits, Engagements and Sanads. Vol. IV. Pt. I, p 158; Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 34, Indian States, p 92 The Chronology of Modern India, p. 333, respectively).

3. J Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit., p. 297

4. G. B. Malleson, Op. Cit., p. 194.

rapidly falling into stagnation. The financial crisis of the State was too perplexing to admit Revaji Phanse's continuing in the office any longer. Ultimately, he was compelled to resign in November 1836.[1] He was succeeded by Sailgram Mantri, the agent of the firm of bankers of which Tatya Jog had once been the head.[2]

As the affairs went from bad to worse, in 1837. Lord Auckland threatened to place the State under British management.[3] This threat worked wonders. A competent and well-qualified minister, Abbaji Ballal, was appointed at the helm of State, and in a short time several important reforms were accomplished. Unnecessary expenses were cut down, the corrupt officers of revenue were dismissed, remissions were granted to those who had suffered most from over-exaction, and an improved system of land assessment was introduced. The arrears of pay for the civil and military establishments were all cleared off.

Later, the Chief himself girded up his loins to direct the administration of the State. But his health was too weak and, consequently, he called Raja Bhau Phanse, his son-in-law, to his aid. Raja Bhau Phanse was a man of intemperate habits but possessed some administrative qualities. Finally, the Holkar appointed Narayan Rao Palshikar as Diwan, but death soon overtook the old Diwan in October, 1841. His son Ram Rao was then appointed as his father's successor. He was, however, too young to manage the affairs of the State and Raja Bhau Phanse was again entrusted with the duty of the Diwanship.[4]

The health of Hari Rao was now rapidly declining and he was, therefore, advised by the Resident at Indore to nominate an heir. After much persuasion, he adopted on 2nd July, 1841 Khande Rao, the son of Bapu Holkar, a Zamindar of Jotiskhera village near Indore, as his heir and successor. Khande Rao was a boy of thirteen years of age, and very distantly related to the Holkar family[5]. Hari Rao then retired entirely from public life due to his bad health, leaving the State to look after itself.

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1. *Ibid.*
2. *Ibid.* Other writers give Bhawani Din as the successor of Revaji Phanse.
3. L. J. Trotter, The Earl of Auckland (R.I.S.), p. 34.
4. Papers Respecting the Succession, By Adoption, of Sovereign Princes in India, p. 67.
5. C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. 158.

On 16th October, Hari Rao Holkar became unconscious, and died on 24th October, 1843, in the forty-eighth year of his age.[1] During the last illness of Hari Rao, the confusion had increased much in the State. "The cash in the treasury and even his private hoard was made away with, while the State seal was affixed to new land grants and leases of distritcs issued by the rogues, who surrounded him (Hari Rao), to their friends and adherents"[2].

After the selection of Khande Rao as the successor to Indore *gaddi* by Hari Rao Holkar, intrigues again arose on behalf of Martand Rao, who was then living at Poona[3]. But the British Government immediately recognised the adoption of Khande Rao[4].

Accordingly, Khande Rao succeeded to Indore *gaddi* and was formally installed on 13th November, 1843. The administration of the State was again entrusted to Raja Bhau Phanse, the son-in-law of Hari Rao, but the young ruler proved weak in mind and body. The minister, Raja Bhau Phanse, succeeded in bringing Khande Rao completely under his guidance and influence. Khande Rao suddenly died on 17 February, 1844, at the age of 15 years. He being unmarried, died without an heir.

There was also no lineal heir to the State, and no one possessed a legitimate right to adopt a successor. Under these circumstances, the nomination of a successor and even the decision on the expediency of maintaining the separate existence of the State, rested exclusively with the British Government.[5] The Resident, Sir Claude Wade, suggested to the Governor-General that either the Ma Sahiba (mother of Hari Rao) should be permitted to adopt anohter child, or that Martand Rao should be called to the *gaddi*. The Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, refused to accept the cause of Martand Rao as he had already been rejected twice by the public feeling in the years 1834 and 1843, respectively[7]. In the meanwhile, Sir Robert

1. Papers Respecting the Succession, By Adoption, of Sovereign Princes in India, pp. 78-79.
2. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 35.
3. *Ibid.*
4. C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., Vol. IV Pt. I, p. 158.
5. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 36.
6. Papers Respecting the Succession, By Adoption, of Sovereign Princes in India, p. 81.
7. *Ibid.*

Hamilton had succeeded Sir Claude Wade as Resident at Indore on 24th April, 1844. The new Resident was instructed by Lord Ellenbrough to make enquiries regadring a suitable successor to the throne of Holkar.[1] The Ma Sahiba at first urged the claims of Martand Rao but later nominated the younger of the two sons of Bhau Holkar as the successor of Khande Rao. The British Government accepted the view of Ma Sahiba in this connection but asked the reason for selecting the younger son rather than the elder one of Bhau Holkar.

Consequently, Sir Robert Hamilton declared in open *darbar* the desire of the British Government to perpetuate the Holkar State by the nomination of a successor to the *gaddi*. Moreover, the Resident declared that in view of the wishes of the Ma Sahiba, the British Government had determined to place the younger son of Bhau Holkar on the *gaddi* of Indore State. Three days afterwards, "without receiving any instructions from the Supreme Government on the subject", the Resident installed the young Maharaja under the name Tukoji Rao Holkar II on 27th June, 1844.[2] For this serious departure from his instructions, Sir Robert Hamilton was severely censured by the Governor-General.

It had been the intention of the British Government to mark distinctly on this occasion the difference of position between the nominee of the Paramount Power and the Maharaja succeeding by hereditary right, by delivering to the Maharaja a *Sanad,* nominating His Highness to the *gaddi* and fixing the amount of *Nazar* which he should pay to the British Goevrnment on the occasion of his accession.[3] But by the precipitate proceedings of the Resident, "an opportunity had been lost to the British Government of making an important line of policy"[4]. In a letter, dated 9th November, 1844 to the young Maharaja Tukoji Holkar II the Governor-General, Sir Henry (Lord) Hardinge, laid down[5] that the affairs of Holkar Government will be administered by a competent Regency, acting under the guidance of the British Resident, till His Highness is granted full administrative powers. Moreover, all the existing engagements with other rulers and States made by the Holkar Rulers,

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 36; J. Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit., p. 301.
2. Papers Respecting the Succession, By Adoption, of Sovereign Princes in India, p. 84.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 85.
4. J. Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit., p. 301.
5. C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., Vol. IV, Pt. I, pp. 176-77.

and in force at the time of the death of Khande Rao, would continue binding on His Highness and on His Highness' Government. This letter was declared to have the force of a *Sanad*, and the young Maharaja was required to present a *nazar* of 101 gold *mohurs* as a mark of dependency on the British Government[1]. This measure was, however, opposed both to the Treaty of Mandsaur and the traditions of Holkar Government[2].

The same Regency Council as had held office under Khande Rao Holkar continued, but now administration was conducted under the advice and control of the Resident and a close supervision was maintained by him. Raja Bhau Phanse, Ramrao Narayan *alias* Abasahib Palshikar, the hereditary Diwan and Gopal Rao Babasahib, the Khasgi Diwan, were the members of the Regency Council. Raja Bhau Phanse acted as the Chief Member of the Council. The Ma Sahiba carried on the administration with the help of this Council of Regency under the guidance of the Resident at Indore[3].

A number of reforms were set on foot during this period. Order and tranquillity reigned throughout the State. By 1845, the State had commenced to recover its lost prosperity. In that year there was a balance of Rs. 5 lakhs in the treasury inspite of the heavy expenses of two succession ceremonies and the funeral rites of the two Chiefs. The revenues of the State had risen to Rs. 22,12,260 per annum. The whole of the Military and Civil establishments had been paid uptodate and now no outstanding claims existed in the State[4].

A daily written report of the business transacted by the Council of Regency, called the 'Wardi', was sent to the Resident through Madhav Rao Visaji, the deputy of the hereditary Diwan. He used to read it to the Resident who signed on it daily A daily account sheet from the Huzur Treasury was also sent to him through the Treasurer. The Resident was thus able to exercise effecitve supervision over the administration of the State. The Regency Council also consulted the Ma Sahiba in all important matters of administration[5]

1. *Ibid*., p 189
2. M W. Burway. Op. Cit. p 142
3. V.K. Kunte, Note on Indore Administration, p. 4.
4. *Ibid*., p. 131
5. V. K. Kunte, Op. Cit., p 4 M W Burway, Op. Cit., p. 145, f.n 1.

In April 1846, the marriage of the Maharaja was celebrated with great pomp and show. Two years later, in 1848, Maharaja began to evince a desire to take a part in the administration of the State. He began to attend the meetings of the Regency Council, and asked questions about the bills of expenditure. This ill-suited the designs of the Senior Member, Raja Bhau Phanse, who complained to the Resident that "the Maharaja's enquiries were embarrassing and irksome."[1] The Resident, however, supported the Maharaja in his desire to have a grip over the various aspects of administration. Raja Bhau Phanse then quitted Indore in a sullen mood and went to reside at Tarana, the headquarters of his jagir pargana. He also took away the Maharaja's seal with him. He was, therefore, removed from the Council of Regency. Ram Rao Palshikar, the hereditary Diwan, at once succeeded as the Senior Member of the Council and the administration.[2] It was also decided that all orders for the disbursement of money from the Huzur Treasury should be signed by the Maharaja.[3]

Martand Rao Holkar died without any issue at Poona on 2nd June, 1849 "With his death ended the intrigues which from time to time endangered the peace of the country during the rule both of Hari Rao Holkar and his successor"[4]. In September, 1849, the Ma Sahiba, the venerable widow of Yashwant Rao Holkar, died. With her death the Council of Regency was deprived of the precious advice and experience of the old lady. After her death the Chief began to take more active part in the administration of the State.

In 1850, on the advice of the Resident, the Maharaja made an incognito trip to Northern India for acquiring a practical knowledge of the world at large. For one year following the Northern India tour, the Maharaja again associated himself with the administration of the State. During this year the Resident, Sir Robert Hamilton, suggested to the Governor-General to entrust the Maharaja with the administration of the State. But Lord Dalhousie declined to adopt this proposal[5].

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 57
2. V. K Kunte, Op. Cit., p 124.
3. Ibid
4. C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. 159.
5. J. Talboys Wheeler, Op Cit., p 303

On attaining majority Tukoji Rao Holkar was granted full administrative powers on 8 March, 1852. A grand *Darbar* was held at the Palace in which the Resident formally presented Governor-General's *Kharita* to the Maharaja, investing him with full gvoerning powers of the State. Simultaneously the Regency Council came to an end.[2] A few days later the Maharaja held another *Darbar* to confer rewards and honours on the members of the Regency Council, his tutor, friends, followers and others. He also made some important appointments on this auspicious day. He, however, did not appoint any Minister to administer the affairs of the State but transacted all public business personally and was the Head of the Executive[3].

In 1854, a public library was established in Indore city and a lithographic press was started in a portion of the Indore *Madarasa* building. A Hindi-Urdu weekly newspaper, named the *Malwa Akhbar,* which had started its publication from Indore in 1848 under the editorship of Pt. Prem Narayan, was later printed and published from this lithographic press. It was then the first newspaper published from Central India.[3]

In the same year the Resident at Indore was appointed as the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. Besides holding direct charge of the portions of the Indore State, he exercised full authority over the Political Agents stationed at different headquarters of the Central India Agency. Bundel Khand and Baghel Khand Agencies were also later added to Central India Agency[4]

During this period the Maharaja carried out some beneficial administrative measures. He first organised an Irrigation Department on a small scale in the State. Moulvi Mohommed Hussain, the Persian teacher of the Maharaja, was appointed as City Civil Judge of Indore City. Mir Hafiz Ali, an ex-service man of Bhopal State, was appointed as City Magistrate or *Shahar Faujdar* at Indore He made some improvements in the City and District Police[5] A great Persian and Arabic Scholar, Moulvi Imamuddin Khan was

1. M W. Burway, Op Cit., p 150
2. *Ibid*
3. V. K. Kunte, Biographical Sketch of Rao Ramchardra Rao Bhausahib Reshimwale, p 36; A. P Bajpai *Samachar Patron ka Itihas*, p. 109 Some copies of this newspaper are now preserved in the Osmania University Library, Hyderabad
4. Central India Gazetteer, 1908, p 200.
5. V. K. Kunte, Biographical Sketch of Rao Ramchandra Rao Bhausahib Reshimwale, p 37.

appointed as *Girai* Officer for the protection of the Traffic passing on the Bombay-Agra Road within the limits of the Indore territory[1].

Tukoji Rao II was highly desirous of constructing a water-works for supplying drinking-water to the citizens of Indore city. In 1855, Mac Mahon was, therefore, appointed to carry out the scheme. He started the work of excavating a tank at Piplya village, about 4 miles from Indore. It, however, remained unfinished till 1860 as Mac-Mahon was murdered at the Indore Camp in 1857. Later on the work was entrusted to Thakurlal Munshi who completed the work and laid pipes through the city[2].

In the following year he turned his attention to the modification of the customs and transit duties levied within his territories. Under the new system the Maharaja tried to abolish all vexatious and trifling taxes and a general reduction in the duties levied throughout the territory was also made. The *chowkies* for the collection of duties on the roads were abolished and four custom offices were established for the same purpose[3].

Hardly five years had elapsed since the Maharaja's assumption of ruling powers, that the Great Revolt broke out at Meerut, on 10th May 1857. The rising soon spread like wild fire throughout the country.

The Great Revolt of 1857

A few weeks before the out-break at Meerut took place. Sir Robert Hamilton, the first Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, obtained leave. Col. Henry Marion Durand was, therefore, appointed to officiate during his absence[4]. It was 'one of the most important political posts in the Empire,'[5] and was 'one of the three great prizes (Central India, Rajputana and Hyderabad) of the Indian "political Service"'[6].

1 *Ibid.*, pp 37-38
2. *Ibid*., pp. 38-39
3. J. Talboys Wheeler, Op. Cit., pp. 308-09.
4. G. W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, p. 82.
5. G. W. Forrest, Selections from the Letters, Despatches and Other State Papers preserved in the Military Department of the Government of India, Vol IV, Introduction, p. 47.
6 H. M. Durand, The Life of Major-General Sir Henry Marion Durand, Vol. I, p. 197.

Durand took charge of his new appointment on 5th April, 1857.[1] The relations between Durand and Tukoji Rao Holkar were soon strained. Sir Robert Hamilton not only tolerated but encouraged free speech.[2] But Durand had different views about court etiquette and "esteemed it to be the worst presumption in a Maharatta prince or noble to openly express an opinion of his own in presence of the representative of the British Government".[3] There was, therefore, lack of sympathy and understanding between the Governor-General's Agent and Tukoji Rao Holkar during the Graet Revolt of 1857.

Holkar then had a military establishment consisting of about 7,500 of all arms but his whole army was not concentrated at Indore and in its efficiency or allegiance the ruler had no confidence. The irregular portion of his army, was. of course, beyond his control.[4] The British troops were stationed at Mhow, about 13 miles from Indore. The garrison at Mhow consisted of a British Battery with native drivers, a regiment of 23rd Bengal Native Infantry and a wing of the 1st Bengal Cavalry.[5] Though the Indian elements vastly predominated in the garrison at Mhow, yet the battery of Bengal Artillery with European gunners could hold the Indian troops in check for some time.[6]

At the end of April Durand received news that a sepoy of the 37th Bengal Native Infantry had been caught in the act of carrying a message to the Rewa Darbar.[7] On 13th May, 1857, he received a telegram from Agra regarding the outbreak at Merrut and Delhi This was followed by the revolt at other places in the country. The news of the wide-spread Revolt found a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the Indian soldiers in the British army. The garrison

1. G. W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. II, p. 84.
2. S. N. Sen, Eighteen Fifty-Seven, p. 312.
3. Kaye, A History of the Sepoy War in India, 1857-58, Vol. III, p 327.
4. S. N. Sen, Op. Cit., p. 312. G. B. Malleson (Op. Cit., p. 196), and Indore State Gazetteer (1908, p. 37) give the figures of Holkar's army as follows: 2,000 regular and 4,000 irregular Infantry. 2,000 regular and 1,200 irregular Cavalry and 500 artillery men with 24 field guns.
5. The Revolt in Central India, 1857-59, compiled in the Intelligence Branch Division of the Chief of the Staff, Army Headquarters, p. 7.
6. S. N. Sen, Op. Cit., p. 312.
7. G. W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, p 86; Phases of Freedom-Struggle in Madhya Bharat, 1857, Ed. by B. N. Luniya, p. 2.

stationed at Mhow decided in the second week of May to attack the Indore Residency. They opened secret negotiations with the sepoys at Indore for joining hands with them. The outbreak was expected any day and the City and the Residency of Indore had been in a state of great alarm during the third week of May.[1]

Durand, therefore, decided to make arrangements to protect the Residency and guard the treasure which was nearly £ 1,30,000 in specie and £ 2,40,000 in Government paper[2]. He also wanted "to prevent the contagion of mutiny spreading from the men of the regular army to the sepoys of the Contingent[3]". The only troops stationed in Indore for the protection of the Residency and Treasure was a regiment of the Malwa Contingent consisting of 200 sepoys[4], which was insufficient to guard the Residency. Durand, therefore, took steps to reinforce his garrison by a detachment of 270 Bhils from Sardarpur, about 40 miles from Indore, and 2 troops of cavalry, 270 infantry, and 2 guns from Sehore, the head quarters of the Bhopal Contingent[5]. These reinfocements arrived at Indore on 20th May, 1857[6] In the meanwhile, the Resident paid a visit to the Maharaja on 15th May and requested the aid of his troops in the event of emergency[7]. The Maharaja promised every assistance.

Next day the news arrived that the officers of the 23rd Bengal Native Infantry were suspicious about their men. Durand, therefore, sent Mir Munshi Swarup Narayan to reqest the Maharaja to send his troops immediately[8]. "These (rumours) were almost

1. Phases of Freedom-Struggle in Madhya Bharat—1857, p. 3.
2. John Dickinson, Last Counsels of an Unknown Counsellor, Ed. by Major Evans Bell, p. 79.
3. G W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, p. 87.
4. Selections from the Letters, Despatches And Other State Papers Preserved in the Military Department of the Government of India, 1857-58, Vol IV, Introduction, p. 51; T. R. E. Holmes, A History of the Indian Mutiny, p. 460.
5. G. W. Forrest. A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, pp.87-88.
6. H. M. Durand, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 205.
7. G. W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, p. 88.
8. K. L. Srivastava, The Revolt of 1857 in Central India—Malwa, p. 121.

immediately after countermanded, but not before the orders had been issued by the Maharajah. This of course caused no slight commotion in the city."[1]

On 17th May the despatch of letters from Mhow to Indore was stopped. It was suspected that the letters contained such information which was likely to stir up the people at Indore[2]. The authorities at the Residency suspected a revolt at Indore, and directions were issued to the officer-commanding of the Bhopal Contingent, to proceed with his cavalry towards Indore. But the letter was miscarried[3]. An express message was, therefore, sent to Sardarpur, a British Military Station, to call the Malwa Bhil Corps and its two guns.

On the morning of 20th May, the detachment of Bhopal Contingent and the Malwa Bhil Corps arrived at Indore by forced marches[4]. On their arrival, the despatch of letters from Mhow was allowed. Thus the month of May came to a close with anxiety and great suspense. In spite of all these precautions, the current of disaffection against the British was fast spreading at Indore. The news of the out-break of the Revolt at Nusseerabad, 15 miles from Ajmer, the headquarters of the Rajputana Field Force, was received at Indore on the 1st of June.

The garrison at Neemuch assembled on the 3rd June at nine O'clock in the night and "fired the first shot of the mutiny in Madhya Bharat and set the bungalows of the Cantonment on fire and tried to occupy the Neemuch fort".[5] The news of the Revolt at Neemuch was received at Indore and Mhow on 6 June. Neemuch was an important British Military Station, situated on the border of Sindhia's territory and the sepoys at Indore and Mhow were in

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1 From Captain W. R. Shakespeare, officiating 1st Assistant Agent to the G. G. for C. I. to Sir Robert Hamilton, British Agent to the G. G. for C. I., 16 January, 1858. (Quoted in G. W. Forrest's History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, p 89).

2. K. L. Srivastava, Op. Cit, p. 121.

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 121-22.

4. H. M. Durand, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 206. G. W. Forrest gives the date as 30th May instead of 20th May (A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, p. 89).

5 Phases of Freedom—Struggle in Madhya Bharat, 1857, p. 3.

close touch with the rebel leaders of Neemuch. Therefore, the story of Neemuch outbreak produced fresh excitement among the sepoys and *sowars*[1].

On the same day a rumour spread in Indore that the troops at Mhow having risen in revolt, were proceeding towards Indore Residency. As promised, Tukoji Rao sent two companies of sepoys, namely, the Maharaja Paltan and Bajrang Paltan, and three guns. Some *sowars* were also sent to the Residency, but they were soon recalled as it rained a little later[2]. Durand made arrangements for the protection of the Residency. Bhopal Contingent's two guns were moved up to the west face of the Residency, towards the direction of Neemuch. He posted the cavalry of the Bhopal Contingent in the square of the Residency Stables and the Infantry in the tents between the Indore Residency Post Office and the Stables. The Holkar's Infantry and guns were placed near the opium Godown and his cavalry in the compound of the Nawab of Jaora, in the north-west of the Residency.[3]

On 9 or 10 June, intelligence was received at Indore of the revolt of the United Malwa Contingent Cavalry at Mahidpur. They had also murdered Capt. Bordie, their Commanding Officer, and Lt. Hunt, their Adjutant[4]. As Mahidpur was an important military station of the British, the success of the rebels at that place encouraged the Indore troops to rise. The Maharaja was also much distrurbed at the news of the Revolt at Mahidpur[5]. Durand met Tukoji Rao at his palace in the city. It was suggested to Durand that the large treasure, and the ladies and children at the Residency should be moved to Mhow for safety[6].

On 11th June Captains Ludlow and Cobbe, the Engineer Officers, advised Col. Durand that the treasure should be moved to the Residency from the detached building so that they may have only

1. K. L. Srivastava, Op. Cit., p. 122; G. W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, p. 89.
2. Vikram University Journal, Vol. II, No. 2, May 1958, p. 88; V. K. Kunte, Biographical Sketch of Rao Ramchandra Rao Bhausahib Reshimwale, p. 46.
3. G. W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, pp. 89—90.
4. The Revolt in Central India-1857-59, p. 4.
5. *Ibid.*
6. V. K. Kunte, Biographical Sketch of Rao Ramchandra Rao Bhausahib Reshimwale, p. 47.

one place to defend. But Durand declined[1]. Their proposal to entrench the Residency was also rejected[2]. Durand thought that the attempt to fortify the Residency would increase the suspicions and fears of the sepoys. The fears and suspicions of the garrison at Mhow had already been aroused by the news that Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, had despatched a column to Mhow from the Bombay Presidency, under Major-General Woodburn[3]. Had that column "only pushed on, Central India would have been saved from a great calamity"[4]. That column was suddenly diverted to Aurangabad to deal with the rising at that place. Durand wrote to Lord Canning's Private Secretary about the effects of Woodburn's diversion and described it as an "ugly complication"[5]. Woodburn was able to supress the rising at Aurangabad, and was again free to march on Mhow. But he did not move forward and remained at Aurangabad[6].

On 24 June, Col. Platt of Mhow caught one emissary, who was suspected of carrying some revolutionary message to the sepoys, and sent him to Indore to Col. Durand[7] to be dealt with. Three days later many more emissaries were seen among the British troops at Indore[8]. In the last week of June, 300 of the Indore State Cavalry men, stationed near the Khan river for the protectoin of the Indore Residency, were tactfully sent back to their Lines in the city by Bakshi Khuman Singh, Commandant of Holkar's forces[9]. The news that Woodburn's Column was not marching on to Mhow, leaked out of the Signaller's office, and had become known in the bazar of the city. At the same time one of the bankers of Indore City received the tidings that Delhi had not fallen[10].

1. *Ibid.*
2. Lt-Gen Jas Travers The Evacuation of Indore, 1857, p 63.
3. G W Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol III, p. 92; H M Durand, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p 210
4. Kaye and Malleson. History of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, Vol III, p. 141.
5. H M Durand, Op. Cit., Vol I, p. 211.
6. G. W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol III, p. 141. Durand afterwards wrote that Woodburn had apparently thought it impossible to reach Mhow in time at that season of the year. (Enclosures to Secret Letters from India, 9th November, 1857, p 171).
7. H. M. Durand, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p 210, Phases of Freedom-Struggle in Madhya Bharat, 1857, p. 5
8. The Revolt in Central India, 1857-59, p. 6.
9. K. L. Srivastava, Op. Cit, pp. 123-24.
10. H. M. Durand Op. Cit., Vol. I, p 212.

The Revolt at Indore

On the night of 30th June one of Travers' servants informed Col. Durand that an outbreak at the Residency was likely the next morning. But the man was rebuffed by Durand[1].

The Revolt occurred early on the morning of the 1st of July. Durand gave orders to shift the valuable contents of the Indore Residency Treasury to Mhow fort. The Indore troops, however, would not allow its removal[2]. Col. Durand was at his writing table when he heard an unusual noise. Soon a messenger rushed into the room and reported that there was a tumult in the bazar. As Col. Durand came out upon the Residency steps, Holkar's three guns opened fire and hurled a shower of grape into the Bhopal Contingent Lines[3].

The attack upon the Residency commenced at about 8-40 a.m. by the Holkar's army. The important leaders in the Revolt were Saadat Khan, Bans Gopal, Arrarao Singh, Bhagirath, Nawab Warris Muhammad Khan, Maulvi Abdul Samad and others. The guiding spirits of this Revolt were Saadat Khan and Bans Gopal, indicating, as elsewhere, the national character of the Revolt. Saadat Khan, followed by eight troopers, galloped from the direction of Indore, shouting: "Get ready, come on to kill the Sahibs; it is the order of the Maharajah"[4] The Darbar troops immediately responded and the gunners placed their three guns in position. They then opened fire on the picket of cavalry. The troops who first began the attack consisted of 2 Companies of Regular Infantry and had three nine-pounder guns. They opened fire, as stated before, into the Bhopal Contingent Cavalry. The infantry, joined by the citizens murdered 39 British subjects—European and Eurasian men, women and children[5]. Col. Travers tried to defend the Residency, but only five men, all Sikhs, followed him, and got in among Holkar's gunners. They drove away the gunners, wounded Saadat Khan and for a few

1 Memo by Mr Beauvais, who was residing at Indore at that time (Enclosures to Secret Letters from India, 15 to 31 March, 1858, p 155).

2. V. K. Kunte, Biographical Sketch of Rao Ramchandra Rao Bhausahib Reshimwale, p. 48

3. Annals of the Indian Rebellion, Compiled by N A. Chick, p. 842.

4. Kaye and Malleson, Op. Cit., Vol III, p. 144.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 145 and f. n. In 'Last Counsels of an Unknown Counsellor' (Ed. by Major Evans Bell, p. 117, it is stated that only 25 persons were slain on the 1st of July 1857, and that of these only two were Europeans and the rest were Anglo-Indians.

moments had the guns in their possession[1]. But soon Holkar's infantry came rapidly and recaptured them. The rebel leaders now moved the guns into the place in front of the Residency and reopened them. Travers renewed his attempt to attack the battery still lying defence-less in the open, but all was in vain. The men did not respond to his call[2].

Travers now turned to the infantry but was again disappointed. The 270 men of the Bhopal Contingent levelled their muskets at their officers and drove them off. The Mahidpur Contingent Infantry refused to obey orders and remained sullenly aloof. The Bhils allowed themselves to be formed, but they would not fight. Travers then posted them in the Residency but they also abandoned their posts and rushed into the inner rooms. There were now only 14 Indian gunners, 8 combatant officers, 2 doctors, 2 seargents, and 5 European civilians to defend the Residency. The European artillery from Mhow could not arrive for two hours more Durand, Travers, and every officer present knew well that even if they held out for a few hours more, their position was ultimately hopeless. Durand, therefore decided to abandon the Residency at once. The women and children retired to the back of the Residency and were placed upon waggons and limbers, and the 'precipitate flight' commenced[3] at 10-30 a.m. The guns with the few cavalry men and some infantry followed the officers in their retreat.

As the withdrawal was being effected, the Bhopal Contingent Cavalry closed in[4] In the meanwhile Captain Hungerford, who was commandar at Mhow, set out for the relief of the Residency at Indore. He reached the village of Rao, halfway between Indore and Mhow, in the afternoon Here he received two notes written by Travers stating that Durand had evacuated Indore, and that they were endeavouring to effect a retreat by the Simrol Ghat[5]. Captain Hungerford, therefore, at once turned about, and reached Mhow at 3 O' clock in the afternoon[6]. Durand had evacuated the Residency with the garrison, the women and children and the natural line of retreat for him was Mhow. But it was not possible

1. G. W Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol III, p. 146.
2. *Ibid*, p. 147
3. Lieut-General Jas Travers, Op Cit, p 17.
4. *Ibid*.
5. *Ibid*. The horseman with Travers' note was Harsa Singh who cut his way through more than one party of rebels. (*The Revolt in Central India*, 1857-59, p. 8, f.n.).
6. G. W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III. p. 155.

for him to make his way to Mhow. The first portion of the road was in the hands of the rebels and moreover the Bhopal Cavalry could not be persuaded to proceed towards Mhow. He, therefore, determined to wend his way on the line of Woodburn's advance[1]. The force accordingly retired to the east of the Mhow road, and arrived at the village of Tellor, ten miles from Indore. Here some villagers informed them that a considerable body of Holkar's troops with four guns had occupied the Simrol Ghat. The Sikhs and Bhopal soldiers then suggested that they must return to Sehore, their headquarters. So Durand had to change his route, and set forth for Sehore[2]. He reached Ashta in Sehore District on 3rd July and Sehore on the next day. Sikandar Begam, the ruler of Bhopal, was loyal to the British to the core of her heart. But she told them "that the whole of India is now at enemtiy with us, that our remaining here is a source of weakness to her and endangers the State and her"[3]. After a day's stay in Sehore, Durand started for Hoshangabad with a view to getting into communication with General Woodburn.

The Outbreak at Mhow

Following the news of the Revolt at Meerut and Neemuch. Capt. Hungerford had made the necessary arrangements for the defence of Mhow[4]. The artillery was parked in front of the barracks and men and horse were kept ready for short notice. The guards of the 23rd Indian Infantry were posted before the bungalows of the European families[5]. On the morning of 1st July the booming of guns was heard in the directoin of Indore. About noon Col. Platt "despatched the two flank companies of the 23rd regiment N. I. under command of Captain Trowers. and accompanied by Lieutenant Westmacott, down the road to Bombay, with orders to bring back into cantonments at all hazards two nine pounder brass guns, belonging to the Maha Rajah, which had passed through Mhow two hours previously with the assistance of a troop of 1st L.C. under Captain Brooks, who overtook the guns, and brought them to a stand still till the infantry came up: this duty was satisfactorily performed, and the guns brought back into the fort at

1 H. M. Durand, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 216
2 *Ibid.*, p. 217.
3 G. W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, p. 101.
4. K. L. Srivastava, Op. Cit., p. 151
5. The Revolt in Central India, 1857-59, pp. 7-8.

Mhow, about 3 p.m., no casualties having occurred in the detachment"[1].

Meanwhile Col. Platt was making arrangements for the defence of the cantonments against any attack by Holkar's troops from Indore. The ladies and children with the European battery of artillery were ordered into the fortified square of the fort on the same evening[2]. "A picket of light Cavalry was thrown out about five miles, on the Indore road under two Lieutenants, and another of fifty sepoys under Lieutenant Simpson, to the north of Cantonments near the nullah".[3] All officers were ordered to proceed to the lines and to remain there all night so that they may be ready to come out at a moment's notice. The men were also kept well-equipped. The arsenal guard was increased by thirty men; and every thing was ready to resist the attack, if made[4].

At about 10-15 p.m. on the 1st July, the Indian troops broke out in Revolt. Col. Platt had been so confident of the fidelity of his troops that he had just sent a letter to Durand containing the words: "All right, both cavalry and infantry very *khoosh* and willing"[5]. Several of the officers of the 23rd Native Infantry were sitting together talking in front of the lines of the Grenadier Company, when a shot was heard from the cavalry lines on the left followed by several others.

Finding that they could do nothing and as the parade ground was literally whistling with bullets fired from the lines at them, the officers had their escape to the Fort Col. Platt and Capt. Fagan, his Adjutant, rode down together to the lines of the 23rd Native Infantry. There both of them were instantly shot down by the men while Col. Platt was in the act of haranguing them, and before the guns had time to come up[6]. Major Harris of the 1st Light Cavalry was at the same time cut down by his own men[7].

1 Report of Brevet-Major Cooper, 23rd Native Infantry. Headquarters. Mhow, 9th July, 1857 (Annals of the Indian Rebellion, p 846).

2. Annals of the Indian Rebellion p. 848.

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 848-49.

4. G. W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, p. 104.

5. The Revolt in Central India, 1857-59, p. 8.

6. Kaye and Malleson, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 156.

7. Annals of the Indian Rebellion, pp. 846-47

In the meanwhile, Captain Hungerford arrived on the parade ground with his guns. He could see no enemy but the blazing bungalows, till then occupied by the officers, fell upon his vision. He then directed fire to be opened on the lines with his two guns, and speedily cleared them of their occupants. The men all rushed out of cantonments, not even waiting to take their property with them. The rebels then plundered and looted the town of Mhow for the whole night and burnt down the regiment mess house and the bungalows of several officers. In the early morning they went off with cavalry to Indore to join the rebels at the Residency to plunder the Government Treasury. Thereafter, we find them join ing the Indore rebels in their united effort to march towards Gwalior, Agra and Delhi[1]. The rebel Chief at Mhow was Murad Ali Khan[2].

Most of the British officers had, however, escaped to the fort. Captain Brooks and Lieutenants Martin and Chapman, who were in the fort, were pursued by rebels to within a few hunderd yards of the fort, and were drawn in over the walls of one of the bastions[3]. Hungerford commenced active preparation for the defence of the fort and restoring order in and around Mhow. He also made preparations to repel any attack of the Indian army[4]. During the absence of Durand, he assumed political authority and acted as a representative of the Government of India at the Holkar's Court[5]. On the evacuation of the Indore Residency, the rebels of Indore and Mhow plundered the Residency Treasury to the extent of nine lacs of rupees in cash[6]. They killed those who opposed them. The rebels were joined by hundreds of opportunists to plunder the rich people.

The Mhow rebels, on arrival at Indore, demanded that the Europeans whom the Maharaja had sheltered in his own Palace, the previous day, should be made over to them. The Maharaja replied that "not a single hair belonging to them would be allowed to be touched, before his own head was cut off".[7] The rebels forcibly carried away carriages from the town and left Indore for Gwalior

1. The Revolt in Central India, 1857-59, pp. 8-9.
2. S. B. Chaudhury, Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies, 1857-59, p. 232.
3. G. W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, pp. 105-06.
4. The Revolt in Central India, 1857-59, p. 9.
5. Kaye and Malleson, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 156.
6. Annals of the Indian Rebellion, p. 852.
7. V K. Kunte, Biographical Sketch of Rao Ramchandra Rao Bhausahib Reshimwale, p. 53, *see* also: S. N. Sen, Op. Cit., p. 316.

and Agra at 3 a.m. on the 4th of July, 1857, taking away with them about 9 lacs of rupees, elephants and carriages from the Residency.

Shortly after their start from Indore, there arose a dispute between some of the Indore troops and the Mhow forces, on the question of the share in the plundered treasury. Some of the Holkar's troops, therefore, returned to Indore on the 6th instant[1].

Various columns were despatched by the Maharaja of Indore, but all failed to overtake the rebels. The Mhow and Indore rebels marching through Dewas, Maksi and Shajapur, crossed the Lakhandra and Kali Sindh rivers after covering a distance of 112 miles in 9 days and reached Biaora on 12th July, 1857. They burnt bungalows on the roads, cut and took away telegraph wires and set free the prisoners from jails[2]. Passing through Guna, Piplia, Badarwas, Kolaras, and Sipri they reached Morar on 30th July. On the following day they encamped at Gwalior. There the rebels hoped to join hands with the Gwalior rebels and then march jointly to Agra and Delhi to serve under Bahadur Shah, the Mughal Emperor of Delhi.[3]

As soon as the rebels left Indore, the Maharaja made arrangements to restore order and guard the remaining treasure, which was soon despatched to Mhow on 7 July, 1857. A chest of jewels, belonging to Sir Robert Hamilton, was also sent along with the treasure[4]. Camel-loads of letters, arriving in Indore, were forwarded by him to their destinations. "So efficiently, in a word, did he co-operate with Hungerford, that the latter found himself able to re-establish postal and telegraphic communication, and to restore order in Mhow and the neighbouring districts"[5].

On receiving the news of the attack on Indore Residency by Holkar's troops, the Raja of Amjhera, Bakhtawar Singh, sent his troops on 2nd July to attack the small town of Bhopawar, where a detachment of the Bhil Corps was stationed. On the morning of 3rd July, Lieutenant Hutchinson, the Political Officer, with all men, women and children left the station and took shelter at Jhabua

1. Selections from the Letters, Despatches and other papers preserved in the Military Department of the Government of India, 1857-58, Ed. by G. W Forrest, Vol. IV, Appendix D, p. lxiv
2. K. L. Srivastava, Op. Cit., pp. 132-33.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 134.
4. John Dickinson, Op. Cit., pp 166-67
5. T. R. E. Holmes, Op. Cit., p. 467.

in the palace of the Raja[1]. Holkar then sent Bakshi Khuman Singh, the Commander of the Holkar forces, with a strong escort on 7 July to bring to Mhow Captain and Mrs. Hutchinson and the family of Col. Stockley, the Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps. Captain Hutchinson and his party returned to Bhopawar with Bakshi Khuman Singh, whence they arrived at Mhow on the night of 16 July[2]. Captain Hutchinson, Bhil Agent and Personal Assistant to Agent to Governor-General for Central India, then took over the charge of the Indore Residency from Captain Hungerford.

In the meantime, Colonel Durand had started off for Hoshanga bad, in the hope of being able to communicate with General Woodburn. From there he started for Aurangabad, to hasten the march of Woodburn's column for the suppression of the Revolt in Malwa[3]. In Colonel Durand's own words, his aim was "to preserve the line of Narbada by inducing Major-General Woodburn to advance without delay from Aurangabad to Mhow, to save Central India from the armed anarchy which must prevail if Major Woodburn's Column did not advance..................to resume my position at Mhow or at Indore"[4]. On 17th July, while he was on his way to Aurangabad, he learnt that his urgent requisition for the advance of the column had been successful. Woodburn had been forced by ill-health to retire to Poona and his successor Brigadier Stuart was marching direct for Mhow, by way of Asirgarh. Durand, therefore, hurried to Asirgarh with a view to meeting the column and hurrying on its advance. The column then traversed the pass of Simrol on the 1st of August, and entered Mhow on the following day.

The column consisted of about 700 Europeans and 1200 Indian troops of all arms[5]. Three days later, the column was strengthened by the arrival of 250 bayonets of the 86th Foot[6]. Another British Force came to Mhow via Akbarpur (modern Khalghat). It consisted of 300 Nizam's Cavalry and one company of 19th Bombay Indian Infantry[7]. Thus the British forces assembled at Mhow poised to suppress the Great Revolt of 1857 in Central India.

1. G. W. Forrest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, pp. 112-15.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 115.
3. Kaye and Malleson, Op. Cit., Vol. III, p. 161.
4. K. L. Srivastava, Op. Cit., p. 168.
5. *Ibid.*, pp. 168-69.
6. The Revolt in Central India, 1857-59, p. 75.
7. K. L. Srivastava, Op. Cit., p. 169.

An uprising was suspected on the Id festival. But the news of the arrival of the British column at Mhow probably awed the populace and the Indore troops, and the day passed off quietly[1].

Partly due to the rainy season and partly due to personal reasons (death of bady Durand and Mrs. H. M. Durand), Col. Durand made a halt at Mhow for the next three months without taking any steps for the reoccupation of the Residency[2].

On 20 October, 1857 the column moved out of cantonments at Mhow and marched to Dhar via Gujri. The fort of Dhar was besieged from 24 to 30 October and was captured on the night of 31 October. But the garrison of the fort, some 700 strong, escaped from the fort unmolested by an underground passage[3]. Durand ordered the fort of Dhar to be demolished and the State to be confiscated, pending the final decision of Government[4].

After the capture of Dhar, Colonel Durand despatched a detachment to suppress the Revolt at Amjhera and capture the fort of Lalgarh[5]. The fort was captured and the Raja of Amjhera was arrested on 11 November in the jungles near Lalgarh. He was then brought to Mhow and after a fake trial hanged at Indore on the 10th of February, 1858[6]. After capturing the town of Mandsaur Col. Durand marched on Indore. The column passing through Mahidpur and Ujjain, reached the vicinity of Indore on 14 December, 1857.

Next morning Durand disarmed Holkar's Regular Cavalary and in the afternoon the infantry was disarmed by the Maharaja himself without any opposition[7]. The British force then marched in and encamped in the Residency ground. Durand demanded from the Maharaja punishment for the mutinous troops.[8] On 16 December, Durand handed over the charge of the Central India Agency to Robert Hamilton. He was accompanied by Hugh Rose, who was placed in charge of the force at Bombay, called the Central India Field Force, consisting exclusively of European soldiers and Cavalry.

1. *Ibid.*
2. John Dickinson, Dhar Not Restored, pp 40-47
3 K. L. Srivastava, Op Cit., pp. 169-72.
4 Kaye and Malleson, Op. Cit., Vol. V. p 49.
5 K. L. Srivastava, Op. Cit., p 173
6. *Ibid.*, pp. 173-74.
7 Kaye and Malleson Op. Cit, Vol. V, p. 56.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 57.

to carry on military operations in Central India and suppress the Revolt[1]. Accordingly, early in the year 1858, began this compaign for the pacification of Central India, which continued for more than four months. It finally ended with the capture of Gwalior, the dispersal of the rebels at Jora-Alapur, and a long pursuit of Tatya Tope till about the middle of April, 1859.

Tukoji Rao II had already appointed a Commission under the presidentship of Captain M. C. Millon for investigating into the conduct of his mutinous troops. The Commission punished the rebel sepoys of Indore thus: 174 Cavalry men and 95 Infantry men were imprisoned for life, 21 persons were blown away by guns, 11 persons were shot dead, 61 persons were sentenced with hard labour for the varying terms of imprisonment and 31 persons were dismissed from service[2].

An incident of note was the escape of the armed personnel of the Risala and Paltan. Consequently, Gen. Rose sent European and Indian armed forces which besieged the city during the whole of the 31st December. Finally, the fugitives were taken into custody and led in chains to the Residency. In the evening the siege was raised. Robert Hamilton on horse-back personally patrolled the city-streets and went to Bajrang Paltan. Excepting for sporadic disturbances, the Revolt was practically suppressed in Central India and nothing serious was reported in 1858.

With effect from the 1st November, 1858, the British Government took over the Indian administration from the East India Company. On that day Robert Hamilton went to Maharaja's palace and read out the Queen's Proclamation[3]. The Nawab of Banda, the descendent of the late Peshwa Baji Rao I from Mastani, was granted a pension of Rs. 3000 a month by the British Government and allowed to settle down in the Indore Residency. At the same time, Damodar Rao, the son (adopted) of the Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi, also arrived in Indore. He was also granted a pension of Rs. 200 per month[4].

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 90-95.
2. V K Kunte, Biographical Sketch of Rao Ramchandra Rao Bhausahib Reshimwale, p. 64; Vikram University Journal, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 98.
3. Vikram University Journal, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 104.
4. *Ibid*

Many British authorities held the view that the Maharaja Tukoji Rao II directly or indirectly had a hand in the Revolt at Indore and Mhow and was resposible for the outrages of his troops at these stations. The Government of India, however, did not connect Tukoji Rao with the rebellion[1]. Sir John Kaye who had access to all the official records, even those that were secret and confidential, absolved Holkar of the charge[2].

If Holkar "had actively sided with the rebels, who wanted him to be their leader, the issue of the revolt should have been very different. Possibly India should have been free of foreign domination long ago if the Sindhia and the Holkar had assumed the leadership of the rebels"[3]. The assistance rendered by Holkar to the British during the Great Revolt of 1857 was warmly acknowledged by Lord Canning, the Viceroy, at the Jabalpur Darbar, specially held for the Maharaja in 1860[4], where *khiltas* were duly exchanged between Tukoji Rao II and the Viceroy. A revolver manufactured at Indore was also presented to Lord Canning[5].

The restrictions imposed on Holkar by the *Kharita* of 1841 were removed by the Royal Proclamation of 1858. He was, moreover, granted a *sanad* in 1862 which guaranteed to him and his successors the right to adopt on failure of male heirs[6]. In 1863, he was paid a sum of over 3 lakhs of rupees as compensation for expenses incurred in raising a body of troops in palace of Mahidpur Contingent" which had revolted. Prior to 1857 Holkar contributed Rs. 1,11,211 annually to the upkeep of the United Malwa Contingent, and Rs. 7,862 to the Malwa Bhil Corps in lieu of his obligation under article 11 of the Treaty of Mandsaur. The former Corps had rebelled and was declared extinct in February 1858, while the latter was reorganised. In 1865, as one means of recognizing his services in the Revolt of 1857, the contribution was capitalised for a payment of Rs. 23,81,520 in ten years by half-yearly instalments of Rs. 1,19,076[8].

1 G. B Malleson, Op. Cit., p. 197.

2. Quoted in 'The Last Counsels of An Unknown Counsellor', p 71 from Sir John Kaye's History of Sepoy War in India, Vol III, p 348.

3. K. L. Srivastava, Op Cit., p. 136.

4. Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., p. 94; M. W. Burway, Op Cit., pp. 193-94

5. M. W. Burway, Op. Cit, pp. 193-94.

6. Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., p. 94; C U. Aitchison, Op. Cit (1933), Vol IV, pp. 34-36.

7. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 39

8. C U Aitchison, Op. Cit., (1933), Vol. IV, Pt. I, pp. 159-60, 177-79

Tukoji Rao's reign is remarkable for a series of administrative reforms and other ameliorating measures. In 1864 Holkar agreed to cede, free of charge, all lands required specially for construction of railway. In 1869 he offered a loan of a crore of rupees to the British Government for the construction of Khandwa-Indore line which was known as the Holkar State Railway[1]. The same year the Municipality of Indore came into existence. Increased grants were also sanctioned to the Indore Madarsa which by that time was upgraded as a High School, affiliated to the University of Bombay. He also opened schools for primary education at the headquarters of each *pargana* and big villages[2]. The Maharaja introduced panchayat-system in his State in order to train people in self government[3]. From the year 1872 commenced reorganization of the judicial system and by 1875 regular courts were established all over the State which were based upon the lines of those in British India.[4] Tukoji Rao was deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the revenue administration. In 1865, he carried out a regular settlement of the Indore territory[5]. A textile mill was established at Indore in the year 1866 which produced mostly coarse cloth. It was the first cotton mill in a princely State in India.[6]

Till 1872 the Maharaja was his own Minister. In that year Sir T. Madhav Rao, who retired from the *Diwanship* of Travancore State, was invited to improve the administration of the State. Sir T. Madhav Rao carried on the administration of the State from 1872 to 1875 but the Maharaja still looked after the Land Revenue Department[7]. Sir T. Madhav Rao reorganised the Judicial and the Police Departments, established the State Postal Department and improved the working of other Departments also in his short tenure of three years.

In November, 1872. Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy of India, visited Indore as the guest of Tukoji Rao Holkar II. This was, infact, the first occassion on which a Viceroy had visited Indore city. In the year 1876, the Prince of Wales visited Indore. The following year, the Maharaja attended the Delhi Assemblage and his personal salute was increased from 19 to 21 guns.

1. *Ibid.*, 1933, Vol. IV, pp. 38-40.
2. V K. Kunte, Biographical Sketch of Ramchandra Rao Bhausahib Reshimwale, pp. 145-46.
3. Sukhsampati Rai Bhandari, *Bharat Ke Deshi Rajya*, p. 79.
4. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 141.
5. M. M. Burway, Op. Cit., pp. 222-25.
6. *Ibid.*, pp. 212-13 and Appendix 26.
7. V. K. Kunte, Note on Indore Administration, pp. 10, 11 and 143.

In order to make the Holkar dominions more compact, various exchanges of territories were effected between the years 1861 and 1880. From 1864 to 1878 the Maharaja had disputed the meaning of the 6th article of the Treaty of Mandsaur by which he claimed certain territories in and south of the Satpura range. After a complete enquiry, some 360 square miles of territory was made over to him in 1878 and the case was closed finally[1].

Tukoji Rao Holkar II died on 17 June, 1886 after a long rule of 42 years. His reign was of exceptional distinction and brought to the State a remarkable degree of prosperity and strength[2]. His long rule witnessed many benevolent reforms and the State income rose from Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 85 lakhs a year. Except the Great Revolt of 1857, the District enjoyed a calm and quiet life leading to prosperity. "He may justly be described as the second founder of the political greatness and financial prosperity of the Holkar dominions"[3].

A number of magnificent buildings were built in Indore District during his reign. Sunkhniwas Palace (1883) was built on the Bhamori tank, seven miles to the south-west of Indore, with a cost of nearly 60,000 rupees. Hawa Mahal (1884) was constructed on a high mound, about five miles to the south-west of Indore city, surrounded by wild and romantic natural scenery, at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees. An imposing *chhatri* was built over the ashes of Her Highness Maharani Keshri Bai Sahiba (died 1848), widow of Yashwant Rao Holkar I, on the Krishnapura Ghat of the river Khan. A beautiful edifice with a towering dome was built over the ashes of Chimnaji Rao Appa Saheb Bolia on the right bank of the river Khan at a cost of about Rs. two lakhs. Jain community of the city built a double-storeyed temple in the Shakkar Bazar of the city at a cost of over two lakhs[4].

Tukoji Rao was succeeded by his eldest son Shivaji Rao in the year 1886. He abolished all transit duties in the State thereby helping the trade to flourish, although they brought considerable revenues to the State[5]. Between 1891 and 1895, Shivaji Rao provided land

1. C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., (1933), Vol IV, pp. 17-18 and 42-61
2. For details, *see:* Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., pp. 94-95.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 95.
4. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. II, pp. 85—87 and 90-91.
5. Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., p. 97.

free of charge in the State for the work of connecting Indore with Godhra, Ratlam, Bhopal and Ujjain by railways, on the same terms as those agreed upon in 1864 by Tukoji Rao Holkar II[1]. He also established a duty-free market at Shiva Ganj (now called Siya Ganj) in the City. In 1887, a new hospital was opened at Indore in commemoration of the Queen Empress' Jubilee, and in 1901 was established the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital in the heart of the City. In 1899 a Technical Institute was opened at Indore, to which was added an Arts School in 1891. Both these institutions gave training which was not available in other States of Central India. The Tukoji Rao Holkar Colltge (later on known as 'Holkar College') was established at Indore in 1891 for teaching upto the degree classes, in memory of his father Tukoji Rao Holkar II[2].

During his reign Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin visited Indore in the years 1891 and 1896, respectively.

The British Government was, however, not satisfied with his administration. A Resident was accordingly appointed in 1899 in subordination to the Agent to the Goveror-General for Central India. The State affairs were thus removed from the immediate control of the Agent to the Governor-General, with whom they had remained since the creation of this post in 1854. Now the Maharaja was required to consult the Resident in all important matters[3].

In 1902 the British rupee was adopted as the standard coin of the State[4]. During 1899-1900 the State was visited by a severe famine. An expenditure of several lakhs was made on relief measures by the Government, but it took away a large portion of its population, and affected its revenues. A terrible epidemic of plague broke out in 1903, which also destroyed a large part of the population and crippled the resources of the State[5].

Shivaji Rao was a great builder who built most of the existing buildings and palaces of Indore city. Lal Bagh Palace was originally constructed by him about the early 'nineties of the last century to serve as a small garden house. Another building, called the Shiva Vilas Palace, was built at a cost of over four lakhs of rupees. He

1. C U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., (1933), Vol. IV, p. 19.
2. Sukhsampati Rai Bhandari, Op. Cit., pp. 91-92.
3. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 40.
4. C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., (1933), Vol. IV, p. 19.
5. Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., p. 97.

also built a double-storeyed building of hewn stone on the Ratamandal hill, about 7 miles from Indore city, in the midst of a game preserve, as a *Shikar* house or a summer retreat. The buildings of Holkar College and Secretariat (popularly called the New Moti Bungalow) were also built during his regime at the cost of nearly three lakhs and one and a half lakhs of rupees, respectively.

In January 1903, Shivaji Rao abdicated in favour of his son, Tukoji Rao Holkar III. He was, however, permitted to retain the personal title of Maharaja and to reside in the Palace at Barwaha, receiving an allowance of rupees four lakhs a year. He died in 1908.

During the minority of Tukoji Rao III, the Council of State was transformed into the Council of Regency and the State was administered under the supervision of the Resident. In 1905, the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Indore, and were received by His Highness Tukoji Rao III with great pomp and show. Prince of Wales opened the Town Hall, named the King Edward Hall. The same year, the Maharaja made over the land for the construction of a portion of the Nagda-Mathura Railway running through the State[1].

In November 1911, the Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers. During the minority administration, a number of reforms were introduced in the State. The Council of Regency thoroughly reorganised almost all the Departments[2]. In November, 1912 Lord Hardinge visited Indore and was given a reception by the Maharaja at the Lal Bagh Palace. Lord and Lady Chelmesford visited Indore in August 1918. In February, 1922 Prince of Wales also came to Indore

In February, 1926 Tukoji Rao abdicated in favour of his minor son, Yashwant Rao II, who was invested with full ruling powers on 9th May, 1930. During his minority too, the administration of the State was carried on by the Council of Regency with Prime Minister as its President, under the supervision of the Agent to the Governor General[3]. According to the provisions of Article XIV of the Treaty of Mandsaur (1818), the Maharaja Yashwant Rao II appointed his *Vakil* with the Viceroy in 1930[4]. He contiuned to rule the State

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1. C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., (1933), Vol. IV, p. 65.
2. Somerset Playne, Op. Cit., p. 97.
3. C. U Aitchison, Op. Cit., (1933) Vol. IV, p. 20.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 21.

till after the advent of Independence on the 15th August 1947, when on May 28, 1948, it was finally merged into the erstwhile State of Madhya Bharat.

Since the beginning of the 20th century a course of political awakening which flowed from the larger political movements of the country stirred Indore District also. An account of the popular movements of the District till the advent of Independence in 1947, may be given here in brief.

The political awakening appears to have become noticeable in the city of Indore during the concluding years of the past century. From 1896 *Ganapati Utsava*, which served as a medium of propagation of national and political ideals among the people, began to be celebrated by the citizens of Indore. But a political party as such there was none. Pandit Arjunlal Sethi was suspended from the State service in 1905 because of his nationalist views. A mild beginning to establish a political organisation was made in 1907 when the Gyan Prasarak Mandal was organised by young people at Indore to voice public opinion[1]. The Government immediately took retaliatory steps. Kotwal and Date were banished from the State. Indications of a little contagion of sedition at Calcutta and Poona became visible. It is said that a few young students were found in 1907 indulging in making public speeches, organising *Shivaji Utsava*, forming Clubs and Societies, exhibiting pictures of persons of known extreme views and undersirable placards on the walls of houses in the streets, collecting secretly and openly funds like *Mushti Fund* and *Paisa Fund*, organising recital of specially composed prayers and songs in temples at *Ganapati Utsava* and holding mettings either in big houses or in open air[2]. It was also found that young clerks in offices were also associated in these acts. In some of the towns of the State too such activities were noticed[3]. All these events drew the serious attention of the Darbar which issued two Notifications in the Holkar Sarkar Gazette in May. 1908. When these did not produce the desired effect, the Darbar issued Orders in September 1908[4]. These Orders strictly prohibited all employees of the State and students of State educational institutions from attending or organising any meeting at which any seditious word was uttered or such act was performed. It was also warned that

1. *Indore Nagar-Ek Zalak, 1962*, pp. 13-14.
2. Holkar State Administration Report, 1909, pp. 2—4
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.*

violation of these Orders would result in dismissal and also in expulsion from the Indore State. Collection of subscription in any form by them for *Mushti Fund* and *Paisa Fund* was also declared to be equally unlawful. The Police were directed to keep a watch and remove boxes of these funds when noticed by them. Possession, sale and distribution of portraits of seditionists and seditious literature were also prohibited in March 1909.

In the months of October and November, 1908 one Excise Inspector and one Professor of the Holkar College were dismissed from service. Two college students were also expelled from the college on account of their meddling with politics. The official reports claim that these had the desired effect[1]. But in 1908 when Lokmanya Tilak was sentenced to undergo 6 years' imprisonment, resentment against the British administration was sharp at Indore where people in violation of section 144, promulgated by the Regency Council, attended a large meeting held on *Dashahara Maidan* to express their resentment, while students observed a hartal.[2] Repressive measures taken by the Government adversely affected the Gyan Prasarak Mandal ceased to function[3]

Though the Mandal ceased to exist, political and national consciousness was not extinguished. It was reflected in organising, in 1911, certain public meetings in which "subjects likely to cause ill-feeling and disturbance of peace" were discussed[4]. Therefore under the orders of Council a Notification was issued in August 1911. It prohibited public meetings in open air without the permission of the District Magistrate[5]. In 1915 Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation stone of Hindi Sahitya Samiti at Indore. He also presided over the Indore Session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. The city of Indore presented a purse of Rs. 24,000 to Gandhiji in 1920-21 when he again visited the place in connection with Tilak Swarajya Fund. These two visits of Gandhiji did most to bolster up the spirit of nationalist workers of Indore. In 1916, the post of a separate Resident for the State was abolished and the State came into direct relationship with the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, who advised and supervised the administration closely.

1. *Ibid*
2. *Indore Nagar-Ek Zalak*, p 14
3. *Ibid*
4. Holkar State Administration Report, 1911, p. 5.
5. *Ibid*

Since the beginning of the age of Non-cooperation and boycott, political activites were carried on at Indode under the direction of the Provincial Congress Committee at Ajmer, which was actually named 'Ajmer-Merwara Rajasthan Central India Congress Committee.' Under this Provincial Congress Committee, Indore particularly became a very important centre of nationalist activities, second only to Ajmer, mainly because of the British administered areas of the Residency at Indore and the Cantonment at Mhow. First attempt to organise a political party at Indore was probably made in the year 1921. Political workers of Indore established a branch of the Indian[1] National Congress at Indore Residency Bazar area under the presidentship of Arjunlal Sethi. Besides, the Indore Rajya Praja Parishad[2] was also for the first time organised in the same year. In those days of Non-cooperation, the workers of the Parishad resolved to submit their demand to the Ruler to establish a responsible Government in the State. They also carried on prolonged and extensive political and social propaganda and agitation in favour of abstinance from the use of liquor[3]. This was reflected in the abnormal fall in the consumption of liquor rendering corresponding fall in the excise revenue of the State. Consequently the bidders hesitated to come forward for excise contracts, and this condition forced the State Government to introduce Commission System in place of Madras or Contract Distillery System[4].

The Government wanted to create an impression that the Praja Parishad died a natural death soon after its session due to lack of popular support[5], but it appears to be nearer the truth that on the one hand the withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement in British India urged the workers of Parishad to stop their non-cooperative activities while on the other their activities were met with severe repressive measures adopted by the State Government. The workers were expelled from the State. The Congress Committee conducted propaganda in favour of *Swadeshi* and *Khadi* and managed a *Khadi Bhandar* in the city. In the circumstances there was no well organised political party in the State area, though political consciousness was rapidly growing.

It appears that in spite of these odds, the fire of nationalism that was kindled in the hearts of thousands of people spontaneously sent out sparks in sympathy with the nationalist movement afoot

1. *Indore Nagar—Ek Zalak*, p. 15.
2. *Aaj Ka Madhya Bharat*, 1951, p. 6.
3. Holkar State Administration Report, 1921, pp. 21 and 26.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 21.
5. Police Administration Report of Holkar State, 1936, p. 2.

in British India. In most of the cases the waves of all-India movements caused a stirring in the State waters also. Thus during the days of Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930, political workers of the State in general and the City in particular caused a great deal of trouble to the police. There was unrest and disorder on the day when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested. The citizens of Indore resorted to cap-burning. The State Government took measures to check processions, public meetings and speeches by outsiders. The City Congress Committee defied Government orders and organised seven processions simultaneously on the 30th July 1930. The police arrested 52 processionists out of whom 21 were convicted. Two local leaders of the Residency area were also convicted. Seditious literature was also traced. R. P. Parsai, who was convicted for sedition in 1929 was released in 1930. He together with his associates became active again and carried on propaganda against the Government.[1] V. S. Sarvate's *sanad* for pleadership was withdrawn at this time.

In the year 1931 "men of good position" were found inspiring youths to enlist themselves as volunteers. These along with other volunteers migrating from neighbouring provinces and states fostered agitation in the State and picketed the shops. Picketers in several cases were arrested. Leaders of *prabhat pheris* were prosecuted. On the occasion of the execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh, a huge procession paraded the streets of Indore with black flags and photographs of the martyr. The police ordered the processionists to disperse, but they refused and "only melted away at a late hour in the night", after the procession had caused a disturbance for over 8 hours[2]. In August 1931 a young outsider revolutionary with a loaded service revolver was arrested in Indore by the Police Officers in disguise. He was attempting to form a revolutionary society in Indore. The coconut bombs on four occasions were traced lying at different places in the city. Offenders could not be traced[3]. In the same year 14 political cases, all from Indore, were registered. Persons taking out processions and arranging lectures of outsiders in public were fined. Cases of arson, wrongful restraint, etc., were also detected[4]. The State Government had realised that since 1930 Indore State had also become the breeding ground for the terrorists and this was proved beyond doubt when a Dacoity[5] Conspiracy case

1. *Ibid.*, 1930, p. 2
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*, 1931, p. 2
4. *Ibid.*, p. 3.
5. *Ibid.*, 1933, pp. 2-3 and 13-14.

of a most serious nature was unearthed in 1933. Students of senior educational centres of Indore city were found involved in this case. During 1931—33 these students had committed three dacoities, one of which was in the District of Indore at village Deo Guradia in 1932. The purpose of these dacoities was to collecting money and arms to assist revolutionary forces against the British Government of India. In this connection 24 persons were prosecuted out of whom 17 were sentenced for various terms of imprisonment. It was alleged that "all the better known Congress workers were secretly in sympathy with the terrorist cult".[1] The medium chosen to inculcate such ideas in villagers was the school master. The Police were jeered at when arrests began in the conspiracy case. It was also said that a gang of Bhils was then rounded up in a village near the city of Indore. The gang was collected for dacoity by two school-masters in whose engagement at the village a Congress worker of the city was said to have taken interest.[2]

In these days of hectic political activities the Indian National Congress advised the political workers of Princely States to organise an All India States People's Conference to achieve the end of establishing responsible Governments in all the states. An attempt to hold a States Subjects Conference at Indore was made, but it was ultimately held at Khandwa in 1933. This was attended by the workers of Indore State.[3]

The year 1935 is a great landmark in the history of the District and of the State. Indore re-established its Praja Mandal in 1935 to achieve the desired end. In 1936 the Congress Committee started a vigorous campaign to enlist members. When a similar campaign was taken up by the workers of Praja Mandal. the Congress tried to avoid a clash with this sister organisation.[4] The reconstituted Praja Mandal, therefore, made considerable progress in enlisting members and opening branches in some parts of the State. In its manifesto it gave stress on pressing the State Government to restore civil liberties and rights of the public. In that manifesto the Government found a clear reference to the principles of Socialism.[5] The influence of the Mandal was subsequently reflected in the results of Indore City Municipal elections held in 1936. The Mandal captured majority of seats and this growing strength of the Mandal became a cause of great anxiety.[6]

1. *Ibid.*
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*, 1936, p 3
4. *Ibid.*. p. 1.
5. *Ibid* p. 2.
6. *Ibid.*, 1937, p 5.

In subsequent years both the Praja Mandal and the Congress became more active. The Mandal started agitation to get the ban lifted on public meetings. Hazarilal Jadia went on hunger strike only to break it on assurance by the Maharaja to re-examine the question.[1] In December 1938 the Government yielded to the pressure of agitation of the Mandal and removed all restrictions on public meetings except those relating to political speeches by outsiders.[2] Three nationalist workers of Indore city were, however, banished and the order of their banishment remained effective till 1948. Meanwhile the Congress started observing 'Independence Day', 'Andaman Day', etc., since the middle of the 'thirties. After the removal of the ban on meetings, political activities of the party were vigorously and extensively revived by the Mandal.[3] In subsequent years the Mandal revived its membership campaign and village-to-village propaganda work. These activities made the Mandal the most powerful and representative political organisation of the State. The Mandal also started its own newspaper the *Praja Mandal Patrika* in 1939.[4]

These activities of the Mandal, and its policy to establish branches at District and village level, resulted in a conflict between the Mandal and the Government. Ultimately, in 1940, when Rajkumari Amrit Kaur visited Indore, a compromise was effected between the Government and the Mandal, as a result of which the *Satyagrahis* were released and the Mandal was permitted to publish its paper *Praja Mandal Patrika*.

By adopting a legislation on the lines of Defence of India Act, 1938 the Government of the State tried to crush the anti-war and anti-Empire propaganda started by the Praja Mandal The agitation and propaganda made the student community politically more conscious and the "Students Federation" was organised at Indore.[5] The Praja Mandal continued its fight for the establishment of a popular Government in the State. The annual session of the Mandal was banned, and when the ban was defied by the workers of the Mandal they were put behind the bars.[6] Many others were prosecuted under the Defence of India Act during the years 1940 onwards, when political situation in the State became unprecedently grave and complex. On one occasion the agitation was so tense that the Government was about to order firing. But the Prime Minister,

1. *Ibid.*, 1938, p. 4.
2. *Ibid.*; Holkar State Administration Report, 1938, pp. 41 and 43.
3. Holkar State Administration Report 1939, p. 2.
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.*, 1940, p. 1.
6. *Ibid.*, 1941, p 37.

Siremal Bapna, intervened and the untoward incident was averted. He personally visited Cloth Market of the city and dispersed the mob by persuasion.

Subsequently, better counsels prevailed; the ban on the session was removed and the political prisoners were released. A session of the Praja Mandal was held soon after at Mahidpur. It was inaugurated by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur under the Presidentship of Rameshwar Dayal Totla. For Individual *Satyagrah*, Gandhiji approved the name of Mishrilal Gangwal, who offered *satyagrah*. It was during these eventful days that the Mandal decided to organise a separate non-political body, namely, Swayam Sevak Dal, for youths.

When on 9th August 1942 news of the arrest of Gandhiji and all members of the Congress Working Committee reached Indore the situation became very grave and tense.[1] Nationalist workers echoed the Quit-India resolution. *Hartals* were observed by the citizens. Innumerable processions with shouts of 'Do or Die' and 'Quit-India' slogans paraded the streets of the city. Textile labourers and students also turned out to join the movement. The Government, as was expected, acted promptly and let loose repression.

The Praja Mandal gave a three days' ultimatum to the Maharaja of Indore to sever connections with the British Government and to establish a popular Government.[2] The Government not only gave a cold shoulder to these demands but also declared 'Praja Mandal' as an unlawful organisation. A ban was imposed on the publication of *Praja Mandal Patrika*. Leaders of the organisation launched a campaign under the leadership of V. S. Sarvate, who was the first Dictator. Hundreds of Praja Mandal workers of the State were arrested. In spite of repressive measures like *lathi* charge, firing, beating, threatening, etc., people were bent upon bringing the Government machinery to a stand still. Explosions of crude bombs and other sabotage activities took place on many occasions. Hundreds of Police officers and men including the Inspector-General of Police received serious injuries in these disturbances. The textile mill labourers were on general strike for over a period of three weeks in sympathy with the imprisoned Indian leaders. *Azad Bulletin* and *Praja Mandal Patrika* were secretely printed and distributed every where. These appealed to police, military and other Government employees to be loyal to the motherland.

1. Police Administration Report of Holkar State, 1942, pp. 37—39.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 37.

The agitation continued till November 1943 when, on the return of the Maharaja from abroad, the State Government unconditionally released the political prisoners, but the ban on Praja Mandal continued. By the end of March 1944 the old Legislative Council of Indore State was dissolved and general elections to the Council, to be reconstituted on the basis of constitutional reforms already announced in March 1940, was ordered. The unlawful Praja Mandal resolved to fight this election of 1944. For 30 out of 37 elective seats the Praja Mandal workers contested, and captured 28. Thus in the House of 53 they obtained a majority. The popularity of the Mandal was thus proved beyond a shadow of doubt. The ban on Praja Mandal was, therefore[1], lifted in September 1944.

The fifth conference of the Mandal was held at Rampura in 1945 under the Presidentship of Mishrilal Gangwal. According to a resolution of the conference, the Praja Mandal was affiliated to 'All India States People's Conference' in 1945.

The Praja Mandal appears to have entered the Council to break the constitution, for it reiterated and insisted on its original basic demand for a full responsible Government in 1946 by serving an ultimatum of one year to the Government to fulfil the demand. The Praja Mandal workers during this period of one year launched a signature campagin all over the State and obtained support of the rural and urban people to its demand. The Government turned a deaf ear to the move, and the Mandal was forced to launch a non-violent *satyagraha* which was met with severe repressive measures.

In 1947, when the country became free, Mandal put forth its two demands before the Government, viz. full responsible Government should be installed and the State should be declared as an integral part of the Indian Union But the State Government hesitated to accept them. Again a conflict arose During this movement large demonstrations took place. Repression, on the part of Government, was also severe.

Ultimately, Government returned to its senses. Reforms were declared. According to the declaration, it was decided to install Council of Ministers, consisting of three popular ministers and three selected ministers. It was also decided that Prime Minister would preside over meetings of Ministers' Council. In December, 1947, Maharaja Holkar declared that his aim was to establish a responsible Government which would work under him. In order to prepare a constitution for the full responsible Government, the

1. *Aaj Ka Madhya Bharat*, 1951, p. 6.

Assembly appointed a committee of 39 members. This Committee was inaugurated in 1948 by the Maharaja himself. The Interim Council of Ministers, consisting of all popular members, continued to work till the formation of a new State of Madhya Bharat.

After the attainment of Independence, the Central Government at Delhi resolved to settle the future of the numerous Indian Princely States, including those of ancient land of Malwa, subsequently better known as Central India. Heads of States and Estates were called at Delhi in April 1948. In the Conference a decision was taken that the 25 States and Estates of Western Central India should form a Union to be called Madhya Bharat. It was also agreed by all that the existing rulers of the States of Gwalior and Indore, would hold the posts of Rajpramukh and Senior Up Rajpramukh, respectively, of this newly formed State during their life time. It was also decided that in exercising their functions they will be assisted and advised by a Council of Ministers. The Convention was signed by all the heads of the States and Estates on 22nd April, 1948.

The birth of the new State of Madhya Bharat was heralded by the inaugural speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Gwalior on 28th May, 1948. The District of Indore became one of the 16 districts into which the State was then administratively divided. In order to satisfy the feelings of the people of the erstwhile States of Gwalior and Indore, it was decided that the headquarters of both the States, viz., Gwalior and Indore, would enjoy joint-capitalship and that the Government would work at Gwalior for six and a half months in a year, and for the remaining five and a half months the capital would be at Indore.[1]

In the period between 1948-56, popular ministeries administered the State of Madhya Bharat. The first popular Ministry in Madhya Bharat was headed by Liladhar Joshi. Later G. K. Vijayavargiya, Takhtmal Jain and Mishrilal Gangwal became the successive Chief Ministers. On the eve of the Reorganisation of States, Takhtmal Jain was holding the office of the Chief Minister. This arrangement continued till 31st October 1956, when a new State of Madhya Pradesh was organised, under the Chief Ministership of Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla. The new State was born on the 1st November, 1956.

1. V. P. Menon, The Story of the Integration of the Indian States, p. 228.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population

The population of Indore according to 1961 Census was 7,53,594 (males 4,00,470 and females 3,53,124), nearly 25.38 per cent higher than what it was in 1951. During the Census year 1901 to 1961 the population of the District increased by about 149.49 per cent. The area of the District according to 1961 Census was 1,369.4 sq. miles (3,547 sq. km.). There are four tahsils and four urban centres including the city of the same name which is a class I town. The urban population accounted for about 60 per cent of the total population in 1961. and ranked fifth in respect of urban density in the State. The increasing pressure of population is revealed by the rise in the density of population from 450 per sq. mile in 1951 to 550 in 1961. Indore ranked first in the State in respect of density.

The tahsil-wise break up of population is shown in the following table :—

Tahsil	Area in		Population			Density
	Sq. miles	Sq. km.	Persons	Males	Females	(Per sq. mile)
Depalpur	394.7	1022.2	84,533	43,301	41,232	214
Sawer	294.0	761.6	70,434	35,988	34,446	240
Indore	370.1	958.4	4,80,164	2,57,730	2,22,434	1,297
Mhow	310.6	804.5	1,18,463	63,451	55,012	381
Indore District	1369.4	3,546.7	7,53,594	4,00,470	3,53,124	550

Note:—The density has been calculated on area figure of State Survey Office

Industrial and commercial development, and the consequent growth of townships have been the principal influences on the distribution of population in the District. It is evident from the

above table that Indore Tahsil has the largest population and largest density, while Sawer Tahsil the least. The above factors have led to a large concentration of persons in Indore city and Mhow cantonment. Prior to 1961, Sawer Tahsil was entirely a rural tract. In 1961 Census Sawer town recorded a population of 4,437 persons.

Proportion of Sex

Of the total population of 7,53,594, the males accounted for 53·14 per cent and females 46·86 per cent in 1961. This worked out to a ratio of 882 females per 1,000 males; a characteristic feature more akin to the districts of Gwalior Division. Morena District with 839 females per 1,000 males was the lowest and Raipur with 1,037 was the highest in respect of sex-ratio. The sex-ratio in the District during the last 60 years, i.e., from 1901 to 1961 is shown in the table below:—

Census Year		Population			Sex-ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)
		Persons	Males	Females	
1901	..	3,02,057	..	..	..
1911	..	2,72,396	1,44,056	1,28,340	891
1921	..	3,38,992	1,83,483	1,55,509	848
1931	..	3,80,889	2,07,217	1,73,672	838
1941	..	4,54,541	2,44,214	2,10,327	861
1951	..	6,01,035	3,16,277	2,48,758	900
1961	..	7,53,594	4,00,470	3,53,124	882

The males out-numbered females in the District in 1911, the sex-ratio being 891. In the succeeding decades it further went down, except for in 1951, when the sex-ratio stepped up to 900. In 1951-61 decade, the earlier trend towards a decline in the sex-ratio reasserted itself. There are many causes which are responsible for the low sex-ratio in the District. Indore city, which accounts for more than half of the District population bears a large proportion of immigrants, mostly males, and to some extent is responsible for the low sex-ratio in the District. It is a complicated phenomenon Sexually selective mortality disturbs the sex-ratio sometimes violently. Besides racial influences, the climate and physical

conditions and social customs go a long way to influence the sex-ratio. Plague and influenza are known to take away more females than males as has been exhibited in 1921 Census when the influenza of 1918-19 inflicted heavy losses on the District population and reduced the proportion of females from 891 in 1911 to 848 per 1,000 males in 1921. In the times of scarcity the females fare better. The castes also provide an interesting revelation in determining the sex-ratio. It was found in 1931 Census that higher castes had a lower sex-ratio, and *vice-versa*. According to 1951 Census, the highest sex-ratio was recorded among the Muslims. There is a vast variance between the rural and urban sex-ratios in 1961 (rural 934, urban 848), which is again owing to Indore city where the male immigrants, mostly labourers, are responsible for this low sex-ratio.

Growth of Population

The earliest available enumeration of the District population dates back to 1820 when Sir John Malcolm enumerated the *Zila* population as 88,464 persons (exclusive of Indore city and Mhow cantonment). The population of Indore city in 1820, according to Sir John Malcolm's Census was 63,560. No reliable estimates of population seem to have been made at any time between 1820 and the first decennial Census of 1881. Although the regular Census of British India was undertaken for the first time in 1872, yet it was not extended to Princely States during that year. In 1881 the population of Indore city was 83,091 (male 46,234 and females 36,857) and of Mhow cantonment, 27,227. No reliable estimates of the District population are available for this Census. The next Census of 1891 recorded the city's population as 92,329 persons, about 11.12 per cent higher than a decade ago. The Indore Division which included the *parganas* of Indore, Depalpur, Sawer and Mhow had a population of 1,83,018 persons, while Petlawad which was a detached *pargana* of Indore District had a population of 11,913 persons. Mhow cantonment, which had also been an important railway centre and was a railway colony, had a population of 31,776 persons in 1891, about 16.7 per cent higher than a decade ago.

The next decade of 1891-1901, as remarked in 1931 Census Report was "The darkest period in our census history". Towards the end of the decade and the close of the Century the great famine of 1899-1900 precipitated terrible disaster. Though the population of Indore city and Mhow cantonment increased, the former by 6.26 per cent and the latter by 15.42 per cent, the population of Indore Division, constituted of Indore, Depalpur, Sawer and Mhow

parganas declined considerably by about 13.5 per cent, and that of Petlawad by 23.8 per cent. In 1901 the population adjusted to the present boundaries of the District was 3,02,057.

The growth of population of the District between 1901 and 1961 is shown in table below :—

(Adjusted to the Jurisdiction of 1961)

Tahsil	Census Years						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Depalpur	53,390	54,949	64,257	57,523	61,008	69,315	84,533
Sawer	37,039	38,158	44,572	44,675	48,830	56,681	70,434
Indore	1,36,802	1,06,014	1,65,716	2,01,685	2,62,650	3,78.334	4.80,164
Mhow	74,826	73,275	64,447	77,006	82,053	96,705	1,18,463
Indore District	3,02,057	2,72,396	3.38,992	3,80,889	4,54,541	6.01,035	7,53,59

The population of Indore District during the last 60 years increased by about 149.49 per cent, recording the highest percentage of growth in the State in the decades of 1911-21, and again in 1941-51. The absolute and percentage increase in the population of the District since 1901 can be seen from the following table:—

Census Year	Population	Absolute increase from the date in intervals of					
		10 Years	20 Years	30 Years	40 Years	50 Years	60 Years
1901	3,02,057	29,661	36,935	78,832	1,52,484	2,98,978	4,51,537
		(—9.82)	(12.23)	(26.10)	(50.48)	(98.98)	(149.49)
1911	2,72,396	66,596	1,08,493	1,82,145	3,28,639	4,81,198	..
		(24.45)	(39.83)	(66.87)	(120.65)	(176.65)	
1921	3,38,992	41,897	1,15,549	2,62,043	4,14,602	..	
		(12.36)	(34.09)	(77.30)	(122.30)	..	
1931	3,80,889	73,652	2,20,146	3,72,705	..		
		(19.34)	(57.08)	(97.85)			
1941	4.54,541	1,46,494	2,99,053	..			
		(32.23)	(65.79)				
1951	6,01,035	1,52,559	..				
		(25.38)	..				
1961	7.53.594	..					

(Note.—Figures in brackets denote percentage)

As stated earlier, the epidemic of plague and failure of rains in the southern parts of the State in closing year of the last Century, worked unfavourably to the growth of population, more so in the urban areas. Consequently, Indore Tahsil which had the largest urban population. declined by about 22.5 per cent over that of 1901. Mhow also received a setback, but the other two tahsils increased, though slightly. The result of this setback was reflected in a sharp decline in the density form 221 to 199 persons in 1911. Apart from the natural causes considerable emigration was also instrumental in bringing down the population of the District. The proportion of home-born population was as low as 70 per cent which was largely owing to the growing industrialization of the District, and partly owing to the nature of the District boundaries. "It appears", observed Luard in 1911 that "the movement depends almost wholly on the nature of the borders. Where there is much intermingling of boundaries, movement appears greater and where the areas are compact, it is less."[1] The number of immigrants in the District in 1911 was recorded to be about 73 thousands. The predominance of females among the immigrants suggests the marriage link with Central India States owing to the custom of seeking a wife in a distant village. This may also be responsible for large immigrant population in the District.

However, during the decade the emigrants very much out-paced the immigrants who numbered about 155 thousand. and in this respect, the District lost about 82 thousand persons, which might largely be owing to famine conditions and the spread of virulent plague epidemic in 1909

The following decade of 1911-21 recorded a rise of 66,596 or 24.45 per cent in the District population over that of 1911. In 1921 the population of the District was 3,38,992 (1,83,483 males and 1,55,509 females). The decade 1911-21 witnessed a number of bad seasons, and ravages of plague, cholera and influenza took heavy toll of life which tended to bring down the growth of population. Yet the District registered considerable rise in the population during the 20 years since 1901, recording an increase of about 12.23 per cent. This increase, however, does not only represent the natural increase of population, or excess of births over deaths, but also other important factors, viz., migration, which to a great extent influenced the District population. Considerable inter-district migration, besides the casual type, or of a semi-permanent nature, took place between

1. Indore State Census, 1911, Pt. I, p. 11.

different districts of the State, particularly between Indore District and Nimar. The wheat growing *parganas* of Depalpur, Sawer and Indore were further open to periodic migration of wheat-harvesters, which made the census figures obscure to a certain extent. At the time of census enumeration the wheat-cutting was in full swing, and these *parganas* contained thousands of wheat-cutters from outside. The table below shows the extent of migration between Indore District and different districts of the erstwhile Holkar State.

Name of the District		Indore District	
		Received from	Given to
Mahidpur	..	2,007	2,835
Nemawar	..	1,232	2,440
Nimar	..	6,426	7,802
Rampura-Bhanpura	..	1,928	4,707
Alampura	..	52	166

Migration was considerable between Indore and every other district of the State except the isolated area of Alampura, which received the highest number of persons from Mahidpur. The total immigrants numbered 1,25,948 of which largest, i.e., 57,541 came from contiguous parts of other Provinces and 50,429 from non-contiguous parts of other Province. Though complete figures of emigrants are not available but about 6,438 persons emigrated to contiguous districts of the State, and 37,356 to other parts of the State.

The conditions of the next decade, 1921-31 were generally favourable to a normal, natural growth of population although the influenza epidemic of the preceding three years had sapped up the vitality of the survivors. The population of Indore was 3,80,889 in 1931 recording an increase of about 12.36 per cent. Since 1901 the growth was of the order of 26.10 per cent. Indore Tahsil recorded an increase of 21.7 per cent owing entirely to the industrial development of the city of Indore. The city attracted a large number of immigrants, more so after the cotton harvest, when a great rush of workers comes into the cotton-ginning and pressing factories. An important point may be noted here that the surrounding parts of the State contributed almost nothing, for immigration was mostly from distant areas. Mhow Tahsil increased by about 19.4 per cent

and Sawer by only 0.23 per cent during the decade. However, Depalpur declined considerably, i.e., by 10.4 per cent during the same period. The likely explanation available for this decline may be the organisation of 'Sinhastha Fair' in 1921 at Ujjain which led to an out-break of cholera epidemic in the neighbouring tract. Yet another reason may be that, while the earlier Census count was taken when the wheat-cutting was in full swing, this Census was taken a little earlier than usual, in mid-March, when the wheat-cutting had not properly begun. Hence the proportion was very low in the wheat-growing tract at this occasion. Probably for this reason, the *Parganas* of Depalpur and Sawer have not shown a favourable rate of increase in 1931. The decline is also reflected in the density of Depalpur Tahsil which had dropped to 146 in 1931 from 163 a decade ago.

The immigrant population in the District, in 1931, was 1,52,851 of which 40,214 came from contiguous tracts, 1,10,651 from non-contiguous parts of India (including States), and 1986 from out side India. The figures of emigration, which are inadequate, render it difficult to assess precisely the effects of migration on the population of the District. However, about 10,090 persons emigrated to contiguous tracts and about 5,182 to non-contiguous tracts of the erstwhile State.

The population in the following decade further moved to 4,54,541, recording an increase of about 19.34 per cent over 1931. The percentage variation in 40 years, since 1901 recorded nearly 50.48 per cent increase. Indore Tahsil increased by 30.23 per cent mainly due to the Indore city which alone had increased by 38.46 per cent. The other tahsils of the District, viz., Sawer, Depalpur and Mhow increased by 9.3, 6.05 and 6.5 per cent. respectively.

The period covered under the decade of 1941-51 had been perhaps the most abnormal, eventful and strenuous in India's recent history. It began in the midst of war and falls under three phases. Of these the first, a span of over five years was a period of war, and the Bengal Famine. The second, spanning over four years witnessed the termination of British rule, the partition of the country into two dominions, and the emergence of India as a free nation. The last phase was characterised with grim tragedies, vast movement of population, abolition of Princely States and formation of Madhya Bharat, a part "B" State in 1948. All the above mentioned events had their repercussion in the District which caused large movement of population owing to Indore being the largest Industrial and commercial centre in the erstwhile State of Madhya Bharat.

The trend established in the last decade continued in 1941-51 also. The population of the District increased from 4,54,541 to 6,01.035, recording an increase of about 32.20 per cent. These ten years witnessed the largest percentage increase in the population. Within a span of the last 50 years' period the District recorded an increase of about 98.98 per cent in 1951. During the decade, Indore and Mhow Tahsils recorded an increase of 44.4 and 17.8 per cent respectively.

The growth was largely owing to the industrial and commercial importance of the city of Indore which had added about 52.6 per cent to its population during this decade.

Of the total population of 7,53,594 in 1961, about 72 per cent were born in the District of enumeration, and the rest were immigrants. Immigration seems to be considerable with other districts of the State. The contiguous and non-contiguous districts sent 55,104 and 51.158 immigrants to the District, respectively. Ujjain, Dhar, Dewas and West Nimar, the contiguous tracts, contributed most to the District population. It is of interest to note that females out-numbered the male immigrants from these districts which suggests to some extent the casual nature of the immigration.

Of the other States, the number of immigrants from Rajasthan (34,403), Uttar Pradesh (25.169) and Maharashtra (20,838) seems to be heavy. Their preference for urban areas indicates that the immigrants mostly belong to either labour class or the business class who converged to Indore city in pursuit of employment or trade.

The table below shows the extent of immigration in Indore District according to 1961 Census:—

Born in	Enumerated in the District		
	Persons	Males	Females
District of enumeration	5,29,548	2,87,942	2,41,606
Other districts of the State	1,06,262	45,893	60,369
Ujjain	17,520	4,981	11,539
Dhar	14,964	5,396	9,568
Dewas	14,015	5,000	9,015
West Nimar	8,605	3,703	4,902
States in India	97,774	55,865	41,909
Rajasthan	34,403	19,405	14,998
Maharashtra	20,838	10,530	10,308
Other territories in India and beyond	20,010	10,770	9,240
Pakistan	18,544	9,869	8,675

During the decade of 1951-/61, an increase of 25.38 per cent was recorded in the District population. During the last 60 years since 1901, the District showed an increase of 149·49 per cent. The same tale of continued swelling of Indore Tahsil, owing to the city's industrial and commercial growth, is again repeated in this decade. The population of Indore city increased to 3,94,941, thus recording an increase of 21·05 per cent over that of 1951. Indore Tahsil touched a new height of 4.80 lakh persons of whom 3.95 lakhs were enumerated in Indore city alone. Depalpur with a population of 84,533 represented an increase of 21·9 per cent, Sawer of 24·3 and Mhow of 22·5 per cent over the previous decade.

Density of Population

With 7,53,594 persons against an area of 1.369 sq miles (3,547 sq. km.) in 1961, the District had an average density of 550 persons per sq. mile, the largest in the State The following table shows the variation in density of population from 1901 to 1961.

District/Tahsil	Census years						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Depalpur	135	139	163	146	155	176	214
Sawer	126	130	152	152	169	193	240
Indore	370	286	440	545	710	1,022	1,297
Mhow	241	236	207	248	264	311	381
Indore District ..	221	199	248	278	332	439	550

Note.-1. Adjusted population of 1961 and area figures have been used in calculating the density. In Census 1951 the density of population was reported as 450 per sq. mile as the District area was taken as 1,325 sq. miles.

2. The density has been calculated on the basis of State Survey Departments' area figures.

It is evident from the above table that the density of the District registered a large and a continuous increase in each successive census decade, except in the unhealthy decade of 1901-11 when a short-fall of 22 persons per square mile was registered. The epidemic of plague, which caused considerable mortality in the urban population. and the failure of rains in southern parts of the State in 1907, nearly caused famine condition, which worked unfavourably on the growth

of population. The least affected Tahsils were Depalpur and Sawer, where the density showed slight improvement during the decade.

It is interesting to record that whereas the District density increased by 111 persons per sq. mile during 1951-61 decade, Indore city density declined from 19.775 persons per sq. mile to 18,318 over the period. The reason was the inclusion of the villages alongwith their agricultural lands in the Corporation limits in 1960. Excluding non-ward part of the city the density of the ward area alone was 37.541 persons per sq. mile in 1961 which gives a correct picture of congestion in the city.

Rural and Urban Population

Four urban centres, viz., Indore city, Mhow, Depalpur and Sawer towns accounted for about 4.52 lakhs or 59.99 per cent of the District population in 1961. While the rural areas comprising 665 villages, of which 25 were uninhabited accounted for only 3.02 lakhs persons or about 40.01 per cent of the District population. According to the definition of town adopted in 1961 Census[1], Gautampura which was classed as a town in 1951 has since ceased to be town and instead two new townships of Depalpur and Sawer have emerged in 1961.

The table below shows the tahsil break-up of rural and urban population.

Tahsils	No. of Villages		No. of Towns	Population		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited		Rural	Urban	Total
Depalpur ..	174	..	1	79,860	4,673	84,533
Sawer ..	146	2	1	65,997	4,437	70,434
Indore ..	153	14	1	85,223	3,94,941	4,80,164
Mhow .	167	9	1	70,431	48,032	1,18,463
Indore District	640	25	4	3,01,511	4,52,083	7,53,594

1. A town in the 1961 Census had to be either :—

(i) a municipality, Cantonment or Corporation; or

(ii) a habitation with a population of at least 5,000, atleast three-fourths of the adult male population being engaged in non-agricultural occupations

The urban population which was 44.31 per cent of the District population in 1901 continued to increase, except in the 1901-11 decade, at a considerable pace during these 60 years. This was owing largely to the industrial and commercial growth of the city. The initial set-back which resulted into a drastic drop of 37.27 per cent in the urban population in 1911 was largely owing to the outbreak of epidemic of plague in 1909, which was more severe in the urban areas of the District. However, the rural population during the decade showed an increase of 12.02 per cent, owing perhaps to urban-to-rural shift in population resulting out of the particular severity of the epidemic in the urban areas. Indore city alone suffered a loss of about 43,000 persons. The rate of increase since 1911 is remarkable in urban areas, while in the rural tract it was quite low and remained related to the rate of increase of general population upto 1941. The urban population in 1961 had increased by about two-and-a-half times since 1901 while the rural population increased by 79.24 per cent only. The greater part of urban increase was due to external growth, i.e., immigration from rural areas. The downward trend in the rural growth in the initial decades suggests to some extent the continuing emigration from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment.

In 1961, the District had 640 inhabited and 25 uninhabited villages and four towns. Of these about 70.30 per cent villages were having less than 500 persons, covering about 36.80 per cent of the population. Villages in the category of 500 to 999 persons (21.88 per cent) covered 30 per cent of the population. Only 0.16 per cent villages were in the range of 5,000 to 9,999 population, and covered only 1.68 per cent of the population. A very large number of persons in Depalpur and Sawer were ruralites. The proportion of urban population which was 44.9 per cent in 1901 went on increasing, steadily, and recorded 59.9 per cent in 1961. During the last few decades there had been large increase in the urban population owing to the industrial and commercial growth of Indore city

The rural-urban break-up of the District population during the period 1901 to 1961 is shown in table below.—

Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Percentage of urban population to total population
1901	3,02,057	1,68,214	1,33,843	44.31
1911	2,72,396	1,88,434	83,962	30.82
1921	3,38,992	2,01,938	1,37,054	40.43
1931	3,80,889	2,07,188	1,73,701	45.60
1941	4,54,541	2,16,023	2,38,518	52.47
1951	6,01,035	2,45,521	3,55,514	59.15
1961	7,53,594	3,01,511	4,52,083	59.99

Indore city which was Class I town with 3,10,859 population in 1951 has since increased to 3,94,941, recording 27.05 per cent increase in 1961. The low proportion of females (851) in the city is largely attributed to the nature of migration in which the working males migrate to city in search of employment, leaving their families at home Mhow cantonment which was a Class III town with 44,665 persons in 1951 has since increased to 48,032 or about 7.56 per cent in 1961. During the last 60 years it has increased by about 33.26 per cent. In 1951, Gautampura was classed as a town with 5,039 persons, but as stated earlier, it has ceased to be a town in 1961. Instead, Sawer and Depalpur have been classed as towns.

The population of four urban centres at the different censuses between 1901 to 1961, begining with the year in which they were first classed as town is shown in the table below.—

Name of Town	Area in Sq. km.	Population						
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Indore ..	55.84	97,804	54,142	1,05,317	1,42,524	2,03,695	3,10,859	3,94,945
Mhow Cantt.	10.05	36,039	29,020	31,737	31,177	34,823	44,665	48,032
Depalpur	0.79	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,673
Sawer ..	1.11	..	..	..	..	..	.	4,437

Note.—(In 1941 Census Indore Residency with a population of 15,197 persons in 1931, 12,226 persons in 1921, 9,195 persons in 1911 and 11,119 persons in 1901 (as its name then was A.G.'s. Camp) was merged with Indore Municipality).

Displaced Persons

Consequent upon the partition of the country in 1947, considerable displacement of population was caused in the following years of the decade. Indore being a centre of industrial and commercial importance attracted quite a large number of such persons. Total displaced persons arrived during the period from 1946 to 1951 were 20,779 (males 10,775, females 10,004). Of these majority came from West Pakistan, who numbered 20,697 (males 10,733 and females 9,964). The rest, only about 82 persons came from East Pakistan. Indore city accounted for about 18,044 or 87.5 per cent of the displaced persons who settled in the urban areas. A large concentration was found in Ward-12 of Indore city where alone about 3,611 persons resided.

The table below shows the year of arrival and origin of displaced persons enumerated in 1951 in the District.

Place of Origin	Year of Arrival 1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Total
West Pakistan	230	11,023	7,673	1,195	565	11	20,697
Rural ..	8	91	33	16	7	..	155
Urban ..	222	10,932	7,640	1,179	558	11	20,542
East Pakistan	2	33	37	7	3	..	82
Rural ..	..	6	2	2	..	..	10
Urban ..	2	27	35	5	3	..	72
District Total	232	11,056	7,710	1,202	568	11	20,779

It is interesting to note that as large as 99.6 per cent of the displaced population pursued non-agricultural occupations. Indore city provided ample scope for trade and commerce, and more than 54 per cent of the population engaged in non-agricultural occupations were alone engaged in 'commerce'.

LANGUAGE

Hindi with about 62 per cent of the District population in 1961, against 69 per cent a decade ago, forms the largest single language group spoken by the people of the District. Mother-tongue in the census term denotes the tongue spoken from the cradle. It may be noted here that in 1951 Census, vast majority of the speakers of various forms of Hindi and Rajasthani also were returned under

Hindi, though they still speak in the bosom of their family and bazar the dialect they spoke a decade ago. The 1951 Census returned 4,11,050 persons (including Eastern Hindi–1270) under Hindi which in 1961 increased to 4,65,948, and constituted about 61.8 per cent of the District population.

The 1961 Census recorded 78 dialects or languages spoken as mother-tongue in Indore District. Most common among them are Hindi (61.8 per cent), Malvi (13.6 per cent), Marathi (8.3 per cent), Urdu (8.0 per cent), Sindhi (3.2 per cent), Gujarati (1.4 per cent) and Punjabi (1.3 per cent). The following table shows the number of speakers of the respective language or dialect.

Language	Total			Rural	Urban
	Persons	Male	Female		
Hindi	4,65,948	2,46,291	2,19,657	1,48,191	2,81,757
Bundelkhandi	1,093	616	477	936	157
Gujarati	10,566	5,619	4,947	772	9,794
Malvi	1,02,197	52,545	49,652	97.723	4,474
Marathi	62,228	35,970	26,258	1,944	60,284
Marwari	7,123	3,819	3,304	4,649	2,474
Punjabi	9.824	5,391	4,433	389	9,435
Rajasthani	1,702	888	814	795	907
Sindhi	23,809	12,268	11,541	683	23,126
Tamil	1,463	925	538	32	1,431
Urdu	60,296	32,080	28,216	7,707	52,589

Rajasthani, which forms the second largest language group in the District is spoken in various dialects, of which Malvi is most widely spoken. Its relation with Marwari and Jaipuri is distinct. "The form of Malvi spoken in the area round about Indore is called *Rangri*, which is distinguished by its preference for Marwari forms. A Rajasthani dialect, Malvi shows now and then a tendency to shade off into Bundeli or Gujarati. In Malvi there is an usual Rajasthani tendency to pronounce *ai* as *e*, and *au* as *o*.

"As compared with *Rangri*, Malvi shows a decided, but not universal preference for dental cerebral letters".[1]

1. G. A. Grierson, Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IX, Pt. II, pp. 62-64.

The Devanagari character is usually employed for writing Malvi. Majority of the speakers of Malvi live in the rural areas of the District. Gujarati, Punjabi and Sindhi speakers inhabit largely the urban areas. The reason seems to lie in their being a business community, and Indore city provided them ample opportunity. The distribution of population in tahsils (rural) may be seen from the following table.—

Mother-Tongue	Tahsils			
	Depalpur	Sawer	Indore	Mhow
Hindi	45,439	19,895	76,394	42,463
Malvi	28,363	42,542	4,634	22,184
Urdu	3,156	429	1,937	2,185
Marwari	1,986	2,143	396	124
Marathi	119	177	585	1,063

Bilingualism

As stated earlier, the Census 1961 recorded as many as 78 speeches in the District, which are responsible for creating large bilingual population. It may be seen that Hindi is the most important subsidiary language of all non-Hindi speakers in the District. The following table gives the important mother-tongues from the points of view of bilingualism:—

Mother Tongue	Total No. of Persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to mother tongue	Speakers of Hindi as subsidiary language
Hindi	30,080	..
Marathi	25,995	21,946
Gujarati	5,982	4,138
English	926	294
Punjabi	5,353	3,877
Rajasthani	927	901
Sindhi	8,035	7,780
Urdu	14,034	9,596
Malvi	1,320	819

It appears that Punjabi and Gujarati speakers are most bilingual as out of 9,824 speakers of the former and 10,566 of the latter, as large as 54.2 per cent among the Punjabi and 51.9 per cent among the Gujarati can speak a subsidiary language. Hindi is widely popular among them as about 77 per cent of Gujarati bilingual speakers claim Hindi to be their subsidiary speech. Similarly, about 73 per cent Punjabi bilingual population claims Hindi as their subsidiary speech.

From the above table it is clear that a sizeable number of persons of all languages also speak Hindi as a subsidiary speech. English, however, is an important subsidiary speech of bilingual Hindi population.

RELIGION AND CASTES

Hindus with 6,44,003 persons constituted the single largest religious group in the District population according to 1961 Census. Its religious homogeneity is appreciably affected by the presence of Muslims and, to some extent, Jains. The Hindus constitute about 85.46 per cent, Muslims about 10.40 per cent and Jains about 2.49 per cent of 1961 District population. The adjoining southern districts of Indore Division, viz; East Nimar and West Nimar also reflect the predominance of Hindus.

The population of different important communities since 1901 is shown in the following table :—

Census Year	Hindus	Sikhs	Jains	Muslims	Christians
1901	2,33,691	..	5,572	42,064	4,576
1911	2,20,843	..	3,200	36,741	4,770
1921	2,82,624	..	1,415	42,682	4,896
1931	3,11,347	..	6,699	52,555	7,065
1941	3,52,517	1,432	9,157	64,257	4,547
1951	5,09,133	3,625	13,595	65,227	4,277
1961	6,44,003	5,531	18,744	78,364	4,899

(Note.—1. Up to 1931, the figures are from variation tables of 1931 Census.)

Sikh, Christian and Jain are mostly urban communities, while Hindus and Muslims also show greater tendency for urban areas Christians show a greater concentration in Mhow, which is a Cantonment. Jains on the contrary show greater concentration in Depalpur.

Hinduism has innumerable creeds and forms of worship. It has almost an unlimited number of castes, each with its own peculiarities, own deities, and its notion of religion, rarely known to the people out side it. Hindus believe in the caste system as a birthright, though now it is breaking under the pressure of urban living. They profess special devotion to Vishnu or Shiva. two of the Chief deities of the Hindu Triad, and to the *Sakti*, i.e; the female counterpart of divinity (usually Shiva). The complexities of the Hindu caste system are evident from the fact that the four main caste-groups in Indore were according to 1921 Census divided in as many as 740 castes and sub-castes. The number of persons professing Hinduism in 1961 was 6,44,003, or 85.59 per cent of the total District population, of which a few important sections are Brahmins. Bania, Rajput, Khati, Balai, Chamar, etc Other castes and tribes are Bhil, Gond, Kachhi, Kir, Kari or Koli. Kulmis (Kunmis), Kumhar, Dhakar. Dhangar, Maratha Kunbis and a host of others.

Brahmins

Brahmins are quite numerous in the city. They are composed of a large number of sub-castes, more or less endogamous in character, and are widely divergent. Of these, Deccani (Maharashtra) Brahmins are the most outstanding in this tract. They are drawn from various classes belonging to Deccan. Maharashtrian Brahmins, it has been said, "were the brains of the Maratha confederacy, and that the Maratha generals after subduing territories, left the details of administration to the Brahmins."[1] It is thus, that Indore city came to have its population of Maharashtrian Brahmins. It is not a proper sub-caste but meant to designate the immigrant Brahmins from the Deccan.

1. Holkar State Census, 1931 Pt. I, p. 255.

The important sub-divisions among the Maharashtrian Brahmins are Deshastha, Karhade and Konkanastha. These sub-castes have a regional significance.

The Konkansthas are not the old residents of the tract. They were well-to-do, hard-working and thrifty class, while the Deshastha, the earliest settlers of their class held prominent hereditary offices then. Two sub-divisions of it are Rigvedis and Yajurvedis who used to inter-dine but would not inter-marry.

The Karhade have no sub-division among them and usually marry among themselves, though sometimes with other two groups also. They worship the goddess Bhawani.

The Shenvais who are not numerous were Saraswat Brahmins, who migrated to Deccan in the remote past. From time to time they came and settled here. Though they dressed like other Maharashtra Brahmins yet the other Maharashtra Brahmins neither inter-dine nor inter-marry with them normally.

The influence of women is largely responsible for the presence of a certain orthodoxy in the houses of Maharashtra Brahmins, though it has reduced considerably among the younger generation.

The other important immigrant sub-caste of Brahmins is Kanyakubja or Kanaujia who came from Uttar Pradesh, perhaps at the time of the rise of Maratha Power. The army of Holkar was largely manned by these people. They speak Hindi but from the long association with Marathas, and owing to the fact that the official language of the Holkar State was Marathi, they learnt Marathi also. A few of them came to occupy very high ranks in the State times. The recent growth of Indore city also attracted fresh immigrants of this class. Among the Brahmins they occupy high position.

The notable among the rest of the Brahmin stock are 'Shrigaur or 'Shrigaudas'. They have long historical connection with Malwa

where they first settled and established their supremacy, and played important role in political, social and military life. They are also known as 'Malvi Brahmins' who reside chiefly in this District. After the tract came under the influence of Maharashtrian Brahmins, they soon assimilated their language and culture and even took to their manners and customs. They neither inter-dined nor inter-married with other Brahmins. With the passage of time the Shri-gaudas have now taken to agriculture and even serve as village Patwaris. After taking to English education, they are, for better or for worse, being modernised fast.

Among the other sub-divisions of the Brahmin stock, Gaur, Gujar-Gour, Adigour, Sanadhya, Naramdeo, Dasora, etc., are also to be found in the District. The last of them, though numerically insignificant, appear to be very old immigrants to Malwa of Vikramaditya's time. They derive their name from 'Dasapura' or 'Dasor' (Mandsaur). They were a sect of Nagar Brahmins. Tradition ascribes their subsequent migration from 'Dasor' to a very sad episode in their history. It is said that some centuries back, most of the male members of their stock were proforming religious abulation on the banks of the 'Sew' (Shivna) river near Mandsaur, when they were attacked by the thieves and massacred to a man. The survivors thereupon left the village enbloc having vowed never afterwards to drink the water of that stream, and spread themselves over the rest of Malwa. They are endogamous, and do not marry or dine with other Brahmins. They were either in State service or worked as priests or pandits

Rajputs

The next important orthodox division of Hindu caste structure is that of Rajputs who migrated from Uttar Pradesh and Bundel-Khand in the past. Now Rajputs are mostly agriculturists and have given up, or rather were forced to give up, the profession of arms. The brilliant tradition of the past is now a matter of historical interest. Frequently, the members of the classes to which the higher families belong, and Gehlots, Sesodias, Solankis, Ponwars, etc., are met in the humbler roles of the village Patels, cultivators, and even agricultural labour. With the conquest of Marathas in this region the Rajputs became feudatories to them, and thus lost much of their own possessions. Some sections even resisted the Maratha suzerainty for a long time. The higher classes of Rajputs are generally well-featured. The whiskers and moustaches, the things of proud possession for males, have to some extent fallen into obscurity.

The Rajputs worship Shiv and Vishnu. Shiv and his consort Parwati are their favourite deities. Besides these, each family has its tutelary goddess to whom daily obeisance is made. Sirwis, a cultivating caste of this region, by one tradition were the descendants of 24 Rajputs who seven centuries ago survived when the fortress of Kalupur was sacked. They subsequently took to cultivation or *sir*, and consequently were called Sirwis by the local populace. Another version ascribes their origin to the group of Rajput soldiers of king Prithviraj of Delhi, who fled after his defeat at the hands of Shahabuddin Ghori, and settled in the forest of 'Sivarohi' near Mount Abu (where Sirohi State was subsequently founded by Deola Chauhans). Some of the descendants later migrated to this region, mainly Nimar and Petlawad, a former tract of this District which has since merged into Jhabua District. The term 'Sirwi' according to this origin is the corruption of 'Sivarohi'. They are adept cultivators. Subedar Malhar Rao Holkar married a Sirwi girl. According to a peculiar custom she was married with the bridegroom's sword tied with his handkerchief, and was known as 'Khanda Rani' in consequence. Later on early in 19th Century, Malhar Rao Holkar II was also married in a Sirwi family.

Banias

The third orthodox division of Hindu caste structure is Bania. The important sub-castes of Banias are Agarwals, Porwals, Maheshwaris, Khandelwals and Oswals. Certain section of all these sub-castes professing Jainism numbered 18,714 in 1961. They being largely engaged in commercial pursuits are more inclined to live in the urban areas, and the proportion in the city is naturally significant. Their hold on cotton trade as well as on the finished cloth is quite evident.

Agarwals are mostly 'Vaishnava' Hindus and are quite old settlers in the District. Generally, they are traders. The Maheshwaris claim to have originally been Kshatriyas. It is said that their king once enraged some *rishi* by his behaviour, and incurred his curse. The followers of the King then prayed for mercy to Maheshwar (Shiva) who condescended to set them free from curse, only if they gave up the profession of arms. Thus they adopted trading and began to be called 'Maheshwari'. They either follow the 'Ramanuj' or the 'Vallabha' school, of Vaishnavism.

Marathas and Dhangars

The Dhangar and Maratha though, not numerically important in the District formed a class having connections with the rulers of

the State, and the nobility includes many Dhangar feudatories. Many of them had enjoyed 'Jagirs' and Inami' lands. Both figured prominently in the civil and military services of the State.

Marathas, the warrior class of Marathi speaking section immigrated mostly at the time of Maratha conquest of Malwa at the end of the 17th Century. They have much in common in their manners and customs with local Dhangars. The ruling family of Holkars belonged to Dhangar, a shepherd caste. The custom of shaving the head and the face has now no rigid hold over them. Their tutelary deity is 'Khandoba'.

Castes and Tribes

The population of Backward Classes in 1951 was enumerated to be 1,48,642 (Males 76,615 and females 72,027), of whom 29 were Gonds, 209 Seharias, 233 Korkus, 87,450 Scheduled Castes, and 60,631 other Backward Classes According to 1961 Census the Scheduled Castes numbered 1,02,651 in the District, of whom 52,945 were males and 49,706 females, and Scheduled Tribes numbered 462.

Khati

An important agricultural caste of 1931 Census in the District, the Khati, was not enumerated in 1951, as also in 1961 Census. Although they originally migrated from Gujarat but showed no trace of it either in dress or in speech. They resemble the Kulmis a great deal, and both appear to be allied. They practised strict caste rules and out-side the caste, food cooked only by Brahmins was accepted.

About the origin of Khatis, it is said that king Sahasrarjun fought Parasurama mainly through 10,000 sons (be-gotten from 10,000 wives). Parasurama killed many of them and the remaining 105 sons went under the protection of Raja Janak (the king of Mithila) who put them to field, and named them Khati and not Kshatriya.[1]

Koli, Kori

The Kolis are an important Scheduled Caste from the Deccan and Kori, from Uttar Pradesh. They emigrated from these areas after the turn of the last Century, mainly in search of employment. Hence, they were numerically important in the suburban areas of Indore city, and the villages around Mhow contonment. In 1961, they numbered 7,490 in the District, of whom 4,117 were males and 3,373 females.

1. A. C. Mayer, Caste and Kinship in Central India, p. 161.

Balai and Chamar

Balais, an important caste in the District, numbered 31,439 (males 15,976 and females 15,463) in 1961, against 22,272 in 1931. This works out to an increase of about 43 per cent over the figure of last 30 years. They are the typical Malwa caste, who mostly inhabit the rural tract of the District, especially of Indore and Sawer Tahsils.

The Chamars according to 1961 Census numbered 23,850 (11,703 males and 12,147 females), and form the second largest group among the Scheduled Castes. Since 1931, when they numbered 18,303 they recorded an increase of about 30 per cent during the last 30 years. They are quite numerous in the city since suitable employment such as shoe-making or manual labour is readily available to them. Besides traditional occupation, they are also engaged in agriculture. Both the castes appear to have been the members of one community which later on divided into two sections. Both the castes are considered low in the social scale but Balais enjoy a little better status. Perhaps a section of Chamars who gave up the unclean occupation of the removing and the skinning of dead animals, came to be recognised as a separate caste.

Kulmi

The Kulmi, Kunbi and Kurmi appear to be variations of one and the same name engaged in agriculture. The 'Anjana' found in the District are also a section of Kulmis. They are not numerically very important in this District but are mainly concentrated in Nimar and north Malwa. The Kulmis are mostly migrant from Gujarat having been attracted towards the fertile plain of the Narmada during the period of Maratha rule. The Kulmis and Khatis are very much similar. Kulmis being entirely an agricultural caste have no attraction in Indore city and Mhow, and naturally abound in rural areas. The women are specially noted for their help in agricultural operations.

The other cultivating castes in the District are Kalota, Dhakar, Kachhi, Dangi, Lodhi, Lorha, Kir, Kumawat, Deswali Mali and Ahir.

Banjaras

The Banjaras are of great antiquity says H. M. Elliot referring to *Dasa Kumar Charitra* of the eleventh or twelfth Century. But, subsequently Prof. Cowell showed that the name Banjara did not

occur in the original text of this work. Mr. Crooke, however, states that the first mention of Banjaras in Mohammadan history is in connection with Sikandar Lodi's attack on Dholpur in A.D. 1504. The Banjaras profess to be Hindus, and observe all the Hindu festivals. They have faith in Hindu gods and godlings, although they do not worship any family deity in their homes. Out side the '*tanda*' they propitiate 'Mairama Mata' or 'Banjari Devi on the occasion of festivals such as Dussehra, Govardhan, etc. Guru Nanak has occupied a unique place in their religious life and rituals. They visit sometimes *Gurudwara* and make obeisance to *Granth Sahib*[1]. They believe in re-birth, and transmigration of soul.

Tribes

This District has a very meagre stock of tribals. According to 1951 Census there were only 561 persons mainly Gonds (29), Sehariyas (209) and Korkus (233). According to 1961 Census the tribal population has further decreased to 462 (262 males and 200 females) of whom 272 were Gonds, 141 Korkus and 4 Sehariyas.

Muslims

The Muslims in 1931 numbered 52,195 in the District. In 1951 they were of the order of 65,227 (34,186 males and 31,041 females), and registered an increase of 24.97 per cent over 1931. Further they increased to 78,364 (males 40,627 and females 37,737) or 20.1 per cent over the figures in 1961. It is more of an urban than a rural community and, of the total population, 57,297 were enumerated in urban and 21,067 in rural areas in the District.

Unlike Hinduism, Islam has no caste distinctions. All Muslims are regarded as equal and may inter-dine and inter-marry, not only among themselves, but under certain condition with Christians, etc. But in practice they do not encourage, inter-sectional marriage. The four sections among them are Saiyad, Shaikh, Mughal and Pathan. The most numerous in the District are Shaikhs and Pathans. The title 'Shaikh' (meaning elder) strictly applies only to three branches of Qurraish family to which Prophet himself belonged. The Pathans are of Afgan origin. Men suffix 'khan' to

1. Naharkheda Village Survey, 1961 Census, p. 51.

their names, and women 'khanam' or 'khatun' to theirs. Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar gave them important posts in the State army.

The local Muslim community includes over 40 occupational groups. The majority of Muslims are descendants, partly from the hosts that accompanied the Holkars in their military expeditions and were recruited from amongst the local converts, and partly from the Pindari marauders from Deccan. A section of the latter who inhabit rural areas retained even Hindu names, and practised worship. The influence of Hindu community over them was immense in the matters of dress, habits, speech, and character. The growing of beard is now less favoured among them. The *pardah* system, though still having a deep-rooted hold on the female-folk of the community, has found relaxation among certain classes. The black cloak, *burka*, is still used by the ladies with gauze-opening for the eyes while going out.

Bohoras

The important Shia section of the Muslim community. known as Bohoras forms a slight, but significant section of Indore's Muslim population. Being primarily a mercantile class, they are numerous in the urban areas of the District. They are said to be convert from Hindu population and even after professing Islam, maintained their separate identity as a caste, and followed the rigidities in religious matters. The marriages are rigidly performed in their own sect. Their high priest (at Surat) has been supreme in all matters relating to religion and commands great reverence in many ways.

Inspite of their being an urban class, they have not changed much according to time. It is hard to see a Bohora without the beard. Other characteristics of the class were clean shaved head, though not rigidly followed now; restraint from tobacco-smoking and use of intoxicants; separate colony living; fondness for fire-work display; wearing of sari among their women-folk, and wearing of nose-ring by the married women. Apart from these, they have their separate *Jamatkhanas*, and cemeteries, distinct from that of other Muslims.

Jains

Jains, the third important religious group inhabiting this District numbered 18,744 in 1961. Since 1951 they increased by about 38 per cent.

Jainism is so-called after the 'Jina' or the Prophet of the Jains, who was a historical personage, living in the 6th Century B. C., and a contemporary of Gautama the 'Buddha'. The 'Jinas' (Victor) a hierarchy of human beings, twenty-four in number, called 'Tirthankars' are regarded, an object of emulation. The important sects among them 'Digambars' (sky-clad) and 'Swetambars' (white-clad) came to be known after the mode of living of the holy men. The origin of the latter is from 23rd Tirthankar—'Parasnath' who wore clothes, while the 24th, Mahavira, did not. The Swetambaras apply to their forehead a sectarian mark called *'joti swarup'*. The *'Sthanakvasi'* Jains worship no images and erect no temples. They recognise 'Tirthankars' merely as exemplary characters and objects of veneration. They have extreme regard for animal life, and carry a broom of callow thread to sweep the place where they sit, and always tie a piece of cloth over their mouth to prevent small creatures entering their bodies. Women who can also turn recluse and live in nunneries are known by the name of *Arjab* (respectables).

The migrants from Gujarat and Rajputana, the Jains are leading bankers and traders in this District. The important and largest group among them is that of Oswals. They are mostly Swetambara or Vaishnava, and are said to have derived their name from the town of 'Oswalia' or 'Ossa' in Jodhpur. It is said that Rajputs, who adopted Jainism came to be called Oswals. Yet another account connects them with the town of 'Ossiparkar' in Cutch.

Among other communities, Christians and Sikhs are important, more so, the latter after the Partition of the country in 1947. The former numbered 4,242 in 1961, against 4,277 in 1951, while the latter numbered 5,190 in 1961 against 3,625 in 1951. Both the communities have got a strong bias for the urban areas. In 1961 the Buddhists numbered 1,510, Jews 38, and Zoroastrians 499 in the District.

For the propagation of Christianity, and other philanthropic activities, the Christian Missionary Society of United Church of Canada, and Roman Catholic Centre, both in Mhow Tahsil, have been doing active service since long. They established various centres from time to time, the important among them being at Chitavad and Palda in Indore Tahsil, Buri-Barwari in Sawer Tahsil and Khurda and Khurdi in Mhow Tahsil of the District.

New Religious Leadership

An important reformist sect, viz., the Arya Samaj had its way in the District in the 'eighties of the last Century. It is associated with Shri Dayanand Sarawati (1824-1883) a well known social and religious reformer. The sect gained a considerable following in the District. In Indore, Arya Samaj movement was started in the days of its founder who paid a visit to the city. The local Samaj was started by some enthusiastic persons in the year 1881, affiliated to Madhya Bharatiya Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Gwalior. The management of the Samaj is under an elective body known as 'Antarang Sabha.'

The growth of Arya Samaj movement since then, has been rapid and because of its progressive ideas brought in its fold the more enlightened section of the District population. The movement endeavours to lift society from the depths of orthodoxy of caste, and creed, untouchability and other social and religious evils, through the conversion of those who are out-caste or profess some other religion, and to help the destitute, the orphan, and the like.

Indore Arya Samaj played active part in the all India '*Shuddhi*' movement launched by Swami Shradhanand in 1922, and participated in the Hyderabad *Satyagrah* in 1939-40. Under *Shuddhi* movement the Samaj directed its reformers to Jhabua, Dhar, Barwani, Khalghat, etc., and entertained in the folds of 'Vedic Dharma' thousands of persons of different faith. The Samaj also launched vigorous attack on the *nukta* ceremony (dinner after the death of a relation) and other religious and social evils such as child marriage, untouchability, casteism and championed the cause of women's education, widow marriage, etc., for which the Samaj had to face a strong opposition.

To perpetuate the memory of Swami Shradhanand, the mover of *Shuddhi* movement, who was assassinated in 1926, an orphanage (*Anathalaya*) was established by the Samaj, and named after him. The sources of finance are membership fees, donations, house-rent, etc. The other reforming sect is Brahmo Samaj or the Society of God. The local Brahmo Samaj was founded in Indore in the year 1883, and since then it does not seem to have made much headway. The movement was started by Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833).

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

Among the Hindus and Muslims who form the principal religious groups in the District, and are governed by their respective

laws, descent and inheritance are generally in father's line. There are no traces of matrilineal descent among the Hindus. The head of the family enjoys the sole right over the property and the members have only moral claim upon it during the lifetime of the head. This indicates the spirit of joint family system. In the year 1937, Indore Succession Certificate Act No. XV of 1937 was enacted and three year later the Indore Hindu Women's Right to property Act No. III of 1940 was also passed which recognised women's interest in family property. Now in case of Hindus and those governed by the Hindu Law, succession will be regulated by the Hindu Succession Act of 1956.

The Muslims follow Islamic law in the matter and "The property of the deceased Muslim is applicable in the first place to the payment of funeral expenses, secondly, to the discharge of his debts, and thirdly to the payment of legacies up to one third of the residue"[1].

The disputes in the matter are generally referred to *Kazi* for arbitration, and the award is usually acceptable to all concerned. In case the deceased has divorced his wife earlier, or has separated from her without paying alimony, *mehr*, she can claim it.

The family in this region is patrilineal. It is common for a man to live with his wife and children and some lineally related dependents in the same household. According to a sample of household recorded in 1951 Census, 31.8 per cent of the households were small households, constituted of 3 members or less, and covered about 12 per cent of the household population in the District. Similarly, 41.6 per cent of the households were of medium-size, consisting of four to six members, and covered about 41 per cent of the household population. The large-size households constituted 19.2 per cent of the total households, and covered about 29 per cent of the household population. Finally, only 7.4 per cent were very large-size (10 members and above) households, which covered about 18 per cent of the household population in the District.

It appears that the traditional joint family in the District is not very noticeable. The transfer of property through wills is not generally practised. The introduction of western education, rapid industrialization, spread of modern means of communications and

1. R. V. Russell and Hiralal, The Tribes and Caste of the C. P., Vol. I, p. 258.

transport, etc., have gradually contributed to the evolution of a new mode of family, somewhat inconsistent with the old Hindu pattern.

Marriage and Morals

Largely the higher castes, viz., Brahmin, Rajput and Bania are monogamous, but polygamy cannot be ruled out in cases where the first wife fails to beget a male heir to the family. The *'vivah'* or the full marriage can be solemnized several times by men but only once by women. Among the Kunbis, polygamy is permitted. Among Kurmis it is usual with those who can afford to pay for several wives, as the wife's labour is more efficient and she is considered a more profitable investment than a hired servant. Among the Muslims polygamy is permitted to the extent of four wives but in practice it is largely restricted on economic grounds. For Banjaras, marriage is a sacred institution. Largely their marriage resembles a Hindu marriage with a few contrasts. Boy's parents move out in search of girl unlike the other Hindus, and the betrothal takes place at Nayak's home. Bridegroom pays the bride-price, and also carries provisions to bride's house to throw a feast. Boy cannot marry a girl from his own *gotra* or from the *gotra* of maternal uncle or aunt. Polygamy and polyandry are not allowed by the Caste Panchayats. They marry girls generally after the age of 13 years, and boys after 16 years.

Traditional Restriction on Marriage Alliances

The caste as a segmentary division of the society is largely endogamous in character, and traditionally marriage alliances within the confines of the caste remains to be an ideal in the District. Caste as an endogamous group in itself includes a cluster of sub-castes with somewhat same ritual status. Three main sub-castes of Deccani Brahmins in the District, viz., Konkanastha, Deshastha and Karhade are endogamous in character and impose restriction on marriage. Similarly, Kanyakubjas and Srigaudas do not inter-dine and inter-marry with other Brahmins. But now people are shaking off these prejudices fast.

Each endogamous sub-caste is sub-divided into several exogamous *gotras*. A spouse among the Hindus must be found from a *gotra* other than one's own. Traditionally *sagotra* and *sapinda* marriages are prohibited. Similarly, girls should not be exchanged between

the two families among the Hindus. Both the parallel and cross cousins are regarded as brothers and sisters, and marriages are not favoured among them. It is generally agreed, says Mayer, that "one should not marry a girl if any pair of the following eight clans are common,—the boys' and the girls' natal clans, their mothers' natal clans and both their maternal and paternal grand-mother's natal clans".[1] But these prohibited degrees are sometimes transgressed, on the discovery of which the parties do not dissolve the marriage. Their sub-caste council condones it, if it was not pre-meditated, and a small fine is imposed. Two other limits to the selection of a spouse are ancestry (*khandan*) and restriction imposed by demography and distance. Mayer observed that in Malwa region which is socially and geographically between the north, where no marriages are allowed into those settlements with common boundaries, and south, where inter-village matches are quite normal, the marriages within the village, though allowed are not very well regarded. Among the Gonds of the District the exogamous divisions are formed according to the number of Gods worshipped. The worshippers of the same number of gods do not inter-marry. In many cases, the members of totemistic septs do not inter-marry with a sept having a similar totem in another division, though worshipping a different number of gods. Marriage of first cousins are considered specially suitable. The different sections of Kulmis, discussed earlier, do not inter-marry.

Among the Muslims the marriage is traditionally prohibited to an ordinary near relative but not between the first cousins. A man cannot marry his wife's sister during his wife's life time.

Marriage Customs and Rituals including Dowry

Marriage (*vivah*), is one of the sixteen classical stages (*samaskara*) in a persons' life and is by far the most important in its economic and social aspects. For most of the people, it is the largest single expense of their lives, and it inaugurates a new series of relationship also.

The traditional customs and rituals connected with Hindu wedding are as varied and divergent in details, as the castes and sub-castes inhabiting the District. But the changing pattern of economy has a slackening effect over these customs. Marriages are still largely negotiated by parents among the Hindus and Muslims.

1. A. C. Mayer, Op. Cit. p. 202.

The factors limiting the selection of a spouse as discussed earlier have found a new turn, more so in the urban areas. The ancestry (*khandan*) which used to be an important consideration in the selection of a spouse has to some extent undergone a change in favour of the merits of the spouse.

The marital age has advanced considerably in recent years, more so in the urban sections of the society, where adult marriage is preferred. The general masses have also not remained untouched. The 1931 Census records that "Infant marriage in the State is negligible, and child marriage not very widespread, but marriage at age 10-15 is common."[1] Further it says "that early marriage is practised usually in communities that allow widow marriage."[2] The Kulmi, Khati, Balai, Chamar, Anjana, etc, who are quite numerous in the District and favour child marriage are responsible for depressing the average marital age limit.

Among the Deccani Brahmins, males marry fairly late but females marry early.

A Hindu wedding provides a complex of rites which last for about a week or more. Many variations of content and timing exist in different sub-castes, and it is difficult to summarise them here. However, the Hindu marriage starts with an invocation to "Ganesh", and installation of the bridegroom *bana baithana*. The week that follows is characterised with the rubbing of the bridegroom with purificatory turmeric, locally known as *haldi-lagana*. A marriage booth, *mandap* is erected in the bridgroom's house where the clan goddess is worshipped to invoke blessing.

The next day is known as *gharvivah*, when the mother goddess, Mai Mata is worshipped by the bridegroom and the mother's natal clan-men, *mamera*, give presents to the bridegroom's family, followed with a feast by the groom's father. On the third day the bridegroom leaves for the bride's place with his party known as *barat*.

The *barat* is welcomed with great courtesy at the bride's village. The crucial rites of the wedding start in the evening of this day. The bride is anointed in oil at this time and later bathed by her female attendants often in the early hours of the morning. The bridegroom reaches bride's house, and strikes a carved

1. Holkar State Census, 1931, Pt. I, p. 137.
2. *Ibid.*

wooden frame, *loran* outside her door with his sword. Thereafter the bridegroom is conducted inside the house where he alongwith the bride sits in front of Mai Mata. The family priest enchanting certain verses, ties their clothes together and places the horoscopes (*janampatri*) of both, in bride's hand, and at the auspicious moment, *lugan* put the bridegroom's hand over them. This is usually accompanied with an outburst of joy and jokes. Both of them worship the Mai Mata.

The next day is locally known as *caunari* or *phera*, after the name of the most important rite. This is the pair's seven circumambulation of the sacred-fire amidst the enchanting of Sanskrit verses by the Pandit. This is the rite which seals the marriage. Thereafter follows the gifts-giving ceremony by the bride's kin, which include ornaments for the bride, *sivcauni*,[1] and the presentation of dowry, *dahej* by the bride's father to the bridegroom's and of clothes from bride's people to kinsmen of the bridegroom, *paharavani*.[2] The last of all the rites is bridegroom's departure with his bride, on the third day, locally known as *bida* after the final worship of Mai Mata and obeisance paid by the bride to the threshold of her parental house, alongwith the *barat* party.

On reaching his own place, again worship of bridegroom's Mai Mata is performed and the bride cools the marriage booth by taking leaves from it and sinking them in a well.[3]

Dowry is usually prevalent among all the castes in some or other shape. A few castes entail pre-fixation of dowry in cash, to be given on various ceremonies in marriage. In a few lower castes and tribes the practice of paying bride price is also prevalent.

Muslim Marriage

For the contraction of a valid marriage among Muslims, neither specific religious ceremony, nor any essential rites are appointed. The marriage is generally arranged by the parents and *Kazi* performs it. The ceremony of betrothal is called *magni*, performed well in advance. *Nikah* is the principal ceremony which marks the culmination of marriage. Islam recognises marriage as a contract, signed by the parties in the presence of witnesses. Formal consent of the girl is a necessary element to it. The custom of paying a bride-price is present in the shape of *mehr* which is the consideration for marriage, paid by the bridegroom to the bride on demand,

1. A. C Mayer, Op. Cit., p 229.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.* (The brides' booth is cooled by her kinswomen).

The Bohoras of the District are the followers of Shia sect.

The Balais in the District have got the traditional practice of serving for a wife, known as *gharjamai* or *lamjhana*. The caste priest is generally consulted in the matter. The marriage is generally perfomed early but the consummation is not effected till *aina* or *gauna* ceremony is perfomed after the attainment of puberty.

It was a custom among Dhangers to carry the bridegroom covered with a black balnket. The bridegroom simply ties round the bride's neck a yellow thread of seven strands, which marks the completion of marriage. Widows are permitted to marry and polygamy is also permitted.

Among the Banjaras, *Walav* marks the departure of *barat* to bride's house. On the arrival at bride's village *kothala*, bride's clothes are entrusted to brother-in-law, who receives the *barat* with *kuchora* containing *churma* (crushed wheat-cake). This is followed with *sambandh-mela* (meeting of relatives), and *tachka*, in which bridegroom after putting a rupee coin on three stones, strikes the place with pick-axe. Thereafter on the appointed day the bride and bridegroom go round the fire seven times known as *saptpadi* which completes the marriage. There is no formal ceremony of *kanyadan*.

So far the civil marriages have not made much headway among the people. It is only when the caste does not approve of the marriage, the protection of law is sought. From the year 1955 to 1962 the cases of the type registered and solemnized in Indore District, under the Special Marriage Act 1954 (section 13, Act No. 43), were 72. The largest number of cases have been registered in the year 1962, i.e., 22. During the sixties of the present Century, the cases under the Act showed much increase during the closing years. From 1967-68 to 1969-70, 86 cases were registered of which the largest, i.e., 32 were registered in 1967-68. The number of marriages solemnized was 22 in 1967-68 and 21 in 1969-70. During this year, 8 cases were also registered under the Hindu Marriage Act and all were granted permission.

Traditionally, the marriage is the only sacrament (*sanskar*) for a Hindu woman, and she can only go through it once. Hence, widow-marriage among the Brahmins is strictly prohibited traditionally and divorce not recognised. The court, however, granted divorce to 7 couples in the year 1965 16 in 1966, 13 in 1967, 10 in 1968, and 7 in 1969. A host of applications were, however, rejected during these years, the largest being in the year 1965, when 32 cases were rejected.

Austerity marks the life of a widow and white clothes, absence of glassbangles and ornaments, bar on the worship of clan-gods are some

of the things which a widow should traditionally observe. It was believed that her presence on any auspicious occasion, forebodes calamity and frustration. The Maharashtrian Brahmins used to shave the heads of widows, but now this is rarely practised. Similarly, the practice of *sati*, self-immolation has ceased, though an attempt to commit *sati* by the widow of a clerk of Malwa mills was recorded as late as in April, 1958. Among the Rajputs, Banias, widow marriage is looked down upon and traditional restrictions debar them from remarrying. However, stray cases of remarriage may be seen. The Chamar women in the District commonly remarry, and may take for their second husband anybody they please, except their own relatives and their late husband's elder brother, and ascendant relations. The widow marriage is permitted among the Kurmis and Dhangars, but the latter must not take a second husband from the sept to which the first belonged. Banjaras do not generally allow widow marriage, however, she can live with a man as his mistress, which practice is known by the name of *natra* after paying due compensation to the affected parties. She can also marry the deceased husband's younger brother. Among the Marathas proper, widow-marriage is forbidden but the lower groups allow it. Both males and females among the Mohammadans can divorce at pleasure. There is no bar on the marriage of widows, but the influence of Hindu rule in the matter had considerable effect.

Mortuary Rites

All the Hindu castes, cremate their dead, (except for infants) save Gosain, Nath, and sweepers who bury. But the ensuing rites are similar to those of the majority. Again, people dying from smallpox or leprosy are buried. The cremation is attended by all close kins in the village and others. The fire is brought by son, who sets alight the pyre. He is the chief mourner who remains secluded, and should not go about the village.

On the third day the ashes are collected, and the place of cremation cleaned. The ashes may be 'cooled', i.e., put into a stream by the chief mourner, unless it is intended to take them to near by sacred river at Ujjain or to the Ganges or to the Narmada at Omkareshwar.

Ten days after women's and eleven days after men's death, the main rite (*ganta* or *Kriya-karam*) of purification is held. The chief mourner with a few agnates goes to the nearby sacred stream or at Ujjain, where all those present shave their hair and beards. Though this rite is said to be confined to agnates, but sometimes even the neighbours may shave their beard which they consider as a neighbourly duty (*padosidharm*).

1. A. C. Mayer, Op. Cit., p. 235

The subsequent rites are *pagri*, *nukta* and *sraddha*. Among the Rajputs the first of these is observed a day after *ganta* when the chief mourner is divested of his white turban. Among the Muslim cotton carders, a similar rite takes place on the 40th day after death when after prayers the heirs are given turbans by their affines.[1] After the *pagri* rite the guests are fed, which is called *nukta*. The *sraddha* occurs in the dark-fortnight of the month of Bhadra. Here, there is both, rememberance of the recently dead, and a general propitiation of all ascendants.

Economic Dependence of Women

According to 1951 Census, nearly 85·14 per cent of the female population consists of non-earning dependents. Of the rest, about 7·2 per cent were earning dependents and only 7·66 per cent self-supporting women in the District. Taking only the agricultural class, the percentage of non-earning female dependents was 74·45 per cent, which shows that the rest of 25.55 per cent were either self-supporting or earning dependents.' This goes on to establish, that women among them are more economically active than their counterparts in the non-agricultural pursuits, in whose case about 90 per cent are non-earning dependents', and the rest 9.4 per cent either 'self-supporting' or 'earning dependents'.

According to 1961 Census, of the total female population, 25 per cent were workers. The corresponding figure for 1951 Census is 13.80 per cent. Thus the increase among the females is 11.20 per cent which is rather extraordinary. It is perhaps due to the 1961 definition of workers. In the urban areas the women-folk had been mainly dependent on the male-folk, except for the lower castes, among whom, they are also the earners. But the spread of western education among the females, has enabled them to come out of the secluded living, and many from the higher classes of society have also taken to suitable employment. The *parda* system has almost ceased to be a necessary part of their life, but the use of black cloak (*burka*) among the Muslim females is still wide-spread.

Education alone has played a vital role, apart from the slight influence of restricted joint-families, in elevating the status of women in the society. Political awakening has also given them consciousness of their rights, and the traditional restrictions and hesitancy on their own part are fast fading out.

1. The cotton-carders bury the dead and have purificatory rite on the third day.

Drinking and Gambling

Since there is no restriction on the sale and consumption of liquor in the District, which is an important revenue yielding source, the habit of drinking seems to be wide-spread. Although there was no organised temperance movement, but the efforts were made by public institutions, viz., Jiwan Vikas Sangh of Indore, to explain to the people, particularly to the labour class, the advantages of abstinence. The Excise Department sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the 'Sangh' during the year 1950-51 to enable it to conduct its activities properly. The *Mahua* Control Rules were also framed with a view to checking the illicit distilation of liquor from *Mahua* which were enforced in Indore District in 1950-51. Liquor forms a necessary part of the life of a Banjara who after five years of age earns a right to do so. Their women may, however, abstain from it.

The evil of gambling, which has a traditional religious sanction among the Hindus at the time of Diwali festival, is prevalent in the District, both in rural as well as in urban areas. People ascertain the prospects of the coming year from the losses or gains in the gambling at the Diwali night. But owing to legal restrictions, the ceremonial gambling has outwardly decreased. Though the offences registered under the Gambling Act in the District are no clear indicatoin of the extent of the habit prevalent among the masses, yet the cases registered during the last decade, 1951-61 in the District, establish an increased incidence of the same. From 160 cases involving 461 persons in 1955, the number increased to 219, involving 608 persons in 1960. During the 'sixties of the present Century, the evil seems to have spread with a faster pace, though the first half of the said decade showed much restraint. In 1965, 191 cases involving 599 persons were recorded, which number galloped to 132 and 873, respectively, in the following year and 827 and 1,608 respectively, in the year 1966. Unabated, the evil saw new dimensions during the last three years, and a record figure of 1,467 cases involving 1921 persons was registered in the year 1969. It has become some what customary in clubs etc., and higher society to play with stake.

The evil of prostitution is on the decrease outwardly. The promulgation of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 has to some extent acted as a deterrent to the evil. Nine cases were recorded under the Act in 1966-67, which number went down to one in 1967-68 and to two in 1969-70.

The number of prostitutes reported no increase during the past decade (1960-70), and stood at 12 in the year 1969-70.

HOME LIFE

Of the total 1,08,369 occupied residential houses in the District, about 54.8 per cent were in rural areas and the rest in the urban in 1961. On an average there were 6.9 persons per occupied census house in 1961, against 7.2 in 1951. In Indore city 9.2 persons on an average lived in every occupied house in 1961 against 11.9 in 1951.

According to a survey conducted by the Anthropological Survey of India, the main feature of the village settlement, apart from the village road-side houses, where a tendency is to be linear, each house remaining separated from the other, is generally of agglomerate type. It is more prominent in the Chamar and Bhil areas. Social lay-out is favoured and is more significant among the Chamars and Bhils, who lived separately from other castes. It seems that a thorough mix-up is not favoured.

The houses in the interior of this region are generally built on a very low or no plinth The majority are two sloped-roof houses. but sometimes a separate roof is also erected to cover the verandah in front. The *angan* or courtyard structure of the domicile is common among the Marathas, and other higher castes. It may either be at the back, enclosed by huts, or by the construction of a compound-wall, or may sometimes be in the front in the single hut domiciles, which are perhaps most common among the lower castes.

The walls of small houses are generally built with mud, etc., without boulders, while of the big ones are inlaid with boulders. The roofs are generally constructed with wood, bamboos, etc., which are obtained locally and are constructed with their own labour. Generally, an average domicile in the rural area has verandah, cattle-shed, kitchen, one or two rooms, and court-yard. The verandah is generally used for sitting. The walls and the floor of the houses are generally plastered with cow-dung Frequently, it is white-washed with either chalk or cow-dung paste.

Furniture and Decoration

Generally, the absence of furniture in an average rural household is the rule The only article of the nature is the cot or *khatia* or *khat,* used by the people for sitting and sleeping purposes. In a few urbanised house-holds, stools or chairs may be seen. In the urban areas. wll-furnished houses are a common site.

The decoration in rural areas remains confined to some coloured figures on either side of the main entrance, drawn at the times of marriage, etc.. with some floral border designs on the wall,

and *rangoli* designs on floors. Sometimes people paste some film or other photoes on the walls.

Dress and Ornaments

The dress of an average villager in the District remains to be simple and scanty. *Dhoti* worn with *kachha* (under-garment) is the traditional male-wear which is girded round their loins. Except the Brahmins, other castes pleat both the ends of the *dhoti* and tuck-up at the back. Brahmins take one pleated end at the back and the other in the front. The Rajputs put it in a slightly different form. They fold it at the middle and put it as *kachha*.

Among the upper-garments *kurta*, a closely fitted sewn garment. *kamiji* or *punjabi* a slightly high back sewn garment, *fatui*, a close fitted, with or without collar garment with pockets, *nimastin-jhul*—similar to *fatui*—are commonly used. In urban areas trousers and shirts are a common wear among the males. More recently the synthetic fibre clothes are fast replacing the cotton fabrics.

The male head-gear is locally known as *pagri*, which is an unsewn long, narrow piece of cloth used as turban But the custom of wearing it is fast fading out. Among the lower sections, specially Bhils, it is more common. The Rajputs use red *pagri*, while coloured *pagri* is also not tabooed, which is favoured by Bhils. The immigrant Sikh population is always seen with coloured turbans. The most commonly used food-wear among the rural sections is called *panhi* and *munda* for gents. They are manufactured locally by the Chamars.

At the time of marriage the males wear more elegant dresses, and in addition use *dupatta* of red and yellow colour—one over the shoulder and the other round the waist over a *kamiji* *Talwar*, sword, and *katar* (small knife) are also tied up with *dupatta*. *Bagua*, silken red upper-garment, is used by the Rajputs They wear *sera* or helmet of date-plam leaves, while others may use one of paper, at the time of marriage. In urban areas, carefully stitched suits of cotton or synthetic fibre are commonly worn.

The average female attire is *ghagra*, a lower-garment of about 16 cubits; *kanchali*, an upper garment, like bodice, with half-sleeves and open back, worn by all castes save Maratha women; *lugra*, an unsewn cloth to cover the body, and also used as veil. The Maratha women, who do not use *kanchali*, wear polka and *choli*, a sewn upper-garment made of a single coloured piece of cloth. The immigrant Panjabi women favour *salwar* and *kurta*, with an *orhni* on their shoulders. Sari is being increasingly worn by them now.

The Muslim women use *pyjama,* a sewn lower-garment instead of *ghagra* and wear *kurti* a sewn upper-garment instead of *kanchali,* alongwith *orhni.*

In marriage the women-folk of the District wear bright coloured upper and lower-garments made of fine cloth, sometimes of silk. The Maratha women use sari on such occasions. The foot-wear is not very common among the rural female-folk, but *bana* is sometimes worn by them.

Ornaments

The ornaments worn by the females in the lower-strata of village population are generally made of lac. silver or gilt, while, in the upper-strata. silver and gold ornaments are more popular. Others do not wear ornaments generally. A few Banjaras may, however, wear *chura* on the wrist. A few of them wear silver buttons, tied with chains. *Karanful,* ear ring with chain, are worn by the ladies in the ear (lobe) both by the rich and poor, while the former may also wear *jhumki* at the helix region. The ornaments of the wrist are *churi,* lac bangles, *kara,* silver bangles and *dal,* silver wristlet. *Chura* is also worn round the wrist. The silver finger-ring is called *binati.* Round the neck region *galsani, tagi* and *tagli* are commonly worn. Except *tagli* which is made of silver, all are made of black-beads and thread.

Bajuband, a silver armlet, *kari* a silver anklet, *anoat* a silver toe-ring, and *bichhia,* or silver rings are worn on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th toes, respectively. Black bead necklace and *bichhias* are the symbol of a married woman.

Favourite ornaments of Banjara women are *bor* in the middle of forehead at the hair-parting. Round their neck they wear *hansli, kanthi, satadi, pittar-mala* and *zolarat* (necklace of silver coins). *Topli* is ear ring, *narethi, chudis* (bangles of synthetic rubber of light cream colour or of coconut shells), *hathphool, kangan, gajra,* are wristlets, *bajuband* and *awala,* are armlets, *ramzol, pingny, toda* are anklets which are popularly worn by Banjara women in the District.

Food

The staple food for all the sections of society in the rural areas, is jowar-bread, though wheat-bread is being taken increasingly by the villagers. Among the poorer sections gruel of bread or maize is also taken.

The meals are generally taken thrice a day by the agricultural class, but in off season the poorer sections do not take breakfast. Among the Marathas, and other higher castes they generally take two meals a day, once at about noon hours and the other in the late evening. The agricultural class in brisk season usually take meals at their field itself.

The morning breakfast consists of bread with vegetable or pulse. Sometimes the better-off classes take *thuli*[1] as their breakfast. The mid-day and evening meals are not much different. Usually one course meal is taken consisting of bread and pulse. At ceremonial occasions two to three course meal is taken. The traditional practice of offering some cooked meal from the plate to the ancestors among the higher castes like Brahmins, Banias, Marathas, etc., can still be seen. Generally the head of the family observes it.

The other items of the diet are pulses. Tur is most commonly used pulse, but moong and urd are also taken, though rarely. Commonly used vegetables are gram-leaves, brinjal, *methi*-leaves, onion, *balore*, *gilkia*, *turai*, potato, *arun* (*kande*), etc. Generally the higher castes abstain from taking meat Marathas and Rajputs take occasionally the protein diet consisting of goat, chicken, egg, rabbit, fish, etc. Among the lower castes such as Chamars, Balai, etc., those who can afford will occasionally take it. Beef is not taken at all. The Muslim population of the District take non-vegetarian diet frequently. The use of milk and milk products are favoured among the better-off sections of the society. Of the sweet dishes, *khir* (dehydrated milk with rice and sugar), *thuli*, *puranpuri*[2] are delicacies. The *puranpuri* is the festival dish among Marathas and Maharashtrian Brahmins. The most commonly used cooking oil is that of groundnut.

Cooking Utensils

The commonly used cooking utensils in an average rural household are *chatu* a wooden ladle, *taoa* or *tawa*, an iron pan, used for baking bread; *chimta*, a tong of iron; *karchi*; *bhartia* a metal pot for cooking pulses; *tapeli*; a metal pot: *chakla* and *belan*, for rolling the pasted wheat or Jowar flour. Various other metal-utensils also are used in upper-classes. Besides, earthen pots which are not

1. A half powdered wheat slightly fried on tawa with ghee, water and molasses.
2. Powdered gram mixed with sugar is fried on a pan and is stuffed in the wheat-bread and fried in ghee.

generally used by the higher castes are also used by lower sections for cooking, etc. An average villager does not use many cooking utensils.

Amusement and Festivals

The most popular amusements among the villagers are gossip, story-telling, collective singing, especially at the time of festivity, accompanied with drums, etc. Occasional exhibitions and cultural programmes arranged by the Publicity Department, apart from documentary films and circus shows provide a popular source of entertainment among the masses. In the cities and towns of the District, popular entertainment is cinema, which attracts a large crowd.

Festivals

The Indian calender is one long procession of festivals and each community and religious group observes them with zest. They enliven the social life and provide for an exposition of artistic talents. The festivals in this region, as elsewhere, are as varied in origin as they are numerous. Some have origin in the commemoration of birth days or eternal cycle of season, while others have origin in religion, myths and legends. Apart from the all India Hindu festivals, viz., Diwali, Holi and Dussehra, the popular among the people of this tract are Tij or Gangore, observed by the ladies in the month of Chaitra for happy married life. Wheat saplings are grown in baskets which are worshipped by the ladies in each family. Ram Navami, Guri-Parwa and Dashmata are other festivals of Chaitra. Ram Navami is to celebrate the birth of Rama, the epic hero of the *Ramayana*. Akhatij is observed in the month of Vaisakha for the betterment of crop. The agricultural operations start on this day, and every one should plough at least a small area of the field. Deosoni-gyaras and Asari-punam fall in the month of Asadha. The former marks the end of the marriage season for about further five months among Hindus, while the latter marks the completion of all agricultural operations in the field and the worship of the deities for good crop. In the month of Sravana, Hariali-Amavas, Nag-Panchami and Rakhi are celebrated by the people. The former gives expression to joy, and people tie cradles to the trees and swing in happiness. At Nag-Panchami snakes are worshipped to prevent snake-bite. At Rakhi, the sisters tie a thread called *rakhi* to the wrist of their brothers, and offer sweets, etc. The brothers as a token of affection and protection give some gifts

to the sisters. During the month of Asvina, Janma-Ashtami is celebrated, marking the birth of Lord Krishna. People gather in the temples of Lord Krishna on this occasion. Pola-Amavas is mainly a Maratha festival for the welfare of bullock wealth. On Dol-gyaras, the *dol* with Lord Krishna's idol placed inside, is carried to villagers, and *prasad* is distributed. Naomi (or Narain) is observed on the ninth day of the brighter-half when the villagers, Patel and Brahmin priest of the village go to the deity where the Patel performs *homa*, etc. Chamunda (a village deity) is also worshipped. Formerly, goats used to be sacrificed on this occasion. All the other gods and goddesses are also worshipped. Dussehra and Diwali fall in Asvina. The former stands for rejoicing over the triumph of Good over Evil. The leaves of *ostra* are exchanged by villagers. These leaves are identified with gold, a sort of symbolic representation of the gold of Swarn Lanka. Diwali is the festival of light, when goddess of wealth, Laxmi is worshipped. It is a family festival and each house is cleaned, white-washed, and candles are lighted in every nook and corner of the house. On the next day, Govardhan (mound-shaped) is prepared with cowdung and worshipped. The cattle are also decorated and worshipped. The Deo-Uthani-gyaras is also celebrated in the month of Kartik, and this marks the beginning of marriage season among some sections of Hindus.

The most colourful of all festivals is Holi which is celebrated in the month of Phalgun, to mark the death of Holika, and the escape of Prahlad from the fire (victory of Good over Evil). The cowdung cakes and logs of wood are collected and accumulated just outside the settlement in the evening. The Patel and other males of the village go there and kindle fire through *chakmaki*, flint and steel, instead of match stick. The women go and worship, and offer coconut and gulal, etc., to the fire. The villagers then gather the next day and start smearing faces of each other with *abir* (coloured powder) and coloured water as a token of friendship.

Sarat-Punam is celebrated to mark the birth day of Amba Mata. Makar-Sankranti is celebrated in the month of Pausa when cattle are fed, and the sweet balls of *til* (sesamum) with molasses are prepared and eaten. Shivratri is celebrated to mark the return of Shiva from the *patala*. Fast is generally observed throughout the day on Shivratri.

Muslims have a few important religious days. Id-ul-Fitr, marks the end of the solemn month of Ramzan, a month of prayers,

fasting and rejoicing. Id-uz-Zuha or Id-uz-Azha (Baqr-Id) is to commemorate the sacrifice of Abraham. During the day rams and goats are sacrificed and feasting and rejoicing follows. Moharram is a ten-day observance of intense mourning to commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Hussain, the holy Prophet Mohammad's grandson. They observe fast and take out processions with beautifully made *tazias*, the replicas of the martyr's tomb and a horse, *dul-dul* (symbolic of Imam Hussain's horse) with the accompaniment of heart-rending dirges. Id-i-Milad or Bara-Wafat, the twelfth day of Muslim month *Rabi-ul-Awwal*, is sacred to Muslims, both as the birth and death anniversary of the holy Prophet Mohammad.

The Christian population observes "Good Friday" in the month of March-April as the day on which Jesus Christ laid down his life for the good of humanity. Easter day is also celebrated in the month of March-April. Their belief in the resurrection of Christ is celebrated with fervour by the members of the community. The Christmas day is celebrated in the month of December to celebrate the birth anniversary of Jesus Christ. On the Christmas-eve services are held in mid-night in the churches.

Among the Sikhs of the region the notable festival is 'Guru-purab'. For two days and nights preceding the festival the *Granth Sahib* (the holy book of Sikhs) is read from end to end, and on the festival day the *Granth Sahib* is taken out in procession through the streets. In the month of December-January the anniversary of Guru Govind Singh, the tenth Guru, is celebrated.

Communal Life

The participation in fairs, and *tirth-yatras has* a special significance among the Hindus. An important *yatra* of the region is connected with a fair at Deo Guradiya in Indore Tahsil where, at the time of Maha Shivratri, a fair lasting for one day is held. There is a temple of Shiva and a sacred water tank. People from different areas assemble here to worship Shiva, and to take a dip in the sacred tank. The other important fair is of 'Tejaji' at Sherpur village about 30 miles from Indore city. A legend connected with this is that Tejaji, an old saint who was going to his father in-law's house was interrupted by 'Nag-Deo'. But on promise from him that he may be bitten after his return from the father-in-law's house he was allowed to proceed. Tejaji held his promise later, and on condition that 'every victim of snake-bite after having come to me shall become immune from the fatal effects of the sting" he

offered himself for the sting. The fairs connected with 'Tejaji' are held at various places in the District (see Appendix).

Another Hindu fair, associated with a *yatra* and popular among the District populace is of Mah-gal-yatra, at Mangliya village about eight miles from Indore, in Sawer Tahsil. A fair is held on the second day of Holi for nine days where women ask favours of God. Now the Government has prohibited the *gal-pherna*, and instead the place is now worshipped. This fair is also held at different places in the District (see Appendix).

Another important pilgrim centre connected with Jain community is Banediyaji fair in Depalpur Tahsil, about 27 miles from Indore. It is a five day fair on the temple of 'Adinathji' of Jains. At the time of festival, and for the worship of 'Adinathji', Jain pilgrims assemble from all over the country. It is a historical place and the temple from outside looks like an imposing fort. It is said that it was a place for camping the armies of Mughals in Malwa. Later on the statue of 'Adinathji' was installed. About 25,000 pilgrims take part in this fair. Other important *yatras* are *Chul Mata-ki-Yatra* of Betma, Methawada and Daulatabad villages in Depalpur Tahsil, in the month of March-April and *Karasdevi-ki-Yatra* at Simrol in Sawer. A detailed list of important fairs in the District can be seen in Appendix.

Communal Dances

The zest and joy at the times of festivals and religious cere monies in some or the other way finds exposition through the media of dance, drama and music. The important community dances are known as *bhaguria phag* and *matki* dances. Usually the former two are performed with vigour at the time of Holi festival, while *matki* dance is performed at the time of marriage.

Public Games

The popular Indian games played by the people of the District are *khokho*, *kabaddi*, *gilli-danda*, *gulam-danda*, hide and seek, etc. But gradually the modern games are making their appearance in the rural areas with the introduction of school education in the villages. Foot-ball and volley ball have found favour with rural masses.

Recreation Clubs and Associations

In the urban areas the sport and recreational facilities are in abundance. Apart from adequate provision of Indian and western

games in the various educational institutions for the students, many clubs and associations are also actively striving for the promotion of physical culture. The most outstanding among them is the Madhya Pradesh Cricket Association, housed in Yeshwant Club, Indore, which organises, develops and spreads the game of cricket in the whole of Madhya Pradesh. It was in 1932 that the Holkar Cricket Association was founded at Indore. With the formation of erstwhile State of Madhya Bharat, it was renamed as Madhya Bharat Cricket Association, and later, after reorganisation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956, it came to be known as such. The Association is affiliated to the Board of Control of Cricket in India. It has its Divisional Organisations at all the Commissioners' headquarters. It received an annual grant from the Government to the extent of Rs. 15,000. The Association stages foreign matches allotted by the Board of Control of Cricket. The Association plays three Ranji Trophy matches, and also participates in the all-India Tournaments of Schools. Besides, it organises inter-Divisional tournaments in the State, and coaches young boys in cricket. Certain important clubs also exist in Mhow, viz., The Club of Central India, The Mhow Games and Sports Welfare Board, The Rotary Club, The Masonic Lodge, Cantonment Tennis Club, etc.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

District Indore is situated in the Malwa plateau 1,823 ft. above sea-level. The countryside is characterized by open and level tracts of great fertility and depth and contains the rich black cotton soil of Malwa which is very retentive of moisture and capable of growing wheat almost every year. The forested tract has an undulating surface on which stony ridges intersect forming valleys to hold patches of soils of different depths. These patches, small in number, are generally deep and are capable of producing wheat and other *rabi* crops. The parts adjoining the hills or hilly sides are shallow and susceptible to failure of monsoon.

Indore is among the most urbanised districts of Madhya Pradesh. The District, though principally non-agricultural, is one of the main food producing tracts of the State, chiefly *rabi* crops. Wheat is grown in about 44 per cent of the total cropped area followed by gram (16 per cent) and jowar (14 per cent). Only about 12 per cent of this area is utilized for the production of non-food crops, the chief of which are cotton (4 per cent) and linseed (5 per cent). The District is surplus in the production of wheat, gram, tur and linseed. Rice and cotton have to be imported from outside to meet the needs of the District.

There are certain communities which have specialised in raising crops from land. A caste known as Kulmis occupies the topmost position. Khatis and Kalotas are very hard workers and produce good crops from small plots of land. Rajputs are industrious and own considerable extent of land. Dhakads constitute the landless labouring class. Gujars are engaged in the industry of animal husbandry. Some of them cultivate also but the proportion is not much.

LAND UTILIZATION

The total geographical area of the District as calculated by the Surveyor-General of India is 9,46,662 acres (3,83,101 ha). Forests occupied an area of 1,29,231 acres (52,298 ha) in 1963-64, *i.e.*, 13.7 per cent of the total area. About 61 thousand acres (24,686 ha),

being barren and unculturable, (*i e.*, 6.5 per cent of the total area) is put to non-agricultural uses. Other uncultivated land comprising pastures, land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves and cultivable waste was recorded as 2,09,031 acres (84,592 ha) or 22.1 per cent. Fallows covered 7 135 acres (2,887 ha) or 0.8 per cent comprising 4,586 acres (1,856 ha) of old fallows and 2,549 acres (1,032 ha) of current fallows.

About 60 per cent of the land surface of the District is utilized for raising agricultural crops. Area under crops has increased continuously during the years 1950-51 to 1963-64, from 4.91 lakh acres (1.99 lakh ha) to 5.40 lakh acres (2.19 lakh ha). This trend bears testimony to successful Government efforts to bring additional land under the plough.

Area sown more than once reflects a very significant fact of the state of agriculture and an upward trend in this area points to a very healthy tendency in the development of agriculture. It also shows increasing availability and utilization of irrigation facilities. Double cropped area which was recorded as 14.5 thousand acres (5,868 ha) in 1950-51 rose to 30 thousand acres (12,141 ha) in 1963-64 or, in other words, doubled itself over a span of 12 years. Double-cropped area as percentage to net area sown increased from 3 per cent to 5.6 per cent during the same period. As a natural corollary to this phenomenon, total cropped area has also shown continuous advance.

Cultivable Waste

There is unaccounted for advance in the area of cultivable waste from 0.9 lakh acres in 1951-52 to 1.3 lakh acres in 1952-53 and 2.1 lakh acres in 1953-54. Thereafter, the extent of culturable waste has tended to decline. From 2.1 lakh acres in 1953-54, it came down to 1.9 lakh acres in 1960-61. In 1963-64, it diminished to merely 30.6 thousand acres (12,392 ha). A further examination of this area revealed that 20.0 thousand acres (8,078 ha) could be brought under cultivation immediately, 6.1 thousand acres (2,492 ha) after some improvement and that the remaining 4.5 housand acres (1,822 ha) consisted of uneconomic small patches of land or large blocks of land which were not reclamable for cultivation after reasonable cost. Wherever pressure of the population on the land is heavy there are hardly any large blocks of suitable wastelands which have either not been allotted by the Government or are not being cultivated unauthorisedly.

As regards the availability of culturable wastelands in blocks of different sizes, a scrutiny of the land records carried out by the State Directorate of Land Records revealed that bulk of the cultivable wasteland was scattered in blocks of less than 15 acres.

Efforts made by the former princely rulers to bring the culturable wastelands under plough continue to this day. Their success is however, been reported that instead of settling the culturable waste, waste of the District offers limited scope for cultivation. It has, however, been reported that instead of settling the culturable waste, it will be reserved as grass land.

IRRIGATION

All the major rivers and their tributaries originate in the District itself, as such there is not much scope for the construction of big size projects. Further, the plateau being plain the length of the dam would be unreasonably long which would increase the cost of the project and bring large area of land under submergence. Moreover, as the District is intensively cultivated, the question of acqiring land for the construction of reservoirs is also a problem by itself militating against the construction of medium size irrigation projects. The District appears to have limited opportunities for construction of small schemes. The topography and the river system of the District do not permit construction of canal irrigation works. The common sources of irrigation, therefore, are wells or *odhis* (wells constructed on the banks of streams and fed by their waters) and tanks. The construction of tanks has principally been a function of the State, while the wells owe their existence to private enterprise for which State assistance in the form of *Taccavi* advances has been available.

However, unlike the adjoining Gwalior State, construction of irrigation works was not taken up in the Holkar State. As regards Indore District apathy of the State in this respect was probably due to the fact that the fine quality cotton soil is very retentive of moisture, never deceives its cultivator and yields rich crops. Later, His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao II (1844-86), had initiated a policy of construction of irrigation works which was vigorously pursued and a number of tanks, wells and other sources of water supply were completed. Concessions were provided in the shape of *inam* lands

which were granted for maintaining *bandhs*, etc. However, with the decline of poppy cultivation which was the chief irrigated crop and was a source of substantial income to the cultivator, the policy of expansion in irrigation received a setback and a number of *odhis* and *niwans* fell into disrepair.

Prior to the launching of the First Five Year Plan there were three irrigation projects in the District, *viz.*, Hukmakhedi tank, Yashwantsagar tank and Mithiya tank which had a designed irrigable area of 435 acres (176 ha).

The introduction of the First Five Year Plan marked a major shift in irrigation policy. Recurring food shortages in the country and the low proportion of the cultivated area in receipt of irrigation stressed the imperative need of creation of irrigation facilities, and consequently, irrigation was assigned a high priority in the scheme of economic development.

There are a number of old tanks which had fallen into disuse for want of repairs. During the First Plan restoration of three existing tanks, *viz.*, Hasalpur, Depalpur and Khajraya was taken up and completed. These together command an irrigable area of 3,350 acres (1,356 ha).

The work of creation of irrigation potential was further pushed up during the course of the Second Five Year Plan. Sixteen works (with total irrigation potential of 3,241 acres) were taken up out of which 13 (with irrigation potential of 1,621 acres) were completed and the remaining three spilled over to the Third Plan. Out of these three works one was completed by March, 1966.

During the Third Plan period work further gathered momentum Not only was work continued on the spill-over schemes it was also started on 35 new projects. Eight works were brought to completion. Other works are either under construction or under survey. A bold programme has been chalked out for the Fourth Plan. In addition to completing the projects that are in progress, 25 projects have been proposed for execution. Particulars of these schemes can be seen in Appendix.

A very low percentage of field crops is raised as irrigated crops in Indore District. In the year 1963-64, out of the total net

sown area of 5,40,053 acres (2,18,552 ha), only 18,091 acres (7,321 ha) of land was receiving irrigation from different sources. This gave a low percentage of 3·4 only. Land to the extent of 2,741 acres (1,109 ha) was irrigated more than once in the year. The gross area of crops irrigated thus amounted to 20,832 acres (8,431 ha) and percentage of irrigated area in terms of gross irrigated area registered a small increase and came to 3·6. Woeful state of irrigation will be further clear from the fact that in the same year, the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown for the State as a whole was 6.3 and Indore occupied 23rd position as amongst the 43 districts of the State. As amongst tahsils, Indore and Mhow are the biggest beneficiaries of irrigation. Irrigation is least practised in Sawer. Only a small portion of cultivated land receives irrigation in Depalpur.

Canals do very little irrigation. They irrigated 488 acres (197 ha). Canal irrigation is confined to Depalpur Tahsil only. One canal goes through Benedia, Depalpur, Mundla and Mundipur. The other canal which was started in 1940-41, by the State Irrigation Department benefits Bijgoda Bhidota, Gokulpur and Tamalpur and terminates at Santor. There is yet another canal which flows under ground and is three miles in length. It comes upto Depalpur town Three or four very fine *odh*'s have been built over the canal near the town It mainly serves domestic needs

Tanks irrigated 1,991 acres (807 ha) in 1963-64. They were 320 in number (2 with *ayacut* 100 acres or more and 318 with *ayacut* less than 100 acres). Besides, there was one reservoir also. From tanks flow-irrigation is practised by means of channels for which sluices are provided in the embankment. But tank irrigation is precarious and depends mostly on the caprices of the rainfall. Many of the tanks are in a derelict condition and require repairs. Where water level is low in the tanks, use of *charas* or leather or iron drum has to be resorted to. Tanks are more popular in tracts where wells have to be dug very deep for purposes of irrigation and fall in with the commencement of monsoon and *bund* construction is very costly *viz.*, in wheat growing tract of Depalpur and parts of Sawer, Khudel and Betma.

Wells are by far the most important from the point of view of irrigation providing the bulk of irrigation, *viz.*, 14,531 acres (5,882 ha)

in 1963-64. Wells are most common in the southern part of the District where they can be dug and where foundation and water bearing strata are reached with comparative ease. But in the wheat growing tract of Depalpur and parts of Sawer, Khudel and Betma, the black crust is very deep and goes upto 60 to 70 ft. before any foundation is reached. While *katcha* wells fall in rain, cost of constructing *pucca* wells is prohibitive. Hence wells are not favoured in such a tract.

The wells vary from simple unbricked excavation to elaborately built *baories* with steps leading down to water. The average depth of wells sunk in black soil is from 40 to 50 ft. The masonry wells are lined with bricks or stone cemented with lime. But some of the best wells in the Mhow *pargana* are earthen with *pucca* platforms or *thalas*. These wells require to be cleared of mud every year. The expenses of constructing a well depend upon the size of the well as well as the nature of the ground in which it is sunk and the materials used. On account of the enormous depth of the wells, Persian wheels are rarely used for lifting water. The usual lifting appliance is the *charas,* a leather bag. drawn by a pair of bullocks walking along an incline made for the purpose. It costs Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 to construct a well. A well can irrigate three to five acres, though the potential can be estimated up to 10 acres (4 ha). In 1961, as against only 34 Persian wheels, 3,603 *motes* (*charas*) were being used for lifting water. Electric pumps and oil engines are also being increasingly used for lifting water. They numbered 353 and 618, respectively, in the same year. They are used on tanks also.

Odhis are wells constructed on the banks of streams and fed by their water. Where the bank of the river is too steep for one *charas* to raise the water to the level of the field, two or three *odhis* are constructed, one above the other, the water being lifted from one to the other till it reaches a level which commands the area to be irrigated. This system of working is called the *kadi* system being termed *do-kadi, tin-kadi* and so on according to the number of *odhis*. This is an expensive system requiring a *charas* and a pair of bullocks at each *odhi*.

In the year 1963-64, wells numbering 4,593 were being used for irrigation purposes. Out of them 2,098, were masonry and 2,495 non-masonry. 769 were maintained by State (361 masonry and 408

non-masonry) and 3,824 (1,737 masonry and 2,087 non masonry) were owned by private persons.

Other sources, *viz.*, small seasonal nullahs irrigated the least area, *viz.*, 1,075 acres (435 ha), only in the same year.

Crops Irrigated

According to the statistics for the year 1963-64 largest irrigated crops were sugarcane 4,639 acres (1,877 ha) potatoes 2,627 acres (1,063 ha), wheat 1,825 acres (739 ha), gram 1,316 acres (533 ha), and onions 1,119 acres (453 ha). Considering the proportion of a crop actually irrigated, it appears that only the commercial crops which give ready cash are having the exclusive share of irrigation. Sugarcane and onions are wholly raised as irrigated crops. Potato crop to the extent of 90 per cent is raised as irrigated crop.

Agriculture Department provides financial assistance for the expansion of irrigation facilities, *i.e.* for construction of new wells repairs of old ones, purchase of pumping-sets, both oil-engines and electric-pumps. Loans are granted at a reasonable rate of interest and are recoverable in convenient instalments. Government undertakes the work of the boring of wells as well as the deepening of wells which increase their irrigation capacity.

The programme of boring and deepening of wells was started by the Agriculture Department in the year 1956-57, and till 1964-65. 865 wells were deepened in the District. Normal depth of a bore varies from 100 ft. to 150 ft and cost from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 depending upon the character of the rock formations encountered with. Results obtained from boring operations indicate that the average yield comes from 3,000 to 5,000 GPH. It has been observed that deepening operations increase the yield between 1,000 and 2,000 GPH.

Soil-Conservation

Soil is our greatest resource. It is the fundamental basis of all human, animal and vegetative existence. The intelligent use of soil alone can ensure freedom from want: freedom from foreign food and freedom from malnutrition and starvation. The key to our prosperity and health lies in the judicious use of soil resources. It is necessary not only to prevent it from deterioration but also to maintain it at a high level of fertility.

Soil erosion is the detachment and transportation of soil particles from one place to another through the action of water and wind. It is this erosion which is very harmful from the agricultural point of view. Soil conservation aims at using each acre according to its capability and treating each acre according to its need.

Till the time of Maharaja Tukoji Rao II, little or no attention was paid to the protection and preservation of the State forests, with the result that much damage had been done to the forests by reckless exploitation, thus disturbing the balance in nature. Protective cover of soil was removed, resulting in erosion. All the best teak forest areas had been cleared for cultivation and the denudation of many of the hills by grazing and other mischief of every description had practically destroyed the best forest areas of the District.

The problem of soil erosion starts from the scattered tiny hills all over the District like Deoguradia, Songuradia, Bijasani, Machal and Bhawrasla hills. The run-off starting from the bare and naked hills flows over the cultivated areas unchecked lower down causing tremendous soil losses through soil erosion. The problem is, therefore, the safe disposal of the run-off out of the cultivated fields of this District. It can be classified as follows:—

(i) Gully erosion on the hill-slopes

(ii) Sheet and gully erosion in the cultivated fields.

(iii) Bank-cutting along the seven rivers of the District.

(iv) Road-side erosion by the side of the P.W.D. roads.

This District faces an acute problem of soil erosion all over its area on account of undulations and scattered bare hills. The causes are summarised as below:—

1. Opening of large country by heavy destruction of the natural protective cover like forests and grasses for expansion of human habitation and cultivation.
2. Indiscriminate cutting down of trees during jagirdari system.
3. Indiscriminate use of land by cultivation of hill slopes at the foot of hills and overgrazing of pastures.

This has allowed the washing of top, fertile soil causing formation of deep gullies and ravines which are visible near Deoguradia hills in Indore Tahsil and near Manpur in Mhow Tahsil.

4 Successive growing of clean cultivated crops like jowar and cotton that accelerated soil erosion from cultivated areas during Kharif season all over the District.

5. Removal of organic matter and other valuable plant food material by burning and injudicious cropping practices.

6. Apathy of the cultivators towards controlling soil erosion

No efforts have been made hitherto for checking soil losses on a complete watershed basis or on organised basis except that a few cultivators have tried to put up stone plugs at a few places in the District in the deep gullies of the cultivated fields, locally known as *chhapre* but this has not solved the problem of the washing of the soil.

For persuading the people to agree to adopt methods of soil conservation in this District, allurement was given to the cultivators by way of doing soil conservation work free of cost in their fields. Accordingly, a 'soil conservation dry farming demonstration project' was first established on a sub catchment area of the Khan river at village Niranjanpur, five miles from Indore on Bombay-Agra Road during the year 1960-61. Here the erosion was at its extreme with a slope of one per cent.

Contour-bunding was done in an area of 912 acres at villages Niranjanpur and Bamori at a cost of Rs 52,961.98 in the cultivators' fields free of cost for the sake of demonstration to other cultivators. Under this scheme, graded bunding with waste-weirs was done at a vertical fall of 2 ft. to 3 ft. with a horizontal spacing of 200 ft. to 250 ft. The bunds were laid on contour upto 300 feet and after that a grade of 0.1 foot in every 100 feet length of bunds was provided for draining the excess water out of fields so that *Kharif* crops of jowar, cotton, groundnut, etc., may not suffer due to water-logging Water letting-out devices were provided in each graded bund by construction of a loose boulder waste-weir. At suitable places, diversion channels were provided for collection of the water of these graded bunds, and subsequently these channels were grassed so that they might not be cut further through flowing water.

As a result of the soil conservation activities, the erosion was checked and higher yields were obtained at this village. Similar soil conservation work was done at village Hatod and Kasturba-Gram according to wishes of the cultivators. On seeing the popular response from cultivators for soil conservation work an independent sub-division for soil conservation work manned by an Assistant Soil Conservation Officer was created at Indore during 1961-62. Later on, soil-conservation service was extended to a number of villages of the District. The Madhya Pradesh Land Improvement Schemes Act, 1957, has been applied to this District during the year 1961-62 for undertaking soil conservation work. Under this Act, a District Land Improvement Committee has been constituted whose function is to prepare draft schemes of soil conservation and submit them to the State Land Improvement Board for its approval. Every year good progress has been achieved which is clear from the Table given below.

Year	Area Covered by Contour-Bunding (Acres)
1959-60	1,059.59
1960-61	842.50
1961-62	1,022.00
1962-63	4,154.00
1963-64	11,439.80
1964-65	9,333.37
1965-66	6,756.50
1966-67	5,112.53
1967-68	1,992.20
1968-69	5,021.00
1969-70	4,513.51
Total	51,247.00

River Valley Project Scheme

For checking erosion from the bare and naked hills of Indore District and deposition of silt load in the Chambal dam, it was thought essential to take up soil conservation work in the catchment area of the Chambal river flowing through this District. Accordingly, the River Valley Project Scheme came into function during the later part of the year 1962-63 with headquarters at Ujjain. For this, the Chambal river catchment in this District has been divided into three sub-catchments of the River Shipra, the Khan, and the Gambhir. Under this Scheme, various soil conservation measures have been taken up for checking erosion. The various scattered hills like

Deoguradia, Machal and Bhawrasla have been fenced and afforestation of hills has been taken up by the forest section of the R. V. P. Scheme. The velocity of water flowing from these hills is reduced by the stone-plugs provided in the gullies. It has been observed that the bare hills are now clothed with vegetation and silt is being deposited behind the stone-plugs.

Just below the afforestation areas, contour bunding has been done in the cultivated areas of the three sub-catchment areas of the River Shipra, the Khan, and the Gambhir. The graded bunds have been laid out supported by waste-weirs at suitable places. The gullies falling within this area have been provided with stone plugs. Under this Scheme, contour-bunding work done in this District is shown below.

Year	Area Covered by Contour-Bunding (Acres)
1962-63	2,250.00
1963-64	5,800.00
1964-65	4,224.47
1965-66	2358.47
1966-67	1,327.00
1967-68	1,225.00
1968-69	—
1969-70	—
Total	17,184.94

Thus, contour bunding under normal Contour-Bunding Scheme and River Valley Project Scheme has been done in an area of 68431.94 acres (27693.5 ha) of this District. The work of pasture development, designed to check run off and provide grazing for the cattle commenced, in the year 1963-64 and till 1965-66 was spread over 1,071.82 acres (433.50 ha).

It is observed that these various soil conservation measures have resulted in the increase of yields of foodgrains in the District. The remedial measures for soil erosion fall under two major heads:—

1. Agronomical practices, and
2. Engineering measures.

Under the first one, judicious crop rotations, and timely and scientific cultural practices are recommended to the cultivators so

that soil erosion is checked. Application of heavy organic manures improves the texture of the soil and reduces soil erosion losses. Under the second one, fields are surveyed by the technical staff of the Department and contour-bunds are raised. This prevents soil erosion by reducing the velocity of the flowing water and hence its soil carrying capacity. In Mhow and Sawer Tahsils bunding is much needed, cost of which has been estimated at about Rs. 30 per acre. Department provides necessary financial assistance for raising protective bunds with 75 per cent subsidy in non-tribal areas.

Black Cotton Soil is the predominant soil of the District which is characteristic of the Malwa region. It is sticky when wet and hard when dry. It forms cracks owing to considerable contraction on drying. This type of soil is highly argillacious, very fine grained, dark coloured and contains a high portion of calcium and magnesium carbonates. The soil is poor in nitrogen and organic matter. The management of such soils requires some experience and knowledge. Untimely operated the soil leads to puddling and forms big hard clods which are very difficult to break. Therefore, an optimum condition is required for its different operations which can only be experienced by practice and knowledge.

At the Settlement of 1908 only cultivated area was fully classified, the rest, *i.e.*, uncultivated part of the holding, being roughly divided into three classes :—

1. *Uttam* or *Kali*.
2. *Madhyam* or *rankar*.
3. *Kanisht* or *halki*.

At the later Settlement owing to changed circumstances, the entire holding area needed full and detailed classification and while classification of soils under cultivation at last Settlement was not touched unless obviously wrong, the remainder of the occupied area was re classified in full details.

The main classes of soil adopted were:—

1. *Kali*.
2. *Khardi*.
3. *Halki*.

Kali is deep soil generally of blackish colour. It is sticky and cracks after rainy season. *Kali* was further divided according to the depth or the degree of fertility, the chief classes being: —

	Depth	Anna Value	
Kali I.A	2 cubits and above	18-20	Annas
Kali I	From $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubits to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cubits	16	,,
Kali II	From $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubits	12	,,
Kali III	From one hand span and three figures to $\frac{3}{4}$ cubits.	9	,,

Kali I A is mixed with small calcareous nodules which enhance its productive power. It gets easily over-saturated with moisture and *kharif* crop seldom grows on it well. In years of short rainfall *jowar* grows well and in years of excessive rainfall the rotten *jowar* is ploughed down and wheat or *rabi* crop is sown instead. In fact, it never deceives its cultivator. It grows rich crops and never fails. If not properly taken care of and if the land is not properly ploughed *kans* grows very thickly in it and throws large areas out of cultivation.

Superior tvpe of *kali* is capable of growing wheat without irrigation. *Kali* is the soil which transcends almost all other soils in richness and with it Holkar State took a high position in Central India and Rajputana. *Adan* (irrigated) *IA* soil to the extent of 61 peı cent and 75 per cent of *kali IA* soil of the former Holkar State were in Indore District.

Khardi and *halki* are shallow soils having rock close to the surface. They do not admit of any sub-division and their depth and value are :

Khardi—Full one span from tip of thumb to that of little finger plus three fingers width—7 annas

Halki—One span from tip of thumb to that of fore-finger outstretched, i.e., about 7 inches—4.5 annas.

The best irrigated land classed as *adan IA*, was followed by I, II and III, each 25 per cent below the preceding in the scale of agricultural value. *Salgatta* is low-lying rice-bearing land. *Talakh* or *kachhar* is the name given to the highly fertile alluvial deposit found in beds and hollows cf streams and bears excellent crops of tobacco and vegetables as well as all grains.

During the Settlement the area under each type of soil in the District (as then constituted) was as shown below :—

Soil	Area (Acres)	Percentage
Adan I	10,122	1.85
Adan II	2,284	0.42
Adan III	385	.07
Salgatta	92	.01
Talakh	78	.01
Kali I	4,32,551	79.61
Kali II	38,765	7.13
Kali III	21,458	3.95
Kharsi	19,646	3.63
Halki	16,762	3.08
Kharab	1,290	.24
Total	5,43,433	100.00

The soils of Indore and Depalpur Tahsils are more fertile than those of the other two tahsils.

AGRICULTURE

Crops

On the *Akhatij*, the third day of the bright fortnight of the month of *Vaisakha*, agricultural operations are started by almost every cultivator. There used to be practice of worshipping the agricultural implements before the commencement of operations. On this day the work of passing a harrow (*bakhar*) over the fields once length-wise and then cross-wise is done. Field is then allowed to weather in the sun. Unlike before. now most of the cultivators clear the fields of stalks and weeds and burn them. *Bakharing* is considered sufficient to grow a *kharif* crop.

In the poor soils of the hilly tract the operations begin when the soil is thoroughly moistened by the rainfall. When about three inches of rainfall has been received sowing commences. One inch rainfall is considered sufficient for sowing with the *shialu-nai* or *phadak*. Farmers, instead of seeking the advice of the priest regarding the auspicious sowing time now act on the maxim *pani*

pare bona, dhar awe bhagna, "sow when it rains and run when it pours". Another apt local proverb goes *kisan chuke boni, bania chuke louni,* meaning "farmer misses to sow money-lender will have to slow".

When the sowing of the *kharif* crops is completed the preparation of fields reserved for *rabi* crops is started. During breaks in rains the land is first ploughed length-wise and then cross-wise and then it is *bakhared.* The last operation eradicates the weeds and opens up the soil for absorbing the moisture.

Fifteen days after the *kharif* crops have been sown and seedlings are about eight inches high, the weeding harrow or *dora* is passed down the rows of young plants to remove weeds. Two weeks later the process is repeated and if the soil is workable after a week the plants are thinned out by hand, for jowar the distance between two plants being kept from 12 to 18 inches and six to nine inches in case of cotton. Progressive farmers give more spacing to save seed and to ensure healthy growth of the plants. This thinning process is called *galni.* A week or two after *galni* the field is weeded (*nindai*) by hand. Hired labour is mostly paid in kind. Thereafter the farmer waits for the maturity of crops. While sitting on a scaffold called a *machan* he protects his crops by hurling stones from a sling (*gophan*), cracking a whip made of sunn fibre, trumpeting an empty tin or sometimes firing a rocket.

The crop is either cut with a sickle (*darati*) as in the case of jowar, a process known as *dhalni*, or is pulled out by the roots as in the case of gram. It is then bound into sheaves and carried to the threshing floor called the *khala* and stored there until dry The largest and the best filled heads are then separated from the rest, a process called *bedni* and kept for seed, especially so in the case of maize and jowar.

The *khal* or threshing floor is usually located quite in the vicinity of the village site. The ground is made hard and smooth by watering, ramming with wooden mallets and applying a coating of cow-dung. An upright post about six feet high called the *med* is fixed in the centre. The *khal* is usually surrounded by a thick wall of jowar stalks. Heads of corn are then spread over the *khal*, round the *med* which are trodden by three to five bullocks. This is known as *dawan pherna.* During the last five years

threshers have also come into use particularly for threshing wheat. Then commences the process of winnowing known as *khalna*. The trodden grain is collected into a heap of a particular shape called *bhander*. The *bhander* is first worshipped and then manual winnowing starts. Winnowing machines are also increasingly coming into use. Formerly, a sickle (*darati*) or a plough-share (*kusya*) was kept inside the *thapa* to ward off the evil spirits, or the grain was weighed when these spirits were supposed to be afraid of touching the grain. These customs have now become a matter of past.

Kharif and rabi are the two main crop seasons in the District. Out of these, *rabi* season is more important. During the last few years *rabi* crops have occupied from 57 to 68 per cent of the total cropped area.

The principal crops of the District are jowar, cotton and groundnut during *kharif* and wheat, gram and linseed during rabi. Some of the pulses like tur, moong and urad are also grown mixed with other crops. Sugarcane and maize are sown on limited scale in isolated patches: —

Name		Area (Acres)		Production (Tons)		Yield (Lbs) Per Acre	
Hindi	English	1963-64	Preceding 5 Years' Average	1963-64	Preceding 5 Years' Average	Standard	Current
Jowar	Great Millet	74,231	99,446	16,934	26,612	350	511
Makka	Maize	11,079	10,542	3,331	2,847	400	673
Tur	Pigeon pea	27,508	42,083	5,347	6,477	700	495
Moong/Moth	Green Gram	9,306	10,763	877	1,076	350	211
Urad	Black Gram	5,210	5,543	491	543	350	211
Sata	Sugarcane	4,639	3,679	4,441+	4,149	+3,100	2,241
Kapas	Cotton	25,388	36,789	2,585*	5,625*	170	53
Mungphali	Groundnut	5,826	5,633	1,172	1,018 Big	800	..
Total Food crops		1,46,717			Small	650	451
Total Non-Food crops		39,490					
Total Kharif crops		1,86,207					
Gehun	Wheat	2,44,470	2,16,483	54,691	53,082	400	522
Chana	Gram	98,346	72,302	16,918	12,281	400	385
Alsi	Linseed	22,856	20,344	2,100	2,456	260	206
Total Food-crops		3,60,372					
Total Non-Food crops		23,472					
Total Rabi		3,83,844					

+In terms of gur.

*Lint in bales of 392 lbs. each.

The District is surplus in the production of wheat, gram, tur and linseed, but imports rice and cotton to meet its requirements. Wheat, gram, fruits and vegetables are exported to Maharashtra and Gujrat. Other agricultural produce (except wheat and gram) find markets in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Rajasthan.

Now follows an account of the principal crops:—

Jowar

Jowar is one of the major crops and the most important *kharif* crop of the District. It is the staple food of the villages. Jowar is called *'Jowar-mata'*. The addition of a reverential title has a significance of its own. Jowar was perhaps almost the only food crop of the poor people in former days and possibly that is why it came to be called as 'mother', the creator of all life, the nourisher. In recent years it appears to have declined in popularity. From two lakh acres in 1950-51, jowar fell to 1.8 lakh acres in 1962-63 and 0.7 lakh acres in 1963-64. Wheat and tur have benefited at the expense of jowar. This decrease is mainly attributed to excessive rains at the sowing time of the crop. Sawer has the largest share of jowar acreage while Mhow the smallest. The two other tahsils occupy intermediate positions.

For the cultivation of this crop field is harrowed twice, first length-wise and then cross-wise before the rains set in. It is then allowed to weather in the sun and is cleared of weeds. After one or two good showers of rain jowar is sown with the *nai* or *phadak*. It is also sown mixed with moong or tur. When sown as a pure crop, five seers of seed is required for an acre. The cartloads FYM or compost are applied to each acre. Application of 20 lbs. of nitrogen is also recommended to ensure grains and *kadbi*. When sown as a mixture three seers of jowar is combined with one seer each of tur and moong. Within a fortnight's time the jowar saplings are eight inches high. At this stage *dora* is passed down between the rows of plants to remove weeds and to admit moisture to the roots. After two weeks, when the young plants attain a height of 20 inches the dora operation is repeated. After a week the plants are thinned out to a distance of about 8 to 12 inches apart. This thinning process is called *galni*. The plants weeded out serve as fodder for bullocks A week or two after *galni* the field is weeded with the help of labour who get their wages in cash. Along with intercultural operations, eradication of *alia* by 2-4 D is also of vital importance. Thereafter, no intercultural operation is done. The ear-heads begin to emerge by the month of October and most of the people enjoy a hearty feast of roasted green grain. The crop is harvested in the month of December when cutting (*dhalni*) and lopping (*badni*), operations are done.

To carry out *dhalni* a field is divided into *ol*, each *ol* consisting of six *chans* or furrows. A cutter works down the length of the field, cutting his *ol* as he goes along leaving heaps of stalk behind called *koli*, at almost equal intervals, placed at right angles to his path; this man is known as the *dhalnewala* being followed by another called the *bandhanewala* who binds the *kolis* into sheaves. One *bandhnewala* is required for four cutters. Labour is paid in heads of jowar. In some villages payment is made in the shape of grain. But this is done after the grain is winnowed. This type of contract is known as *udhada* amongst the cultivators.

The cobs are separated from the stalks. The stalks locally called *kadbi* are utilized for feeding the cattle. Perfectly dried and mature cobs are taken to the threshing floor where threshing is done with the help of bullocks. Then follows winnowing. Husk or *bhusa* is collected to feed the cattle while the grain is collected and stored separately. Improved variety of jowar, Indore-9 has been introduced by the Agriculture Department. It is early-maturing and gives a higher yield than the indigenous one. Improved varieties give an additional yield of two maunds with extra *kadbi* to feed the bullocks.

On account of the shrinkage in area as noted earlier in the year 1963-64, production of jowar also recorded a decrease and was 16.9 thousand tons as against the quinquennial average of 26.6 thousand tons. The yield varies from six to eight maunds per acre.

Maize

Maize is one of the important *kharif* crops. It occupied an area of 11,079 acres (4,483 ha) in 1963-64. Tahsil Mhow contributes the largest share followed by Indore, Depalpur and Sawer.

Maize is generally sown in *adan* or irrigated and *gorma* or manured lands and *badas* near village sites which can be manured with village sweepings and cattle dung. Maize forms one of the commonest crops sown in double-cropped fields, the second crop being peas or gram or vegetable. Maize is very much liked by tribal people and maize growing near their isolated huts is the usual sight.

After the *rabi* crop has been gathered the field is atonce ploughed and horrowed and left to weather in the sun till *Akhatij* when it is cleared of weeds. After receipt of one or two showers of rain

The cultivators of this District sow the seeds in lines. This is done with the help of seed-drills called *phadak*. The *kharif phadak* is almostly wholly made of wood. The design is similar to that in use in southern parts of the country. The *phadak* resembles the *dora* in shape but has no blade (*pas*) while the wooden pegs are replaced by two small shares (*phana*) about a foot long tipped with fine iron points *kusli*. These *phanas* make parallel furrows. Parallel to the principal beam, a small wooden spar is fixed across the shafts. Two hollow bamboo tubes (*perni*) rest on the ends of the spar and pass through holes in the shares. The tops of these tubes converge so as to meet together in a single wooden cup which is perforated with holes to correspond with the tubes. The driver walks on the right side of the *phadak*, with another man on the left who pours the seed into the cup with his right hand.

Nearly all the common *kharif* crops, i.e., jowar, groundnut, cotton, etc., are sown by this implement. As for sowing cotton two seed-tubes called *saratas* with a separate sowing bowl on each and each one tied to a separate tine are used. They are worked by two women laborers one for each *sarata*. Work of the *phadak* is quite satisfactory and about two acres are sown per day. It costs about Rs. 25—35. It weighs from 60 to 100 lbs. and serves for four to eight years.

Round about the thirties the Rural Development Department of the erstwhile Holkar State introduced a *phadak* for *rabi* sowing also as it was felt that it effects a great saving in time, labour and seed. It resembles the *kharif phadak* in construction except that the *rabi* seed drill or *phadak* has heavy iron tines each weighing about five seers. They are placed at a distance of 12 inches from one another. This implement costs about Rs 27.

Apart from *rabi phadak*, *nai* is also used for *rabi* sowing, mostly in areas deficient in rainfall. It is a belief that in years of low rainfall, the moisture goes pretty down to which level the *rabi phadak* does not penetrate easily, while the single point of the plough-share reaches up to the depth of the moisture. Its construction is very simple and is very similar to that of the *hal*. The share is so adjusted as to form a V-shaped furrow, rather deeper than that made by the plough-share. To the left side of the body of the nai a bamboo-tube called *perni* is fastened surmounted by a wooden funnel, the *nalchuda*, through which the seeds are dropped. It sows only one row at a time and hence is less efficient

than the *phadak*. *Nai* is used less than the *phadak*. The attachment of seeding tubes and bowl over the plough costs about Rs. 1.50.

Dora is just a miniature *bakhar*, the length of its beam, *danta* and *pas* being 20, 10 and 8 inches, respectively. It is a weeding instrument and is worked through rows of young plants to remove the weeds and also to loosen the earth. It weighs 28 to 35 lbs., and serves for about four years. It is manufactured by local artisans and is repaired locally. It covers about two acres per day. One pair of *dora* costs about Rs. 25. A small *dora* or hand hoe worked by one man and not requiring bullock power was introduced by the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. for use in case of cotton or other plants while they are very young. It enables weeding and mulching to be carried on without damage to the young crop. The cost of *dora* is about Rs. 14.

The *pather* is a big beam or log of wood about 12—15 feet long, nine inches broad and six inches high. It is used for breaking the clods of fields in which irrigated crops are to be raised and in which beds have to be made. To each end is fastened a rope which is attached to a yoke with a pair of bullocks, each pair being driven by its own driver. The driver presses the beam down with one foot or gets a man to sit upon it. Its cost is about Rs. 20.

The magnitude of output is always controlled by the efficiency of means of production in any industry and so in agriculture. The efficient implements facilitate timely and correct operations helping to increase yield. They further effect saving in time, energy and cost. So the efficient implements are as vital as any improved technique in agriculture.

Different improved agricultural implements have been introduced in the District from time to time. But their impact has not been appreciable as their use is confined only to villages situated in the neighbourhood of towns and cities. Some of the implements which are in use are the following :—

Indore Ridger

This is a modified hoe popular amongst the progressive cultivators of the District. The implement was designed by the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. The implement is used for intercultural operations in cotton, jowar, groundnut and potato fields.

Thakur Plough

This is an improved soil turning plough which is commonly used by the cultivators of this District. The implement has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers.

Simple Olpad Thresher

This has proved its utility for threshing the harvested crops particularly wheat. It saves about half of the time and cost involved in traditional bullock treading method. A thresher of this type with 14 discs costs about Rs. 170.

Chaff-Cutter

It cuts the fodder into smaller pieces which is fed to the cattle. It does not require frequent repair except sharpening of blades which can be done by farmer himself.

Surgarcane Crusher

This is used for the extraction of sugarcane juice. The crusher can be pulled round easily by the ordinary bullock power.

Mahankal Seed-Drill

It has been introduced only recently, it has two tubes, one for sowing the seed and the other for the application of fertilizers.

Narmada Mote

This is also called *charas* locally. This is just like an ordinary *charas* but with slight modifications. It lifts two *charas* at a time with the same pair of bullocks and manpawer. It lifts about 3,000 gallons of water per hour from an average depth of 25 to 30 feet. Its output is two and a half time more than *deshi charas*. Average draft on bullocks is about 375 lbs, which is less by 25-30 lbs. than that *in deshi* mote. It costs about Rs. 100-125.

The farmer still gives a premium to the use of old traditional implements. The reasons are simple They are cheaper and lighter and are manufactured and repaired locally. No special skill is requird for using them and whatever is required is inherited. In case of break-down the repair of modern implements presents a real difficulty and consequently the work is held up.

Manures and Fertilizers

Manures and fertilizers have their own significance in increasing the yields of crops Manuring is not practised to any considerable scale and is almost wholly confined to sugarcane, vegetable and jowar crops. The commonest manures are the dung of cattle and village sweepings. Unfortunately, most of the dung is utilized as fuel. Farmers well realise the utility of dung as manure but are

forced to use it as fuel. The local proverb goes *gobar rakhe, kuda sade, tab khet men dana pade*, 'when the cowdung and trashes will rot, then sow seed in the plot'. To make the most of the scanty manures available in villages the Rural Development Department of the erstwhile Holkar State impressed upon the cultivators the desirability of converting all sorts of rubbish into manure by composting and utilising them before they lose their efficacy. The composting method perfected by the Institute of Plant Industry was adopted by the Indore City and Residency. Now in 1960-61 compost was being manufactured at six centres in the District under statutory provisions of the relevant Act.

Green manuring has slowly developed into a common practice for providing organic matter to the land. The distribution of green manuring seed by the Department increased from seven tons in 1956-57 to 46 tons in 1958-59 and to 97 tons in 1960-61 and is on the further increase.

The farmer is aware of the benefits which the seating of animals, goats, sheep and camels confers upon his land by adding to the fertility of the soil and he takes advantage of it whenever the opportunity offers itself. Progressive farmers even use tankage and silt as manure. In Indore Tahsil a sewage water utilisation scheme is also in operation. The urine-earth method is also being introduced.

Fertilizers which contain plant food in concentrated form require much prior knowledge and caution in applying them to the soil. They first came to be used in the year 1947-48 and have gained popularity year after year. As at present fertilizers are applied to cotton, wheat, sugarcane, potato, paddy and vegetable fields.

Rotation of Crops

For maintaining the fertility of the soil and preventing its exhaustion, it is necessary to follow a suitable sequence of crops which is called rotation of crops. The principle is to grow shallow-rooted crops after deep-rooted crops or in other words to follow non-leguminous crops after the leguminous ones. Rotation of crops is locally termed as *panwa* and is not very systematically practised although well known to the cultivator.

Generally, farmer keeps in mind the following principles, for rotating his crops—

(a) Kharif Crop	Fallow-*rabi*.
	Fallow-*kharif-rabi crop*.
(b) Leguminous	non-leguminous.

(c) Paddy	legume.
(d) Maize	legume (teora, gram, *desi* pea).

Rotation is most practised in fertile lands, suitable for both *rabi* and *kharif* crops. Such fields generally bear a *kharif* crop in one year and a *rabi* in the next, provided either the *kharif* or *rabi* crop is wholly or partially a pulse, so that a crop of pulse is grown upon it at best once in two years.

In rich fields capable of growing rabi crops jowar is usually alternated with wheat, gram or linseed. In poorer soils cotton takes the place of jowar. Sometimes jowar is sown in the first year, wheat or gram in the second year and cotton, tur or other pulse in the third. Til and rameli are grown in rotation with jowar in ordinary and poor soils.

Another rotation common for paddy area is—

Paddy—gram—1st year.

Paddy—fallow—2nd year.

The Department of Agriculture has recommended the following rotation of crops—

Irrigated—	Chari-gram or pea—one year.
	Paddy-gram or pea—one year.
	Groundnut-potato—one year.
	Moong/urd-wheat—one year.
	Jowar—fallow, groundnut-wheat two years.
Unirrigated—	Fallow-wheat, jowar fallow—two years.
	Groundnut-wheat—one year.

Presently fallowing does not exist as a means of increasing the fertility of the soils. Even during the last decade 1951-52 to 1961-62, fallow land has gradually come down from 51,472 acres (6.21 per cent of total geographical area) to a bare 7,325 acres (0.8 per cent in 1961-62). The reasons are not far to seek. The richness of the black cotton soil renders it almost entirely unnecessary. Moreover, cultivator of the Indore District, which has the highest density of population in Madhya Pradesh cannot afford to leave his land fallow for a whole year, as his holding is too small. The three months' rest which fields get between the *kharif* and *rabi* crops in the case of double cropped land and from one *kharif*/*rabi* season to another is found quite sufficient.

Mixed Sowing

Mixed sowing is also used to maintain fertility as also to prevent keeping all eggs in one basket. Mixed sowing is locally known as *bejura*. The most common mixture is jowar with tur. Jowar is also mixed with moong or urd. Moong and tur are also often mixed together. Moong is cut about a fortnight before jowar and tur a month after jowar. Cotton is sown with til. There are other mixtures also. Wheat-gram mixture is not common. Sugarcane with potatoes or onions is commonly sown, though the maturity periods of the two are so different.

Diseases and Pests

The agricultural crops of the District suffer from the usual diseases. Wheat and jowar are susceptible to rust and smut. While rust is rare smut is more frequent and affects considerable areas under wheat and jowar. For controlling rust in wheat, a rust resistant variety H-65 has been introduced. For controlling smut, which is locally called *kayama* a number of measures have been taken. As smut is an internally seed-borne disease it is not possible to eradicate it in advanced stage. The symptoms of this disease are visible at the time of emergence of the ear-heads For controlling smut, generally hot water treatment is followed. Seeds are first soaked in cold water then transferred to hot water (120°F) and then the temperature of the water is raised upto 129°F. Finally the seeds are soaked in cold water and then allowed to get dry in shade.

Other control measure is what is called 'Sun Heat Treatment' evolved by Rai Bahadur Luthra of Indian Agricultural Research Institute. Under this method seeds are allowed to remain in sun-rays in the noon for about five hours. In the evening they are collected and stored. Smut-resistant variety of wheat, N.P. 710, has also been recommended Chemicals like Agrosan GN, Ceresan and sulphur dusts are used for seed treatment. The seed should be dressed with any good organic mercurial fungicide like Ceresan or Agrosan GN (one part for 500 parts of seed). Wheat is attacked by ear rot and foot-rot, for which seeds have to be treated before sowing. Precaution is also taken to pull out and destroy the diseased plants. Diseases of some other crops are the following :—

Crop	Disease	Treatment
Rice	Blast	Copper fungicide.
Maize	Smut	Rogue out smut galls and destroy.
Groundnut	*Tikka*	Bordeaux mixture.

Cotton	Wilt	Resistant variety of seed.
Potato	Blight	Copper fungicide.
Peas	Mildew	Sulphur dusting.

Various pests also do considerable damage to the crops. Cotton is attacked by aphids, jassids and often by boll-borers. Application of D.D.T. 50 per cent is a good measure. Wheat is saved from the attacks of store-grain pests by B.H.C. 5 per cent used as disinfectant. In sugarcane, pyrilla and borers are common for which Endrex is used. It contains 50 per cent D.D.T. Caterpillars and aphids are most damaging to beans and bhindi for which B.H.C. 10 per cent or D.D.T. 10 per cent and D.D.T. 5 per cent, respectively are used as a control measure. Aphids attack chillies, beans and sometimes brinjal. In such a case D.D.T. 50 per cent is used. The farmer follows some traditional remedies to get rid of pests and diseases, *viz;* dusting of ashes and sowing of heavy seeds. The farmer makes fire near the fields at night so that the heat and smoke may drive away the damaging pests.

A plant protection office was established in the year 1949-50 for effectively controlling these foes of the farmers. The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage of the Government of India has also established a plant protection centre at Indore. The function of this centre is to provide the State Government with pesticides, fungicides and plant protection equipment in times of out-break of pests and diseases and to assist them also with technical and other personnel in control campaigns, pest and disease surveys, evaluation of the results of plant protection operations, etc The center is also intended to organise training programmes in plant protection on a regional basis. On a rough estimation the extent of the damage has now been reduced to just 10 per cent. Cultivators have to inform the plant protection office in case of appearance of any disease or pest and necessary facilities are extended to the farmers. Government also forecasts the attacks by locusts and timely help is rendered.

Some weeds are harmful to crops. Prominent among them are *kans, motha* and *kondwa*. They are of perennial type. Some other injurious weeds are also found in the District:

Kharif—bapchi, menda, gongla, ada-shishi, rewasi.

Rabi—dhatura (yellow and white) *gobi, chandbel, dhudi, bathua.*

Animals do considerable damage to crops particularly in the vicinity of urban areas and in fields close to hilly tracts as in Mhow where the crops are damaged by forest beasts.

Seeds

Contribution of improved seeds for abundant farm crops is universally recognised. Sowing of quality seeds can to an appreciable extent wipe out the recurring food shortages. Work relating to seeds can be studied under three heads :—

1. Research,
2. Multiplication, and
3. Distribution.

Research

The function of research is to evolve high yielding, more nutritious and disease-resistant strains of agricultural crops which can thrive most in the soil and climatic circumstances of the different tracts of the District. The Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, has rendered yeoman's service in helping to place the agriculture of the District on stable foundations. Seed research work carried out on the farms of this Institute is described below.

Cotton

With the appointment of the first Joint Agricultural Advisor of important States of Central India in 1916 special attention was given to problems connected with cotton cultivation and experiments with exotic cottons of various kinds were forthwith taken in hand.

In the following year, the Government of India appointed a Committee to investigate the possibilities of extending the growth of long-stapled cotton in India including Indian States In its report submitted in 1919 this Committee recommended *inter alia* that certain specified exotic varieties of cotton should be introduced in Central India and that a large farm should be established on which work for the benefit of all the States concerned should be carried out.

With a view to securing closer connection between the Agriculture Department and the cotton trade in the country the Indian Cotton Committee further recommended the establishment of a Central body for the whole of India. Acting on this recommendation the Government of India early in 1921, constituted a Central Cotton Committee with headquarters at Bombay. Central India and Rajputana were represented by a joint representative. Later on, Holkar State was permitted to send a separate representative.

Following the example of Government of India which levied a cess on all ginned cotton under the Cotton Cess Act. 1923, Holkar State also enacted similar legislation, the funds thus collected being used for developing and improving the growing and marketing of cotton.

Meanwhile, the scheme of establishing a Plant Research Institute at Indore was also on the anvil and it took a concrete shape in 1924. The Institute was to perform the functions of agricultural advisory agency to the States of Central India and to be essentially concerned with research on cotton though work on other crops may not be neglected.

The variety of cotton commonly grown in the District was Malvi. This variety when pure is a fine long staple cotton, much valued by the millowners. But it so happened that cotton seed of pure Malvi became a rarity.[1] As a result the Malvi cotton did not fetch the same high price as it did before, so the problem of cotton improvement became imperative.

The work for the improvement of *desi* cottons of Malwa grown on *barani* (rainfed lands) commenced right from 1924 when a large number of samples of Malvi cotton were collected and grown at the I.P.I. in the following years. A large number of single plant selections of Malvense (broad leaf, yellow flower) with superior lint characters such as halo length and ginning percentage were made. By careful selection of superior progenies and elimination of poorer ones, year after year, fine Malvi strains were developed in 1931. These were tested for their performance during 1932-34. Results of these trials proved the superiority of Malvi-9 as the best strain under *barani* conditions.

Malvi-9 was, therefore, recommended for general cultivation to replace Malvi-Local. As the seed of Malvi-9 was being multiplied it was noticed that it was highly susceptible to wilt caused by *fusarium vasinfactum*. Efforts were, therefore, directed towards getting a wilt resistant strain of *desi* cotton which would be at least equal to Malvi-9 in performance Study of other Malvi selections obtained from Dhar in 1935 showed that one of the families from Bulk 43-Fam 2 was resistant to fusarium wilt and equal to Malvi-9 in other respects. Further trials confirmed the result and it was released for general cultivation under the name of Bhoj in 1942.

1. Holkar State Gazetteer, 1931, p. 141.

Just when Bhoj was about to be released Jarila a strain from Khandesh began to infiltrate Malwa due to encouragement by traders. It possessed high ginning and spinning performance inspite of its inconsistent *kapas* yields in the tract. In the circumstances breeding programme was directed towards production of strain that would combine the *kapas* yield and wilt resistance of Bhoj with high ginning and spinning qualities of Jarila. This work started in 1943-44 and a strain known as Maljari was produced. Further infiltration brought the variety 197-3 which replaced Maljari to a major extent and is being favoured by the cultivators for its better performance in fields and higher market value due to good ginning percentage and better H.S.W.C. (Highest standard warb count).

Malwa region grows another variety of cotton also, viz., Malwa American, Upland or Cambodia on heavy, partially well-irrigated lands known as *adhan*. Efforts to improve American cotton commenced in 1934 The quest led to new strain Indore-2 obtained from X-rayed material. It not only yields, gins and spins better than the local Cambodia but also proved resistant to jassid and red-leaf. Indore-2 was recommended for general cultivation in 1950 when its seed was given to cultivators for multiplication. Further efforts were continued to improve Indore-2 in the matter of yield and other lint characters. This has since been replaced by Buri 0394 and A 51-9. From one of the sub-stations of the I.P.I. established at Badnawar in Dhar District, a promising strain has been evolved. It has been named as Badnawar-I or CTI 421 and has been recommended for general cultivation.

Wheat

As a result of selections from different wheat growing tracts of Madhya Bharat in 1934-36, a few improved strains, viz., R 14 (a red grained type) and EK-69 (a white grained type with bold seeds) from amongst the *T. durums* and N-34 from amongst the *T Aestivum* (vulgare) were evolved and distributed to the cultivators. Another strain namely N III was selected which belonged to *T. turgidum* species.

Another set of improved strains of *T. Durum* types, viz., F-16, F 37 and F-72 were evolved from selections made in 1939. F-16 was found to be the most outstanding. The major problem confronting wheat cultivators in the District has been the black-rust. Growing of *durums* during years with late rains has not been favoured by farmers. In such years Pissi types have been preferred.

In order to evolve black-rust-resistant varieties of both *T. durum* and *T. Aestivum species* crosses were made between local types and rust resistant exotic types in 1946-47. Plants resistant to moderately resistant to black-rust and 59 in number were transferred in 1951 to the Co-ordinated Wheat Rust Control Scheme of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at its sub-station at Indore. Wheat research scheme gained momentum since the establishment of wheat breeding sub-station of the I.C.A.R. in 1952 under the above scheme

The primary objective of the sub-station is to evolve suitable *durum* and *aestivum* wheats for the central zone comprising the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat and their adjoining regions. Particular emphasis has been laid on the improvement of wheats for the black cotton soils of Malwa tract. During the few years of its existence the centre has assessed all the available local germ plasm for yield and other characters. Among the local *durums* AM-24, AM-26, Malvi Local-4 (all amber grained), B.R. 4 and Kathia 21 (red colour) isolated at this centre were found to be the best from the yield point of view as compared to the earlier selected *durums* like Ekdania 69, N. III. G.D. 11, etc. An extensive collection of foreign wheats both *durum* and *aestivum* has been built up and assessed for rust resistance and other characters. As a result of hybridization between local *durums* and rust resistant Egyptian. Syrian and Arabian *durums* some good strains have been evolved combining the desirable characters of both the foreign and Indian wheats.

It was found after critical tests that some of the strains like N.P. 401, 404, 406 and 412 have performed better or equal to the local varieties and N. P. 404 has been finally picked up for recommendation. Among the *aestivum* varieties Hy 6338 and N. P. 832 have out-yielded the contest and are hence being recommended as Sharbati and Pissi types, respectively.

N. P 839 another variety of bread wheat evolved at Indore has performed better in other regions of the State.

Jowar

Jowar improvement was started in 1934. As a result, two strains, viz., I.P.I. 3 and I.P.I.9 were developed by 1946. I.P.I. 3 is characterized by loose earhead and white grain (chalky), and I.P.I. 9 has pearly yellow grain and compact earhead.

Further improvement of these strains was attempted from 1946 onwards, by secondary selection which did not yield any good results. Accordingly, fresh single plant selections were made in cultivated fields in 1953. A large number of bulk samples were tested against I.P.I. 3 and I.P.I. 9. Subsequently by mass selection 12 types were developed, which proved superior to control in grain yield in 1955 56. They are being further tested. I.P.I. 9 and Ujjain-6 are the varieties prominently grown in the District at present. However, cultivators like Ujjain-8, Indore-2, Saoner, and Ramkel varieties also.

Gram

Earlier trials of ready-made strains from the neighbouring States showed that none of them was superior to local Malvi gram in yield of grain. Later on, single plant selections were made in the cultivators' fields and one of the selections, viz., Indore 707, though at par with the local gram in yield of grain, was resistant to wilt and matured a fortnight earlier.

Improvement in yield of grain was continued and another strain, I.P.I. 22 was evolved by single plant selection which was superior to I.P.I. 707 in yield of grain by about 10 per cent. These two strains have been multiplied and distributed to the cultivators of Malwa since 1943. In addition to these Ujjain 24 is also being popularized.

Tur

Single plant selections were made as early as 1934, in Malvi tur and by means of replicated progeny row tests a strain known as I.P.I. 5 was evolved which was superior to the local tur by 20 per cent in yield of grain and had uniform grain colour and size and earlier in maturity by about 10 days. This strain was sweet in taste and had better cooking quality. The strain was multiplied and distributed to the cultivators since 1941.

Linseed

Trial of strains evolved in different states of India showed that none of them was better than the local linseed which is extensively cultivated during *rabi* season in Malwa. Single plant selections in the field crop resulted in the evolution of three strains, viz; I.P.I. 6 I.P.I. 65 and I.P.I. 11, the first two being brown-seeded the last being white-seeded. The brown types yielded better than local but were susceptible to fusarium wilt. Subsequent selection and trials

since 1946 have shown that Mahoba from U. P. was superior so far as seed characters were concerned. N. P. II, another yellow-seeded type, is on par with I.P.I. 6 in yield but disease-resistant and is, therefore, being recommended.

Groundnut

Trials of type collections from the various states in India, have indicated that only the Spanish types having the following groups of characters are better adopted to the rainfed Malwa conditions: erect, large, light, green leaves, very early small pods and seeds, and high shelling percentage. Two of these types, viz; Exotic-5 (strain 6608 from Argentina) and Exotic-7 (Barberton from South Africa) are the best and their performance is as given below:—

	Exotic-5	Exotic-7
Yield of pods (lbs. per acre)	649	767
Shelling percentage	67.2	68.5
Yield of kernels (lbs. per acre)	448	544
Oil percentage	48.5	46.3
Yield of oil (lbs. per acre)	218	246

It is found that in some areas very old varieties like AK 12-24, Small Japan, Gangapuri are still being grown while in others only imported seed from adjoining states is being distributed. Moreover, inspite of the much work already done there are some crops, viz. maize and gram for the improvement of which greater attention is required to be paid, though a research station for maize breeding work has been started at Chhindwara. There is also need for devoting greater attention to the evolution of better varieties of jowar, cotton and groundnut[1].

Multiplication

The improved seeds evolved by the research workers are handed over to the seed multiplication farms situated in Depalpur and Indore Tahsils. The first farm multiplies seeds of jowar (I.P.I 9) tur (T-5), groundnut (AK 12-24) paddy (Badkeli), sugarcane (C 419), wheat (N. P 832 and Hy-65), gram (U 24) pea (T-9 and I.P. 29), potato (P. S. 194), chillies and berseem

1. Report of the Seed Multiplication Team Madhya Pradesh, 1961, p. 18.

A small area at the farm of the Institute of Plant Industry is also utilised for seed production, the varieties multiplied being:

Cotton	(i) Bhoj (Selection from Malvi-9), Desi cotton.
	(ii) Indore-2 (American).
Jowar	(i) I.P.I. 9.
Groundnut	(i) AK 12-24.
	(ii) Exotic-5
Wheat	(i) Malvi-Ekdania
	(ii) NP 710
	(iii) NP 781
	(iv) C 591
	(v) N III
	(vi) GD II
	(vii) Hybrid 65
	(viii) NP 832
Gram	(i) IPI 70
	(ii) Indore 32 (*Desi*)
	(iii) Malida
	(iv) Green
	(v) Dhar

Seeds of a number of varieties of linseed, peas, sugarcane, tur and paddy are also being multiplied.

Improved seed produced on government farms is insufficient to meet the growing demand and it has to be further multiplied in successive stages through the agency of registered growers of which there are three classes, A. B. and C. of private cultivators, with whom special arrangements are made by the Government.

The registered A class growers are required to multiply the foundation seed received by them under the supervision of Agriculture Department and sell to the Department only a small part of the produce so multiplied. They are supplied seed at market rates,

free of transport cost and paid a premium of Rs. 2 per maund on the stock sold by them to the Department.

The seeds procured from the registered A class growers which are progeny of the foundation seed are supplied to the registered B class seed growers in the next season who are also bound down by conditions similar to those imposed on A class registered growers by the Department. The seed is called general seed.

The seeds procured from the registered B class growers are then distributed to the C class registered growers at the prevailing market rates. The seed is not procured from C class growers as in the last stage the purity of the seed becomes diluted to some extent

Seed Supply

The well-to-do farmers reserve seed from the current harvest for the ensuing crop. Cultivators not so favourably placed have to depend upon big cultivators and government stores. Moneylenders do not figure in seed supply business. The seeds multiplied at government farm are distributed through the agency of Development Blocks.

Activities of the Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was established in the former Holkar State towards the end of the year 1912 In the year 1915, an Officer of the State was sent to England for advanced agricultural education.

With the growing interest taken by some of the more important states in Central India in the matter of improvement of agriculture, it was decided in 1916 to have a Joint Agricultural Advisor as an experimental measure. Later, a separate Director of Agriculture was appointed for the Holkar State.

District Agricultural Office

This office has been set up by the Government for dealing with whole of the agricultural work organised in the District. It is headed by Deputy Director of Agriculture and all such activities are carried out under his supervision. The range and variety of its activities have grown with the changing needs of situation.

Institute of Plant Industry

The genesis of the Institute of Plant Industry was due to a proposal in 1919 of Barnard Coventry, the Agricultural Advisor to States in Central India, that the Central Indian States should be provided with an experimental farm and research institute on the lines of those in British Provinces of India. The Government of India was approached and a scheme was put forward but owing, unfortunately, to financial stringency it had to be dropped. In 1921, a newly established body, the Indian Central Cotton Committee, became interested in the provision of facilities for all-India research on cotton. After discussion with Howard (later Sir Albert), the then Imperial Economic Botanist, the Committee agreed to support such a scheme and the Institute was launched in 1924.

The Cotton Committee provided funds amounting to about three lakhs of rupees for capital expenditure and an annual, grant of Rs. one lakh for running expenses. The Holkar State generously gave 300 acres of land for the farm on a nominal rent. Its funds were derived entirely from subscriptions and grants given by I. C. C. C. and member states of Central India and Rajputana. Howard became the first Director of the Institute. It was registered as a society under the Holkar State Society's Registration Act. Originally confined to Central Indian States the Institute extended its activities to Rajputana States also.

The Institute is situated at a distance of about two miles from Indore. The farm is 300 acres (121.4 ha) in area. While the soil of the farm varies from place to place it is typical of the black cotton soil of Malwa plateau. Out of the total area, 232 acres (94 ha) is under cultivation and the rest is under paddocks, roads and buildings. Out of the cultivated area, about 80 acres (32 ha) is allotted for experimental work to the scientific sections and the rest, *i.e;* about 152 acres (62 ha) is utilized for commercial farming and seed multiplication.

The Institute was established with the following objects:—

1. Investigation into all matters relating to the production and improvement of raw cotton in India.
2. Agricultural development of the Indian States and Territories, members of the Society.
3. The training of research students nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

4. The practical training in agriculture of officers and subordinates who may be deputed by Member-States.

As such the programme of research at the Institute laid special emphasis on the study of genetics and botany of cotton, in addition to the improvement of crops and cultural practices of the tract whose needs it catered for, *viz.*, Central India and Rajputana, now Madhya Bharat region of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively.

An excellent range of buildings consisting of cattleshed, godowns, stores, workshops, laboratories, library and a small ginnery were built up.

The work at the Institute may be divided into three sections:—

1. Genetics and Botany.
2. Agronomy and Chemistry, and
3. Extension work.

(i) Fundamental investigations on the cotton plant, its genetics, cytology, physiology and ecology form the most important activity of this section. In addition to the above, plant breeding programme in cotton, and other crops such as jowar, wheat, gram, linseed and groundnut is also undertaken. Purely botanical studies on different crops are conducted.

(ii) Work under this section is principally directed to the study of methods of improving crop yields in the region and involves a variety of investigations on such subjects as soil conditions, rotations, methods of cultivation, manuring and irrigation.

(iii) This is the most important function of the Institute which establishes liaison between the field and the laboratory directed to raising the standard of cultivation. Other lines of work consist of the sale and distribution of improved implements, demonstration of compost making, gur boiling with improved furnaces, silage making, eradication of kans, tobacco curing, and control of insects and fungal diseases of crops. Attempts are also made to encourage the introduction and breeding of superior bulls and to eliminate inferior animals for breeding purposes by the use of the Burdizzo castrator. The Institute has a cinema outfit to screen selected films. Demonstration work is supplemented by leaflets in the Vernacular which are distributed free.

The Institute is well-equipped to provide post-groduate training in different subjects, particularly in Plant Breeding, Physiology and Statistics. In the past, students have taken Ph.D. and M.Sc. degrees from different universities while working here. The institute has conducted other educational schemes also, viz., Two Year Diploma Course in Agricultural Education (1946—1950); Basic Agricultural Training School for Training Village Level Workers and Adivasi training course.

The application of statistical methods for the investigation of problems relating to agricultural research was started practically from the beginning of the Institute. The work deals with the proper design, conduct and analysis of agricultural experiments, but special attention has been paid to the development of a suitable technique to suit different needs, such as, selection methods in ordinary plant breeding work, inheritance studies on quantitative characters and efficient sampling methods for particular purposes.

It may be of interest to know that it was at the Institute that the technique of the manufacture of compost was first worked out and perfected and from the Institute it spread both in India and abroad.[1] It may truly be said that this pioneer work has been of far-reaching importance to agriculture particularly in tropical countries. No activity of the Institute is so well-known as compost-making. The compost prepared by this method, known as the Indore Method contains about 0.9 per cent nitrogen and is ready for use within three months.

The Institute was started originally to tackle the problems of cotton improvement in the region by finding out type of *desi* cotton for growing as *barani* crop, which could give not only greater acre-yield than the *desi* American mixture grown by the formers but at the same time possess finer and larger staple.

Work on the improvement of wheat and jowar was taken up as early as 1932 and 1934, respectively. Improvement of wheat is receiving greater attention at the Institute since the establishment of wheat breeding sub-station of the Indian Agricultural Research

1. Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, Bulletin No. 10. Reprint 1962. p. 2.

Institute in 1952 under the Co-ordinated Wheat Rust Control Scheme. The primary objective of the sub-station is to evolve suitable *durum* and *aestivum* wheats for Malwa tract. These crop improvement schemes have yielded valuable results. A small area at the Farm is also utilised for producing seeds of various varieties of cotton, jowar, groundnut, wheat, gram, linseed, peas, sugarcane, tur and paddy.

The Institute was re-organised in 1946. With the change in political set-up in 1947, the newly formed state of Madhya Bharat became the constituent member of the Institute, alongwith I.C.C.C., each sharing expenses on 40 : 60 basis. Consequent upon the re-organisation of States, it was taken over by the Government of new Madhya Pradesh. The research farm is now being used largely for imparting practical training to the students of the Agriculture College, which was started in 1959 at Indore. The main object of the I.P.I. has been retained as the Institute is now serving as the Regional Agricultural Research Station of Madhya Pradesh.

College of Agriculture

A College of Agriculture was started from July, 1959 primarily with a view to preparing agriculture graduates for manning the expanding multifarious activities of the State Department of Agriculture. The premises of the Institute of Plant Industry house the College and the farms of the Institute are utilized for practical training of the students.

Agricultural Farms

One of the early acts of the Department of Agriculture of the Holkar State was to organise an experimental farm at Piplia Rao in Indore Tahsil, about two miles away from the City. It was formally inaugurated by the Maharaja on 7th November, 1914. Some of the first activities of the farm related to trial of different agricultural machinery likely to suit the Malwa soil demonstrations of labour saving machines, *viz.*, Narmada reaper, winnowers, fodder cutters at suitable centres, trial of different varieties of sugarcane and cotton. Agriculturists were brought to the farm to see things for themselves.

In the year 1916, the Farm was leased out to private parties. It was only in the year 1941 that it was taken over by the Agriculture Department of the State and re-established as "Central Experimental Farm, Bhanwarkuwa, Indore." It has since been developed into a seed multiplication farm.

The main purpose of the Farm is to arrange the supply of foundation-seed of jowar, wheat, groundnut, tur, moong, gram, pea, and linseed to farmers by timely multiplication. Seed produced on the Farm is distributed to A class seedgrowers. The Farm also supplies foundation-seed to Indore. Mhow and Sawer Blocks of Indore District and Kannod and Khategaon Blocks of Dewas District Apart from seed multiplication the Farm also serves as a demonstration and extension unit to farmers for the dissemination of knowledge about improved agricultural practices. Trials are also laid out in small areas according to the directions of the Agriculture Department.

The total area of the Farm is 173.21 acres (70.11 ha) out of which 172.42 acres (69.62 ha) are in Piplia Rao village and 0.79 acre (0.31 ha) in Chitawad village. Area to the extent of 146.72 acres (59.80 ha) is under cultivation. The Farm is well laid out with roads and drainage channels. Contour-bunding work has been completed. The soil is deep black cotton clay loam.

Irrigation facilities were created for the first time in 1964-65 when two wells were constructed on the Farm. In 1965-66, irrigation was available for 20 acres. It is being further enlarged.

Cultivation of hybrid maize and Mexican wheat was initiated on the Farm in 1964-65. In 1965-66, seed of hybrid jowar was raised on 10 acres. Potato cultivation was tried for the first time in 1964-65 over a plot of three acres, and gave encouraging results.

Situated at a distance of two miles from Depalpur and established in the year 1958-59, there is yet another farm at Birgoda devoted to the multiplication of seeds. The farm covers an area of 103 acres (42 ha) out of which 92 acres (37 ha) are under cultivation. Irrigation facilities are available for 80 acres (32 ha). Area under *kharif* and *rabi* is usually in the proportion of 3:7. The farm is situated in an important wheat tract of the District. The main object of the farm is to multiply and distribute the seed to the

farmers. Besides, it also demonstrates better and improved methods of cultivation.

Community Development Programme

The object of the Community Development Programme is to initiate a process of transformation of the economic and social life of the villagers. The First Five Year Plan saw the evolution of the concept of National Extension Service as the agency and Community Development as the method for the reconstruction of rural India The Second Five Year Plan was marked by the acceptance of this concept and its implementation. Agricultural production became the main focus of the Programme.

The core of economic development in the rural sector relates to agriculture. The bulk of the time of the extension agency and a substantial part of the funds have been devoted to increasing agricultural production particularly through self-help programmes. During the first decade there has been significant improvement in the use of fertilisers, compost, improved seeds and in training of farmers in better techniques.

The Third Plan prescribed that the principal test to be met by the Community Development Movement must be its practical effectiveness as an agricultural extension agency. In the light of the emergency the achievement of rapid increase in agricultural production became crucial.

To intensify the efforts for increasing agricultural production and to harness the energies of the people the main emphasis was laid on:—(i) programmes which the people can undertake by organising themselves, *e.g.*, excavation of field channels, digging and maintenance of village tanks, optimum utilisation of local manurial resources, (ii) programmes for minor irrigation, soil conservation and dry farming, (iii) programmes for production of fish poultry, etc., and (iv) development of panchayat assets.

The Village Level Worker was given only one set of tasks to perform *i.e.*, organising agricultural extension and supplies and assisting village panchayats and co-operatives in the preparation of the Village Production Plans. With this background regarding the objectives and the achievements of the Programme, we may say here something about the implementation of the Programme in the

District. On the 2nd October, 1954, the first Block was inaugurated at Mhow. Subsequently, Blocks were opened at Indore, (2nd October, 1956), Sawer (2nd October, 1959) and Depalpur (2nd October, 1962). The Blocks have largely fulfilled the purpose for which they were established *i.e.*, transformation of rural life and advancement in the techniques of agriculture.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Cattle constitute the wealth of the cultivator. A tenant's capacity for sound economic life depends to a large extent upon them.

The total livestock population of the District according to 1961 Census (Livestock) is 363.9 thousand, registering an increase of four per cent over the 1956 population, *i.e.*, 348.7 thousand. There was considerable increase in livestock numbers during the previous intercensal period, 1951-56, *i.e.*, by 32 per cent. In 1961 largest livestock population was concentrated in Depalpur Tahsil (110.0 thousand) followed by Indore (99.3 thousan), Mhow (79.6 thousand and Sawer (74.9 thousand). As regards the distribution of different categories of livestock, cattle totalling 201.4 thousand form the largest group, showing consistent increase of 13 per cent and 11 per cent over the previous quinquennial Censuses of 1951 and 1956. They are followed by buffaloes numbering 76.4 thousand. They also increased by 6 and 10 per cent in the above-said periods. The third largest group is formed by goats (52.6 thousand) followed by sheep (26.8 thousand). It is interesting to note that sheep, goats, horses and ponies, donkeys camels and pigs all recorded increases and considerable increases in 1956 compared. to 1951, but with the exception of sheep and pigs, all have registered decline in numbers in 1961.

The number of milk-cows and cow-buffaloes in relation to human population in shown in the Table below:—

Census Years	Over 3 Years of Age Used for Milk Production or Breeding		Total	Human Population	Number per '000 of Human Prpulation.	
	Cows	Cow-buffaloes				Cow-buffaloes
1956	56,168	41,775	97.963	5.96,622	4	70
1961	59,760	46,118	1,05.878	7.53,775	79	61
1965-66	26,295	24,676	50,971	7,53,775	35	33

The number of both cows and cow-buffaloes kept for breeding and milk production for 1,000 population is very low in Indore, being the lowest amongst all the Districts of the State. However, this proportion should not be taken to mean lower availability of milk, for in a district like Indore where fodder and cattle feed are dear and demand for milk is high, invariably high milk yielding cattle are kept. Yearwise estimates upto the latest available period are given below.

Census Years	Over 3 Years of Age Used for Milk Production or Breeding		Total	Human Population	Number per '000 of Human Population.	
	Cows	Cow-buffaloes			Cows	Cow-buffaloes
1966-67	29,928	26,534	56,492	7,53,775	40	35
1967-68	41,467	30,126	71,593	7,53,775	55	40
1968-69	42,198	28,523	70,721	7,53,775	55	38
1969-70	57,906	48,257	1,06,163	7,53,775	77	64

Cattle Breed

Malvi breed is *habitat* of Malva tract including Indore District. Malvi cattle are found nearly throughout the District except on the border where typical Nimari cows may be seen. These bordering villages possess somewhat mixed breeds of cattle and may be graded as cross of Malvi and Nimari.

Malvi is a medium-sized animal, strong and robust. The body is compact, squarely built but not massive, with well-proportionate limbs. The animal has a fine bearing and an intelligent look. The bull has a proud gait. Full, prominent and wide apart placed eyes give the animal a smart appearance. They generally have black rims round them.

The characteristics of conformation which distinguish this breed from other grey breeds are: short head, broad and dished forehead, strong, broad, thick and upturned muffle, short pointed ears and medium-sized horns going sideways, upward and forward. The body colour varies from white to light grey or grey. Iron grey colour is also found. Cows and bullocks are comparatively lighter in colour than the bulls.

Malvi is comparatively a docile breed and is easily adapted to stall-feeding. The Malvi breed, compact and medium-sized, is immensely useful for the cultivator of the tract. It is essentially a good draught breed both on the road and in the agricultural field. Bullocks are spirited, active and strong but not very swift on foot. They do the work of ploughing, carting heavy load and of lifting water *mote*. They are reasonably economical animals and not voracious eaters.

A few villages near towns of Indore and Mhow have other imported breeds of both cow and buffalo, Hariyana cow and Murrah buffalo being most common. But such instances are rare.

Cows are poor milkers and mostly not milked. Variations in milk yield for cows have been found to be more than those for buffaloes. The average milk yield of a cow was calculated to be 2.2 seers (2.05 kg.) a day when regular ration was given. The yield of a cow without ration never exceeded one seer (0.93 kg) a day except in rainy season. The average milk yield of a buffalo was found as 4.4 seers (4.10 kg). In all villages ration is regularly given to buffaloes. Milk yield ranges from zero to five seers (4.66 kg) a day in cows and from two seers (1.87 kg) to seven seers (6.53 kg) in buffaloes. The average lactation period for cow was found to be seven months and for buffaloes 11 months. Cow are rarely given ration and concentrate. It is mainly because cow milk is utilized for farmer's own consumption and for the calves. In majority of the cases calves are allowed to suckle the whole of the yield which is very common when the calf is a male one.

Fodder and Grazing

The sufficiency of grazing land and improved feeding are the most essential requirements of maintenance of good livestock. The main sources of cattle feed in the District are green fodder crops, dry fodder, concentrate, grazing lands, culturable waste-lands and forest areas open for grazing. For this the cultivators rear and protect fodder in reserved *birs* owned by themselves.

The livestock are also grazed in the fields after the crops are harvested. But except in forests, pasture lands are not properly conserved, protected or regulated. The green grass and fodder are available on the plains in rainy season and to some extent in winter also, dry fodder or grass being utilized during the rest of the year.

Jowar *karbi*, paddy straw, tur *churi* and wheat bran are main types of dry fodder. During the rainy and winter months, leguminous crops like teora, green jowar plants and grasses like berseem are grown and fed to cattle as green fodder.

The concentrated feed mostly consists of cakes of cotton-seed, groundnut, *alsi*, til and bye-products of cereals and pulses. These concentrates are given to the cattle either during the working season or milking period. Berseem, lucerne and para grass both dry and green are also fed to cows in milk. Normally the grazing is plentiful from July to October. The quality of the grass is, however, not very good except during the growing period.

Land is kept fallow for growing grass for the cattle. However, the extent of resting fallows is very small. As a rule each tenant keeps a part of his holding uncultivated for grass and grazing. In Mhow Tahsil growing of grass crops has developed into a profitable profession. The grass finds ready market in the Mhow Cantt. and the City of Indore. Military has acquired considerable land in Mhow and Depalpur Tahsils for fodder cultivation. The Table given below shows the availability of area under fodder crops per one thousand bovine and animal population of the District:—

Census Year	Area Under Fodder Crops	
Quinquennium	Per '000 Bovine Population (Acres)	Per '000 Animal Population (Acres)
1950-51 to 1954-55	19	13
1956-57 to 1960-61	17	13

Quality, quantity of ration and method of feeding vary from village to village and from family to family. Ration given commonly consists of *khali* (alsi or mungfali), *kapasia* and *churi* of gram. Gram and gram *churi* is mostly given to bullocks specially during heavy work periods. Majority of the villages give *khali* and *kapasia* in equal proportion. Villages selling ghee or cream increase the proportion of *kapasia*. In some villages a pinch of salt is added to the cattle feed. Some add *gur* also.

Great emphasis is being laid on the development of fodder resources. This work is being pushed through the agency of Development Blocks. Subsidy is provided to the cultivators for purchase of fodder seeds. They are also induced to take to silage-making. Demonstrations of silo-pits are arranged. Seeds and

making. Demonstrations of silo-pits are arranged. Seeds and cuttings of lucerne, berseem and para grass are made available to the cultivators by the Blocks. A number of *chari* plots have been developed at the Key Village Units.

Forest Department is also alive to the need for development of pasture and grazing. In 1961-62, improvement work was carried out in 250 acres (101 ha) in Balda grass *bir*. In 1965-66, similar work was done in 150 acres (60.7 ha) in Russali grass *bir* of Indore range.

Cattle Management

Management of cattle at home also varies greatly. In interior villages of hilly area, cattle are not tied with ropes. They are kept only in fenced boundaries. Calves under one year are housed separately inside the house. In plains individual animals are tied with a rope. In every village cattle are taken for grazing in jungles, grazing lands and fields early in the morning. In remote villages they are taken before sunrise and brought back at mid-day for rest. They are again taken for grazing in the afternoon and brought back in the evening near about sunset During the first interval they sit under tree sheds by the side of some river or nullah or well for water facility. Cattle are grazed by a Gwala or the owner himself. These Gwalas take their meals and rest in the mid-day. Separate employment for the management of bovines is rare. Such employments are cheap with the range of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month. Generally, the man employed for looking after the fields and tilling purposes helps the owner to manage bovines in morning and evening. In such cases either a boy is employed for grazing the cattle in jungle or the owner may pay money to a common Gwala in the village at a fixed rate per cattle per month. In case of monthly payment the owner has to arrange to take his cattle to an open ground called *gova* situated just on the skirt of the village. There, cattle above one year age are brought from different families and then taken together for grazing. The situation of a *gova* is such that sun is available in winter and shade in summer. Cattle houses are cleaned either by employed females or house-wives early in the morning after cattle are taken out for grazing. Nearly all dung is utilized as fuel except for three months in rainy season.

Milking is performed twice a day. In interior villages having only milk-products export, cattle are milked early morning before sunrise and in evening after sunset. Timings vary according to

season and local adjustments. Interior villages selling milk have their milking time early from 3 to 4 A.M. and in evening 2 to 3 P.M. Milking timings affect greatly the management of bovines. Cattle are brought back home early at 2 P.M. and taken away again for grazing after milking is over. Dry animals are not brought at this time with milking animals and they are detained in the jungle for grazing till evening. Villages near city start milking later than villages in interior. Ration is generally given after milking or before milking. Buffaloes with dead calves are fed with ration side by side while milking. Thus, such buffaloes have to be fed with ration both morning and evening. Ration is always given separate from feeds.

Villages having no water facility take their cattle to other neighbouring villages having such facilities. In hilly areas villages have great difficulty of water. They take their cattle in summer to some neighbouring villages where water facility exists and come back again in the beginning of rainy season. In rainy season, dry cattle from plains are shifted to hilly areas due to grazing facilities and brought back at the end of rainy season.

Sheep

The District is not important from the point of view of sheep and goat. The existing breed of sheep is Malvi-local. They are useful for mutton, wool and manure. The average yield of wool per sheep per shearing comes to about 2·3 lbs. Shearing is done twice a year.

Goats

Goats of Barbari and Jamunapari breeds are found in the District. They are very low yielders of milk. Goats provide mutton and manure.

Goats of the Barbari breed are usually white and brown spotted and small in size resembling a deer. The average weight is 40 lbs. She goats possess well-developed udder and average daily milk yield is 1/½ lbs. per animal and their meat is of average quality. The Jamunapari goats are dark brown, tan or spotted. They are large-sized, long and leggy with sleek and glossy coat. Weight varies from 60 to 100 lbs. per animal. She-goats have very well developed udder and long big teats. Average daily milk yield is four lbs. per animal. Meat is also of good quality.

Breeding Practices

The general practice is that cultivators rear a few good bull-calves from whom some coverings are taken between the age of three to four years after which they are castrated and used as bullocks Some Brahmini bulls are also available here and there for breeding. No systematic selection of breeding stock is practised. Though it may not be available in the pure form, the Malvi breed has migrated over extensive areas with the nomadic Banjaras moving with Malvi herds. Even while travelling through the breed-tract one gets the impression that the number of cross-breeds with Malvi characteristics is perhaps larger than the pure typical Malvi in the breed-tract. Rigid systematic selection of breeding stock male and female is absent. It has also been found that breeding bulls are less in number than the population requirements.

With the aim of improvement of cattle breeds artificial insemination centres/units have been established. One A. I Centre came into existence at Indore on 1st April, 1953. and the other at Mhow on 5th December, 1956. Three A. I. Units were set up in 1962 at Depalpur (26-1-62), Gautampura (1-3-62) and Sawer (15-8-62). The centre at Indore has been expanded by addition of 10 Key Village Units during the Third Plan period. Six Key Village Centres were established during the years 1953 to 1956.

Livestock Diseases

Due to inadequate feeding and as a result of unhealthy and poor housing conditions the power of resistence of livestock is low and infectious diseases are common among them. Rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia. black quarter, anthrax, surra, liver fluke and foot and mouth are important diseases which affect the livestock. Poultry falls victim to pox and Ranikhet diseases. Indore is one of the notorious districts of Madhya Pradesh from the point of view of severity of incidence of haemorrhagic septicaemia and black quarter.

Rinderpest is locally known as *mata*. It is one of the deadliest livestock diseases. Mortality is very heavy Frequent loose watery motions with blood cause emaciation and eventual death. Inoculation is the only preventive treatment. Rinderpest Eradication Scheme has been in operation in the District to wipe out this scourge from the face of the land. Haemorrhagic septicaemia locally known as *ghat sarp* is acutely contagious. This septicaemic

disease of the cattle is characterised by sudden onset of fever, pneumonia, sometimes gastritis (inflamation of Intestine and mucous membrane), sometimes oedema of skin (swelling of skin) and intensive, haemorrhages (bleedings). The disease is more prevalent in low-lying areas, generally during rainy season. Buffaloes are most susceptible to it. Preventive vaccinations are given to protect the healthy cattle. Anti-H. S. serum is given as a curative measure. Foot and mouth disease is a contagious fever accompanied by vesicular eruption in the mouth chiefly on the tongue and on the feet at the junction of the skin with the hoofs and also between the hoofs. This is known as *khuri rokti*, or *baikhra*. Death rate from this disease is low. Gross anthrax is also a livestock disease which is known as *chhad* and attacks the tongue and interior of the mouth and throat. The blood vessel of the tongue becomes congested which swells up especially at the base.

Cow-pox also sometimes appears in the cattle. It is not very common. *Ghee* and *neem* leaves are bruised and mixed with water and jowar porridge and given to the diseased cattle. Diarrhoea means loose faeces. It is very common in cattle, sheep and goats. It also occurs in the course of contagious diseases, like T. B. rinderpest, anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia, piroplasmoses. Coccidiosis, etc. In the course of this disease animals suffer from abdominal pain accompanied by diarrhoea. They stop food. Catechu, chalk, opium, and *bel* fruit are given to the animals as treatment.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

The Holkar State was quite alive to the urgent necessity of protecting the cattle wealth from the scourge of various cattle diseases. But at that time neither the organisation was so extensive nor the methods so effective as they are today. By the end of 1914 there was a veterinary assistant with one assistant in the District with instructions to attend primarily to the prevention of disease and only incidentally to the treatment of diseased animals.

The Veterinary Hospital, Indore and Veterinary Dispensary, Sawer, owe their existence to the far-sighted policy of the State However, the Post-Independence period has witnessed extensive, intensive and concerted efforts to meet the challenge of the situation. Veterinary dispensaries have been established to cater to the needs of the interior of the District as well. At present a Veterinary Hospital is functioning at Indore and dispensaries at Sawer (21-9-45), Manpur (15-8-49), Depalpur (1950), Betma (1950)

Simrol (1-6-50). Mhow (1951), Khudel (1951), Kshipra (26-1-52), Hatod (5-10-52), Gautampura (30-10-56), Rajmohalla (Indore) (1-1-59), Chandrawatiganj (31-3-61). Jamli (15-6-61) and Kampel (29-9-61). A mobile veterinary unit was set up in 1953-54.

Natural service is also made available through cattle breeding units. Six such units are in position at present at Khudel, Hatod, Kampel, Jamli, Simrol and Chandrawatiganj.

Goshalas

There are three *goshalas* in the District. Shri Ahilyamata Goshala, Indore, Shri Ahilyamata Goshala, Moghapura and Shri Radhakrishna Goshala, Mhow. The old concept of *goshala*, a place where useless cattle are herded and run on public charity is changing and they are being transformed into useful centres for production of milk and improvement of breed. The two *goshalas* at Indore and Mhow are being developed under the care of the Veterinary Department. Useless and unproductive animals are separated and sent to a *gosadan* at Okhala in West Nimar District.

The impact of these measures is being felt. There is a growing awareness in the general public to improve the quality of their cattle-wealth. Villagers are coming forward to get their scrub bulls castrated which spoil the breed of their cattle. They bring their cattle to the artificial insemination centres or cattle breeding farms for service and also purchase a good breeding bull. Similarly, they are taking advantage of the veterinary dispensaries and quackery in the treatment of livestock is rapidly vanishing.

Veterinary College

At Mhow, at a distance of about 11 miles from Indore on Bombay-Agra Road has sprung up a new veterinary college campus comprising two major organisations, *i.e.*, a Veterinary College and a Livestock Research Institute with two ancillary organisations, *i.e.*, a dairy farm and a poultry farm, all intimately inter-woven into a well-co-ordinated unit. This is the only institution in the country which claims to integrate such organisations in one single unit

The Veterinary College was started in the year 1955 as a First Five Year Plan Scheme. The Government of India allotted an amount of Rs. 23 lakhs for construction of buildings, hostels and purchase of equipment and furniture.

The Livestock Research Institute is also a product of the First Five Year Plan as the Government of the erstwhile Madhya Bharat had sanctioned Rs. 17.85 lakhs for the construction of various buildings. Its aim is to produce biological products for the control of livestock epidemics breaking out in the State.

In fact the campus was originally selected for starting a veterinary vaccine and research institute. Later on, with a view to overcoming the sharply increasing paucity of veterinary graduates it was decided to add teaching facilities to the research institute and combine teaching and research. The dairy and poultry farm are maintained for demonstration, research and extension purposes.

The Institution started functioning on the old premises of Madhya Bharat Roadways. The new buildings were completed in 1959 and occupied in May 1959. The First batch of the graduates came out in the year 1959. The post-graduate studies were started in the subjects of Physiology, Pharmacology, Anatomy, Surgery, Bacteriology and Pathology in 1961-62 and in Genetics and Medicine during the year 1962-63. The Institute has also started registering candidates for Ph. D. degree in the various Faculties. The State Government accorded sanction to the implementation of a scheme regarding improvement of the Veterinary College during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Disease Investigation Unit previously located at Gwalior has also been transferred to the Veterinary College and is now functioning as the integral part of the Department of Pathology since March, 1963. Its function is to undertake investigations into cattle diseases and to offer diagnosis. For this purpose it receives carcasses for necropsy blood-slides, faecal samples, skin crappings and milk, and tissues for histological examination.

Similarly, Biological Production Division has been expanded and developed during the Third Plan period. This development scheme was taken up to meet the requirements of the State of M.P. for different vaccines against common livestock and poultry diseases. It also aimed at improving the quality of the vaccine and supplying standard products. The standardization unit set up within this Division maintains supervision over the quality of vaccines produced. The Division has also embarked upon a scheme for

controlling the important livestock diseases of the State. With this end in view records of livestock diseases for the last five years have been analysed and foci of infection in different parts of the State located. Mass vaccination programmes in some of the notorious districts have been planned and implemented.

The Biological Production Division has since been separated from the Veterinary College, Mhow, and developed into a full-fledged institution. As regards preparation of biological products it is a matter of considerable satisfaction that this Division has supplied large quantities of vaccines outside the State as well. The sub-joined Table brings out the quantum of production of the different vaccines.

			1961-62	1965-66	1969-70
1.	Freeze dried rinder-pest Vaccine.	Doses ('000)	3,790	6,738	9,215
2.	Anti-rabic Vaccine (Multiple doses)	C. C. ('000)	35	535	323
3.	Anti-rabic Vaccine (Single doses)	C. C. ('000)	..	48	17
4.	Ranikhet Vaccine	Doses ('000)	..	680	656
5.	Ranikhet disease Vaccine 'F' strain	Doses ('000)	..	69	174
6.	Fowlpox Vaccine	Doses ('000)	..	79	105
7.	Haemorrhagic septi-caemia borth Va-ccine	Doses ('000)	65	1,578	..
8.	Haemorrhagic septi-caemia adjuvant Vccine	Doses ('000)	..	67	49
9.	Black quarter Vac-cine	Doses ('000)	.	401	978
10.	Anthrax Spore Vaccine	Doses ('000)	..	418	542

Poultry Farming

In the year 1951, the total poultry population of the District was enumerated as 13,768. This increased to 37,494 in 1956, *i.e.*, by 172 per cent. In the Livestock Census of 1961, it further increased to 43,669, *i.e.*, by 16 per cent over that of 1956. Poultry population consists mostly of fowls, being 42,493 in 1961. Largest population of fowls is concentrated in Mhow Tahsil. Fowl stock is largely indigenous or *desi*, improved birds being only 4,403, *i.e.*, about 10 per cent. The Livestock Census of 1961 returned the following figures of poultry in the District:—

Hens		15,491
Cocks		5,695
Chicken		21,307
	Total	42,493
Ducks		376
Drakes		502
Ducklings		189
	Total	1,067
Others		109
	Total Poultry	43,669

The poultry industry is widely scattered and disorganised. The egg-laying capacity of the *desi* birds is lower and eggs produced smaller as compared to the performance of improved birds. A *desi* bird gives only about 60 eggs a year, as against an improved bird which lays 150—250 eggs a year. Now, the value of egg in improving the quality of the diet has been well-recognised. The taboo against the use of eggs in the Hindu families is also disappearing rapidly. As such, Government is taking all possible steps to place the industry on sound footing and for its development and propagation. The improved White Leghorn breed has been considered suitable for propagation in the District and was introduced in the year 1955-56. These birds have been distributed, through the Development Blocks. Another scheme aims at the replacement of *desi* birds

by improved birds. Various facilities and inducements are offered to prospective poultry farmers. Backyard poultry units are encouraged and the poultry breeders given subsidy for the purpose. There are about 25 private poultry centres in the District, each having about 25 laying birds.

The establishment of poultry extension centres and units is also in fulfilment of the same policy. The first poultry farm of the District was established in the year 1950 at Simrol. However, it was closed after some years. Then a poultry farm was established at the Veterinary College, Mhow, in the year 1954-55 mainly with the White Leghorn birds. But this is meant mainly to impart training to the students of the Veterinary College, Mhow. A poultry extension centre started functioning at Indore from 1st January, 1961, with a foundation stock of 90 female and 10 male birds which has been expanded to 500 layers during Third Plan. Poultry units were set up at Mhow (1954-55), Khurda Khurdi (Tribal area, 1960-61) and Indore (1961-62).

Though, till recently poultry farming was not much in vogue, now it has taken firm roots. The demand for birds and eggs is increasing rapidly and people are evincing great interest in this industry, as a valuable source of supplementary income.

Dairy Farming

The District is rich in the supplies of milk, particularly the area within a radius of 25 miles round the city of Indore has developed into a milk pocket, which besides the city of Indore is also feeding the people of Bhopal. In 1961-62 Indore was receiving 2,000 maunds of milk per day. There were 151 milk shops and 666 licensed milk vendors. Mhow Tahsil is exporting about 600 seers of *khoa* per day to Bombay. As such, there is considerable scope for the collection and sale of milk. However, as at present, milk supply business is mostly controlled by the local *banias*.

Coming to organised dairies, we notice that there is a well established dairy farm at the Veterinary College, Mhow, where students are imparted practical training in dairy science. The

dairy has got a variety of improved milk cattle, purchased from the Punjab and Nimar. Milk is sold through the agency of contractors.

Recently, a big co-operative organisation for the collection and sale of milk and its products has come into being. This is known as Malwa Co-operative Milk Union. It will cater to the needs of areas within a radius of 20 miles of the city. This is considered to be the first co-operative venture of its kind in Madhya Pradesh It was registered in July, 1961. It will supply humanized milk for children and products of milk like butter, *ghee* and cream. It is presently, handling about 2,000 litres of market milk per day. The co-operative milk producing societies and the State Co-operative Department are supplying the share capital while Veterinary Department is sharing technical knowledge.

Government is also starting a milk supply scheme in the city for which an Officer on Special Duty was appointed on 1st March 1963. Land measuring 13.65 acres (5.3 ha) has been acquired on Dhar Road near Sirpur Naka, about four miles from the heart of the city. Buildings are expected to be ready during 1966. This scheme has been taken up under the Colombo Plan with the collaboration of the Government of New Zealand which is supplying dairy factory equipment as gift. Under this scheme milk will be collected from rural areas, where chilling centres will be established, and then transported in special road tankers to dairy factory at Indore. Here milk will be tested, pasteurized and bottled. Milk products such as butter, ghee and milk-powder will also be manufactured. The scheme is likely to handle 500 maunds of milk per day and cost Rs 25 lakhs

A dairy is run by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Kasturbagram, Indore. It was started in 1956. It maintains only cows of *Kankrej* and *Gir* breeds about 200 in number Milk production amounted to 1 26,246 lbs. in the year, 1960-61.

Fisheries

Indore District abounds in a number of rivers, *viz;* Chambal, Gambhir, Choral, Sukhli and Kanada, and nullahs and tanks, *viz:* Sukhniwas, Bilaoli, and Yashwant Sagar. Various indigenous varieties of fishes are found in them as Cat fishes, Notopterus,

Pabda, Wallago, Mahaseer and Kharpata. Most of the indigenous varieties are surface and column feeders. The tanks are infested with thick vegetation which serves both as food and as protection for the fishes. Decay of this vegetative matter helps in the promotion of plankton population which is also helpful in the growth of fishes. Some tanks are very deep which have thickly forested water-weeds. This helps in organic manuring of the beds. Local fishermen ply their trade of catching and selling fishes.

Fishery development work along scientific lines started with the integration of States into Madhya Bharat Union. A fishery survey was conducted in the years 1950-52. Then in the year 1952-53 a fisheries warden was posted to explore the potentialities of fish development. In the subsequent year a regular office of the Assistant Fishery Development Officer was created.

Department has taken up pisciculture work in some tanks. These are fed by a number of nullahs.—

Name	Area
1. Yashwant Sagar	2,560 Acres (1 036 ha)
2. Bilaoli	700 Acres (283 ha)
3. Sukhniwas	50 Acres (20 ha)

Major carp varieties of fishes have been taken up for development. They are considered to be most economical varieties to develop. In the initial stages the fish seed had to be brought from outside, *viz*; the river Narmada in Nimar District, Nagda Tank (District Shivpuri) and Gwalior. During a short span of five years only these varieties have been established in tanks and developed to such an extent that the District is in a position to meet the outside demands of fish seed.

FORESTRY

According to the land records statistics for the year 1963-64, the total area of the District amounted to 9,46,662 acres. Out of this, 1,29,231 acres were under forests, which works out to 13.7 per cent. As a result forests of the District are unable to meet the requirements of the people, and timber and firewood have to be imported from neighbouring districts.

Forests with different species of trees yield a variety of bye-products. Teak is used in the construction of houses. Huts of *Adivasis* and of poor agriculturists are thatched with grass and leaves. *Anjan* is used for posts. Salai, *Jhingan* and *mahua* are used for interior decoration. Demand for fire-wood is quite keen and people extract it from forests for domestic use or for sale in nearby cities and towns. Edible fruits and flowers, fibres from the bark, roots, thorns for fencing, tanning material, gum, honey, leaves and grass are also obtained from the forests. Forests provide grazing facilities to the cattle. Timber obtained from forests of the District is mainly used for construction purposes. Some small industries like electric casing and photo-frame making use the raw material obtained from the forests.

Forest Produce

The forest produce is grouped into two classes, (i) major forest produce, and (ii) minor forest produce.

Major forest produce includes the following :—

Timber

Teak is the most valuable timber. It is widely known for the excellence of its quality and is saleable in all sizes. Teak is preferred by all and for all purposes. It is sold in round and square pieces and as sawn planks and sawn scantlings. *Salai* and *jhingan* are available in logs and sawn planks. *Anjan* is sold as *kalia* *Saj*, *tendu* *kaim* and *haldu* are sold as rough squared timber.

Fuel-wood

This is sold as *dhaora pucca*, *khair pucca* and other species. Kacha fuelwood is available in abundance

Charcoal

It is sold as *pucca* and *kacha* but none of these is available in abundance and is imported from outside.

Minor produce includes the following items :—

Bamboo

The species found in the District is *dendrocalamus strictus*. The supply is limited.

Other forest produce, *viz; kattha, lac, tendu, mahua, charoli, gums,* etc; are available in small quantities.

Since the year 1955-56, attempts are being made to raise plantations of economic species of trees *viz.*, teak and during the seven years from 1955-56 to 1961-62, they covered an area of 505 acres (204 ha). In 1961-62 avenue plantation was carried out on Indore-Simrol road and in 1962-63 on Indore-Simrol-Khedighat road in a length of one and two miles, respectively. Regular teak plantation was done in 1962-63 in 50 acres (20 ha) at Ralamandal.

There is a forest nursery at Indore in a part of which medicinal plants and herbs are being cultivated. A certain amount of research work is being done through simple, experimental and preservation plots also as shown hereunder.—

No.	Name of Plot	Species	Range	Situation	Date of Laying
1.	Grazing plot	Experimental	Indore	Simrol	11-4-54
2.	Phenological plot	*Chandan*	Indore	Ralamandal	11-4-54
3.	Jxperimental plot	*Anjan*	Mhow	Baugonda	10-11-54
4.	Phenological plot	Teak	Manpur	..	13-2-55
5.	—Do—	Saj	—Do—	..	13-2-55
6.	Preservation plot	Teak	Mhow	Choral	1961-62

Forests are exploited mainly through the agency of contractors *Nistar* coupes are felled departmentally. Farmers' *bonafide* requirements of timber for agricultural purposes are supplied by *nistar* and commercial depots at fixed rates.

STATE ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE

With a view to meeting the financial needs of the agricultural community, the Government of the day made some administrative provision for the same, though such state assistance was inadequate to meet the requirements.

Taccavi is a system of rural financing under which the Government advances loans at a fair rate of interest to owners or occupiers of arable land for relief of distress, purchase of seed and cattle and for any other purpose connected with agricultural objects.

In the Holkar State provision existed for the grant of loans and advances by the State to the cultivators for different purposes, e.g.,

purchase of seed and bullocks and construction of *niwans* on easy terms according to the needs of the situation. Occasions for giving seed *Taccavi* arose when the previous crop failed or was bad so that the cultivator could not apportion a part of the produce as seed for the next-crop.

Taccavi for the purpose of purchasing bullocks was granted to cultivators only when there was an epidemic among plough cattle. The *Taccavi* was free of interest and was realised in two instalments. The third kind of *Taccavi* was known as *niwan Taccavi* and was granted for the purpose of sinking new well or for improving old ones.

Assistance to agriculturists was continued in Madhya Bharat under two enactments named Madhya Bharat Land Improvement Loans Act, 1950, and Madhya Bharat Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1950. The same assistance is being continued even now under the provisions of similar enactments in force in present Madhya Pradesh.

The Table in appendix, A shows the amount of *Taccavi* advances from the year 1949-50 to 1965-66, under different heads.

FLOODS, FAMINES, DROUGHTS

Floods

There is no record of any severe catastrophe due to floods, although occasionally floods have caused some damage. The floods in the Khan river in 1913, and August, 1928, caused much damage in Indore city and washed away some bridges. But, there was no loss of human life and the crisis was easily tided over.

Famines

The Malwa plateau where the soil possesses extraordinary power of retaining moisture, seldom suffers from famines. In fact immunity of Malwa from famine had always been proverbial. This is reflected in a local proverb also which says, "Mag mag Malav *dharti gahar gambhir, Mag mag noti pag pag neer*, meaning "Malwa fields are so rich that there is water at every step and every where feast." If the rainfall is very heavy and the soil gets over-saturated with moisture, jowar rots off, but it is ploughed down and fields are sown with *rabi* crops. But even if the rainfall is very scanty, the jowar thrives well, and if sown early, the soil produces a fair crop

of rabi as well. This was seen even in the great famine year of 1899 when there was widespread misery, heavy loss of human and animal lives on account of the complete failure of both kharif and rabi, in this District many of the villages produced bumper crops of jowar and reaped fair out-turn of wheat and gram.

However, only two years of distress and two years of famine have been known in the District so far; the former in 1877-78 and 1897-98, and the latter in 1899-1900 and 1907-08.

The prices in this District also registered an upward trend whenever there was rise in prices consequent upon the depletion of food stocks in neighbouring areas. But ameliorative measures, *viz*., opening of cheap grain shops and compensatory famine allowances for low paid employees were found sufficient to provide the desired relief.

Frost

A frost is said to have occurred in 1820 when the thermometer dropped to 28° F. The severe frost of January, 1905, destroyed the entire poppy and most of wheat and gram standing in the fields throughout the District. Similarly, there was another serious visitation of frost on 1st. February, 1929, when the thermometer went down to 27° F. The damage, however, was not general.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

From amongst the Princely States in India, Holkar State (Indore) was one of the most progressive, and adaptable in administration. In so far as it refers to the industrial development, this progressive attitude of the State can be seen from the fact that as early as in the year 1864, the then Ruler of the State conceived an idea of starting a Textile Mills at Indore, with a view to augmenting the resources of the State by trade. Construction of the building for the mills was started in 1864. Arrangements were made to get the required machinery from England. Two or three trained Englishmen were brought from England to work the machinery. Thus against heavy odds and costs, a venture was launched in the shape of the Indore Cotton Mills which was the first of its kind in Central India.

The progressive nature of the State in matters relating to the industries can also be seen when the State had passed the Indore Factories Act in the year 1904 to regulate the working conditions of operatives in the factory establishments.

In the year 1906, the construction of an electricity generation plant was undertaken at a cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs. The work on the installation of the plant was completed in 1907 and was commissioned in the month of August, the same year.

There appears a reference about the existence of a Department of the Mills and Industries in the administrative report of the State for the year 1912. The Department, however, did not exist as a separate entity, but formed part of the charge of a person administering Durbar Excise and Sayar Department

Looking to the climatic conditions and the possibilities of the thriving silk industry a Silk Industry Department was created under the Silk Expert in the year 1912. A plot for planting of mulberry trees, a rearing house, a central nursery, a museum and library were also created in connection with the silk industries and the work of reeling, spinning, bleaching, dying, weaving and twisting was taken in hand.

In the matter of factory and labour legislation also the Indore State was not lagging behind the legislative measures then introduced in British India. By the year 1939, besides the Indore Factories Act, the following enactments were in force in the State:—

(1) The Indore Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act No. I of 1927,

(2) The Indore Electricity Act No. XI of 1927,

(3) The Indore Trade Dispute Act No. III of 1933,

(4) The Indore Workmen's Compensation Act No. II of 1935,

(5) The Indore Maternity Benefit Act No. VIII of 1936,

(6) The Indore Trade Disputes Conciliation Act No. II of 1938.

(7) The Indore Payment of Wages Act No. II of 1939, and

(8) The Indore Trade Unions Act No. V of 1939.

The above list of legislations relating to industries and labour indicates that even prior to Independence and the merger of the State in the Indian Union, all the progressive legislations were in force in the State territory and that the industrial development was such as to necessitate these legislations.

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

Writing about the arts and manufacture of the State the earlier Gazetteer states :—

"There are no arts or manufacture of any importance in the *Zila*. The usual common cloths and blankets are produced in most villages, while cloth dyeing is carried on in Gautampura and Sanwer"[1]. This statement gives in brief the picture of traditional industries (old-time) found practically everywhere like handloom weaving, dyeing, printing, tanning, clay pottery making, blacksmithy, bamboo and basket making, etc., which also existed in the District. These industries were at one time the only consumer goods making industries, which not only manufactured goods for the consumption of rural but also urban populace. It is characteristic of the rural economy of India that these industries in their pristine form still exist everywhere and continue to satisfy the necessities of rural population.

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p 178.

Handloom weaving was once in a flourishing state at Indore, Depalpur, Hatod and Gautampura in the District. The main products were *pagris, dhotis,* and *lugdas* as well as *pat* making.

Hand-dyeing and printing industry also flourished as a subsidiary to handloom weaving. The Rangara community of Indore and Gautampura was mainly engaged in this industry. Besides dyeing of yarn and cloth, printing of *khor, lugda* and *chunri* was the special feature of this industry.

Niwar and cotton-rope making also thrived in olden times. During marriage season which lasted nearly six months, there used to be a good demand for *niwar,* which was also exported to the neighbouring districts, particularly, Nimar and Rajasthan. This industry was mainly located at Indore proper. Cotton-rope making industry mainly catered to the needs of rural areas. The workers engaged in these industries mostly worked on a contract basis. A team of four workers produced upto 15 seers of finished goods.

The pottery industry manufactured mainly earthen pots, lamps, *choolahs, chilams,* and clay toys The Malwis, Marwaris, Mewadis and Gujarathi sub-castes were mainly engaged in this industry. Festive occasions like *Dashera* and *Diwali* boosted up the production and sale of earthen pots, lamps and clay toys. The *chilams* manufactured in the District were exported to Bombay, Ahmedabad and Khandesh. The industry was located at Indore and the tahsil places of the District like Sawer and Depalpur as also at Gautampura At Manpur in Depalpur Tahsil women made decorative designs on earthen pots in different colours. Electricity, kerosene lamps, plastic toys. brass utensils and bidis have replaced the pottery manufactures of olden times. The potters now mainly manufacture some earthen pots, bricks and *kabelus.* The clay in the areas is not suitable for the manufacture of *surais.*

Oil seed crushing by *ghanis* of Malwa and Marwari type was also an important industry. Sesamum and groundnut seed was mainly crushed in the District. The linseed crop though much produced around Indore, Gautampura, Harsola, Manpur and Sawer, was not crushed but exported. The power driven oil mills and the manufacture of hydrogenated products have driven out the oil *ghanis*

Tanning of leather and the manufacture of shoes etc., was also carried on in the District as elsewhere. The Holkar State had granted a monopoly to the families called Bara-Bhais for the collection of cattle caracasses who in their turn employed the flayers for tanning the hides. The tanning of sheep and goat hides was done by the Khatik community. The shoes manufactured were mostly of Marwari and Malwi type. The industry was located at Indore, Sawer and at most of the villages in Depalpur Tahsil. The industry has suffered in competition with the large-scale factory manufactured boots and shoes and other leather goods. Yet the manufacture of shoes after harvest season is being carried on in the rural areas.

Manufacture of brooms, mats, baskets and *pattal-donas*, etc., had an important place in old-time industries. The main raw material is *khajoor* leaves. The brooms were exported to Ahmedabad, Surat and Bombay. The industry flourished at Depalpur, Betma and Indore. Mat-weaving flourished at Harsola and Kamadpur. Baskets and mats were sold locally. *Pattal-donas* making flourished at Indore proper and villages near Depalpur This industry is still doing well.

Making of fans, *supdas* and baskets from bambooes is also another old time industry in the District. Bambooes are available in the neighbouring districts of Dhar and Jhabua. The industry is located at Indore, Mhow and Manpur. As the bamboo products are used in every day life in cities and villages, the industry is still in a flourishing state. Furniture is also being made out of bambooes.

In Indore there are families from Maharashtra and Rajasthan, particularly from Bikaner area, which manufacture, *parat*, *batli*, *handi*, etc., from brass and copper sheets. A few Punjabi and Muslim families also make bronze and copper articles. The industry was mainly concentrated at Indore proper and Depalpur but due to power-press the competition has lately increased particularly in petty articles. The craftsmen are engaged by the press-utensil dealers on contract basis. The master-craftsman working in his cottage has to depend on rolling mills for circles, though they melt the scrap in indigenous furnaces. Lately, the products from Jagadhri (East Punjab) have entered into competition with local manufactures.

Making of bangles out of *lac* was mainly located at Indore proper, Betma and Gautampura in the District. A few families

at Mhow proper were also engaged in this industry. The bangles are also decorated with coloured glass pieces and *panni* which serve as jewellery for Adiwasis. The Industry is still finding market for its products though coconut-shell bangles are getting popular in rural areas, and glass and plastic bangles in urban areas.

Making and repairing agricultural implements in rural areas was the concern of village blacksmith in olden days. Besides, he also fabricated some domestic utensils. The blacksmith and his craft is still an integral part of the rural economy in the District as elsewhere. The craftsmen in blacksmithy were concentrated at Indore proper, Depalpur and Betma, though in parctically every big village there is a blacksmith. Things have changed with the manufacturing of domestic articles by machines and most of the craftsmen are now employed in towns for the manufacture of domestic utensils, steel trunks, etc. The industry in its cottage form is, however, suffering from the shortage of steel sheets.

Allied to blacksmithy the craft of village carpenter is also an integral part of the rural set-up. Carpenter was mainly concerned in making and repairing the wooden parts of agricultural implements, like ploughs, bullockcarts, door and window frames for houses, etc. The families of skilled carpenters were at Indore, Mhow and Depalpur while rural craftsmen were found in big villages, like Manpur, Harsola, Datoda and Betma of the District.

Carpentry as a craft is, however, in a flourishing state, as fresh avenues of practising it have been opened due to the developmental activities. Body building of trucks and making of packing cases is mostly done at Indore proper while construction activities have resulted in the demand for door and window frames, etc. Big furniture workshops are also engaging the services of a number of carpenters. Photo frame making is a new industry which is in a flourishing state.

Gold and silver ornaments making is an old industry and though it has suffered a set-back due to the rise in the value of these metals and Gold Control Order, yet goldsmithy as a craft is still being carried on. Most of the craftsmen in the District are Marwaris and Maharashtrians, though the pattern of ornaments is generally Gujarathi. The skilled craftsmen are mostly established at Indore proper, Depalpur and Mhow. Embossing and engraving is also done by them. With the introduction of wire-drawing machines and handpresses much of the labour of the craftsmen is eliminated.

Ayurvedic and Unani medicines were produced from roots and herbs at Indore proper under the State patronage. The workers engaged in the industry were mainly Adiwasis and Malis. The products were exported to the neighbouring districts and Rajasthan. The industry is even now being carried on in the District as these medicines are cheaper than Allopathic medicines and the rural as well as urban population have faith in their efficacy.

The reasons for the decay of old time industry everywhere are common. As early as in the year 1911 it was stated in the Census Report that the "Modern conditions have resulted in the decay of many industries once in the flourishing state". "The oil pressing industry", it was stated, "has decayed largely owing to the export of the seed and the impossibility of competing with modern machines. Kerosin oil moreover, has ousted country-oil to a great extent as an illuminant. Country oil was formerly used universally by classes who now buy imported oils. The Telis are taking to agriculture, merchandise, preparation of foodstuffs etc."[1].

"Fine weaving .... has almost wholly died out in competition with imported cloth. Imported thread has also affected thread makers"[2]. Though we do not import much of cloth and thread now which was the case in the year 1911, yet the changes in fashion, availability of cheaper mill-made cloth to suit all tastes and purse have resulted in the decay of weaving industry.

"The lac industry as followed in Central India, where the primitive methods are still largely used, has suffered in competition with the more advanced system introduced in Burma"[3] Since the year 1911 the things have changed further. The glass bangles replaced the lac bangles, and now plastic and rubber bangles are replacing glass bangles.

"The country potter finds that cheap china, empty kerosin oil tins, and enamelled ware are taking the place of earthen vessels. Agriculture, water-carrying and merchantile business are now followed freely by Kumhars".[4]

The reasons for the decay of old-time industries, thus are not many. They can be summarised as being the competition of chea

1. Central India Agency Census 1911, Vol. XVII, p. 123.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.*

per machine-made goods reaching even to the doors of far-flung village dwellers by increasing rail and road communication facilities, changes in tastes and fashion owing to the alien rule all over the country, western system of education, etc. Because of these reasons the old-time industries have decayed but as everyone knows they have not died. They are still continuing to exist and enjoy the patronge of the rural masses who have changed, but little with changing times.

POPULATION DEPENDENT ON INDUSTRIES

An account of the old-time industries as given above leads one further to the consideration of the importance of industries in the economy of the District *i.e.*, the population in the District dependent for its livelihood on different industries. In this connection any comparison of the decennial census data is fraught with difficulties not only due to the changes in occupational classification, but also changing concepts of workers, earners, working dependents, etc., and territorial adjustments from one census to another. However, broad idea of the pattern of livelihood or changes can be had from the following figures.

In the year 1911 in the then District of Indore, which included Petlawad Pargana, Depalpur, Sawer, Indore, Indore city, Mhow and Divisional Forest Indore, total number of actual workers and dependents engaged in industries was 27,175 including those engaged in mining industry. The total population of the District was 235,283 and the percentage of industrial population works out to 11.54 of the total population.

In the year 1921 the Indore District had a total population of 343,829 The population dependent on industries for its livelihood *i.e.*, actual workers and dependents was 52,929. This number is inclusive of persons engaged in exploitation of minerals. The percentage of persons to total population dependent on industries works out to 15.39 in this year.

According to the Census of 1931 the total population of the District was 355,173, while the population dependent on industries including mines was 31,269 of "workers" which included "earners" as well as "working dependents" Percentage of industrial population to the total works out to 8.8.

According to 1941 census total population of the District was 450,981, and population dependent on industries including mining

was 20,707. This figure included dependents, partly dependents, and persons with principal occupation as industry and mining. The percentage of industrial population to the total works out to 4.61.

For the Census year 1951 the number of persons dependent on industries for their livelihood was 159,141. This figure included, "self-supporting persons", "earning dependents" and "non-earning dependents". The total population of the District in the year was 596,622. In percentage, the industrial population works out to 26.67, of the total population.

In the year 1961, the population of the District was 753,594, and the population dependent on industries, viz., mining and qarrying, which included, livestock, forestry, fisheries, hunting, plantation etc., household industry, manufacturing industry, and construction, was 72,328 i.e. "workers" as defined for purposes of Census. The percentage of "workers" to total population as above works out to 9.56. The number of "non-workers" dependent on "workers" is excluded from the above figures.

The data as given above, with their many limitations, not only defys any comparison but also drawing of any conclusions. Howeven, besides the proof of the Census figures as above, there is evidence enough in the material that follows to show that there had been rapid development of industries in the District from the beginning of the present Century, with their concentration at Indore proper.

POWER

As stated earlier, construction of electricity generation centre was undertaken at Indore, as early as in the year 1906 at the cost of Rs. 2¼ lakhs. The construction work was completed in the year 1907 and was inaugurated by the then Maharaja in the month of August of the same year. The plant at the stage of the beginning had an installed capacity of 150 K.W. and a few miles of distribution system. In the year 1907 the current was supplied at the rate of 6 annas per unit. There were only 70 arc-lamps in the street in addition to 928 incandescent lamps at various State and private buildings.

From this small beginning, a new epoch in the history of the development of electricity generation was the opening of the Glancy Power House in the early part of 1929. It was an up-to-date power house, the only one of its kind in this part of the Country. It

supplanted the old power house first started in 1906 which was found to be insufficient for growing needs of the City. The new Power House started with a plant of total capacity of 1220 K.W., or 1826 Brake Horse Power. The Power House was named after Sir Reginald Glancy, the retired Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, who performed the opening ceremony of the Power House. The new Power Station changed the system from direct to alternating current.

In the year 1931 Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 57,000 for a new combined high tension and low tension sub-section in the Mill areas. There had been a demand for high tension current from the Hukumchand Mills. The number of consumers in the year 1933 stood at 2,274. The high tension terminal power in the area was completed in the year 1933 and the power began to be supplied to the Bhandari Metal works. With a view to meeting the demand of the pumping operations of the new water works scheme and also to enable adequate provision for the supply of power to the textile mills and other motive power consumers, the Government sanctioned the purchase of steam-turbine plant for the Power House in the year 1934. The number of lighting and power consumers in the year 1934 was 2,025. Installation of the new plant consisting of turbines was completed by the end of the year 1936. The power generated during the year 1936 was, however, 22,11,082 units, as against 22,36,454 in the previous year.

By the year, 1938, the electric supply in Indore expanded into a big organization capable of meeting the entire power requirements of the City, except those of textile mills, with a plant of 2,570 K.W. and distribution system extending over 80 miles. The power generated during the year was 40,08,577 units distributed over 81.97 miles as against 25,15,690 units distributed over 78.47 miles during the previous year. The chief reason for this increase was the supply undertaken under contract to one of the local textile mills for a bulk load on an average of about 350 K.W. Further substantial development of power load to the textile mills was anticipated. During the year Government sanctioned the construction of four new sub-stations to be located at Manoramaganj, Piliakhal, Bajakhana and near the Daly College at a total cost of Rs. 68,000.

In the meantime, Mhow Electric Supply Co., also came into being at Mhow in the year 1930 with the installed capacity of

440 K-W. The generation and sale of electricity at both the power stations from the year 1939 to 1943 was as under:—

Power Station	K. W. Hrs. generated (millions)					K. W. Hrs. sold (millions)				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Indore	5.467	6.219	6.955	7.027	7.210	4.809	5.422	6.109	6.157	6.384
Mhow	0.511	0.533	0.666	0.810	0.735	0.457	0.457	0.556	0.730	0.689

The above Table indicates a steady growth of the generation of electricity at Indore Power House and its sale. In case of Mhow Power House, however, no such steady increasing trend in generation and sale is marked.

As the generating plant at Indore Electric Power Station was running under strenuous conditions for the last so many years, the Government, therefore, placed an order for a 4,000 K. W. turbo-alternator, in the year 1944. The total number of connections at the end of September of 1944 was 3,194 as against 3,154 at the end of September, 1943. The scheme for establishing a turbo-alternator, however, could not materialize but electric supply was maintained uninterrupted and at the close of the year 1945 the number of consumers stood at 3,217 as against 3,194 of the previous year.

The reconditioning of the oil-engine sets at the Glancy Power House, Indore was completed by August, 1948. Because of this renovation the load carrying capacity of the station had risen to 1,800 K.W. as against 1,100 K-W. However, the demand for electricity both for lighting and power increased substantially at Indore. In order to meet that demand a scheme for a Central Power House, increasing the capacity of the Station to 15,000/18,000 K.W. was formulated and was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 121 lakhs; but it was found that the delivery of the requisite machinery would be greatly delayed. Steps were, therefore, taken to purchase to second-hand 3,000 K.W, steam electric plant at a cost of Rs. 10,66,000. The plant was expected to begin functioning by the middle of 1950,

The figures for electricity generation and consumption at Indore and Mhow Power-Houses for the years 1950 and 1958 were :—

Power Station	Year	Installed Capacity K. W.	No. of Consumers.	K. W. Hrs. Generated (millions)	K. W. Hrs. sold (millions)	Industrial Power Low and Medium Voltage K. W. Hrs. (millions)	Industrial Power High Voltage K. W. Hrs. (millions)
Indore	1950	6,540	5,553	10.877	8.566	1.555	1.657
Indore	1958	19,290	14,093	52.025	43.294	2.929	16.992
Mhow	1950	759	1,117	1.446	1.169	0.627	..
Mhow	1958	756	N. A.	1.635	1.479	0.165	..

These figures are indicative of the rapid strides made in the power generation and consumption in the District, The consumption of electricity for industrial purposes, especially High Voltage is spectacular in case of Indore Power-House. and is a testimony to the rapid industrial development of the District.

With the availability of power from the Chambal Power System from November, 1960, the supply of power to Indore District is no longer limited to the capacity of the Station. Indore District can be supplied power as per its requirements. No change is likely in the capacity of the Indore Power Station because of the Chambal Power System as Indore Station has to work as and when the need thereof arises. The total number of consumers of electricity, and consumption of electricity for industrial power for Indore Station for the years 1959-60 to 1964-65 was :--

(In K. W. Hrs.)

Year	No. of Consumers	Industrial Power Low and Medium Voltage	Industrial Power High Voltage
1959-60	23,243	51,36,816	3,13,67,865
1960-61	22,405	63,68,075	2,64,25,627
1961-62	24,311	72,78,924	3,46,99,070
1962-63	27,401	74,56,122	5,09,37,062
1963-64	31,971	75,32,120	6,32,17,128
1964-65	35,470	88,42,462	5,10,96,147

The Power Station at Mhow was working to meet local D.C. needs and when the loads are converted to A.C. the Station at Mhow was likely to be closed This Station was reported closed in the year 1963 as per list of the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

Under the Rural Electrification Programme which was initiated in the year 1956, some 166 villages were electrified in the District up to the year 1969-70. The names and dates of electrification are given in the Table in Appendix.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Mining and Heavy Industries

Writing about the Geology and Minerals in the earlier Gazeteer of the State, C.E. Luard stated about Indore District that "The whole tract lies in the Deccan trap area and is covered for the most part with basalt on its decomposition product, the black cotton soil; the latter being an important factor in the agricultural conditions. The only minerals found are limestones near Simrol and basalt which can be obtained everywhere, but which on account of its hardness is but little used"[1].

In the year 1924, a proposal for carrying out a proper mineral survey of the State was initiated. The 1927 State Administration Report says "The only known metaliferous deposits of value are the rich haematites met within the sand-stone, outcrop near Barwaha. The remains of old workings show that the industry was once in a flourishing State. In 1860 Colonel Keatings attempted to revive the manufacture, but although the results were promising, the work was never carried beyond the experimetal stage. Building stone of good quality is met with at Chirakhan"[2].

From the reference given above, the poverty of the District in respect of mineral wealth becomes obvious. However, there are lime kankar, and stone ballast murram quarries at following places in the Disrict.

Songuradia Group	Lime Kankar
Musakhedi	Stone Ballast Murram
Devgurdia	Stone Ballast Murram
Bicholi	Stone Ballast Murram
Hukumkhedi	Stone Ballast Murram

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908. p. 176.
2. *Holkar State Administration Report, 1927, p. 48.*

Jaw stone-crushers are installed in the rural areas by the P.W.D. contractors mainly to supply stone and murram.

Because of the non-existence of minerals like iron, coal. etc., which are necessary for the establishment of large-scale heavy industries, there are no such industries in the District at present. However, with favourable location of Indore, on the Bombay-Agra Trunk Road, and rail links with the neighbouring States, there are possibilities of establishment of some heavy industries in the District. Small-scale textile machine tools manufacturing unit already exists in the District

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textiles

Cotton textiles is the large-scale and most important industry in the District. The establishment of this industry, in so far as the natural factors are concerned, was made possible because the soil throughout the District is black-cotton soil of excellent quality, and hence cotton is one of the principal commercial crops of the District. Surrounding areas of the District are cotton-growing areas and climatic conditions being most temperate are also suitable. Temperate climate is helpful in spinning and weaving operations in textile mills.

Besides these natural factors helpful to the growth of the industry, existence of good macadamised roads running from the District to the neighbouring areas and passing of the Agra-Bombay Trunk Road through the District. as also location of Indore proper on this road. facilitated establishment of the industry in the District and especially its concentration at Indore proper.

Inspite of these favourable factors establishment of this industry would not have been possible but for the initiative and farsightedness of the Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar II, the then Ruler of the Holkar State who saw the possibilities of making money by trade in the venture *i.e.*, establishment of cotton textile mills at Indore. The construction of required building was begun in 1864 and arrangements were made to get required machinery from England. Two or three Englishmen were also brought from England to work the machinery. This was at a time when the nearest railway station was Khandwa about 80 miles from Indore and the machinery had to be brought up and down the Vindhyan range on the backs of

camels and elephants. The mill was errected at the cost of Rs. 9 lakhs.

Some idea of the working of this Mill can be had from the following :—

"Coarse Cloth named 'Nainkala', or the 'Latta', was turned out in the Mill. The price of a piece of this cloth, was a little higher than that of the same kind of cloth turned out in the Bombay Mills. Purchasers preferred the latter, though the Indore cloth was more durable. The sale of the cloth, therefore, was not brisk and a large quantity always remained on hand."[1] Some pieces of the cloth were later taken by one of the Englishmen, Broome, to England, and he got them bleached there. "Mr. Broome then told the Maharaja that in the interest of the cotton Mill it would be desirable to make bleaching arrangements at the Mill. But in those days sufficient water could with difficulty be supplied to the Cotton Mill, itself"[2]. In 1883 another mill was set up by the State at a further cost of about Rs. 8 lakhs and the total State investment on these mills then amounted to about Rs. 17 lakhs Both these mills worked satisfactorily till 1897 when there was an outbreak of fire which seriously damaged the new mill and rendered it unfit for further working. The old mill, however, kept working. In the year 1904 the new mill, was put into the working order at State cost by the substitution of new machinery valued at nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs. But the mill itself had by that time outlived its utility through wear and tear. It was, therefore, decided to lease out both the mills to a private contractor for 15 years on Rs. 30,500 per annum for the old mill and the ginning factory, and Rs. 36,500 per annum for the new mill The number of spindles and looms at both the mills was 27,000 and 464, respectively, and employed little over a thousand workers In the year 1918 when the first lease expired, a further lease for 20 years was sanctioned on a contracted rental of Rs. 1,40,000 a year. This rate obtained while there was a boom in the mill industry. It was, however, soon found to be irrecoverable owing to the depression in the cotton industry, and in order to save the contracting Company from ruin the Government agreed to accept 40 per cent of the net profits of the Mill in lieu of rent and also granted other concessions.

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1. V. K. Kunte, Note on Indore Administration, p. 107.

2. *Ibid.*

Indore—Malwa United Mills, Ltd.

By the year 1907 permission was granted to establish another weaving and spinning mill at Indore. This was the first private enterprise of its kind. This new factory was the Indore Malwa United Mill, Ltd., Inlore and its construction was completed in the year 1909, with an authorised capital of Rs. 15 lakhs, which was later raised to Rs. 20 lakhs and was fully paid-up. M/S Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons were the Managing and Selling Agents of the Company. In the year 1903, this Managing Agency went into liquidation after taking away considerable sum from the fund of the Mill. At the meeting of the share-holders a Re-construction Committee was appointed to negotiate terms for Managing Agency with suitable parties. In the year 1934 the Prime Minister of the then State Government gave an award about the Selection of a suitable firm to become the Managing Agents of the Company and also about the terms of the Managing Agency. As a result Seth Govind Ram Sekseria a wealthy merchant and financier of Bombay took charge of the Managing Agency in the year 1934 and took over charge of the Mills. In 1965 the installed capacity was 1,398 looms including 42 Blanket and *Durry* looms and 61,154 spindles including 928 Chapon and 1,142 Doubling spindles. The total paid-up capital of the Company in 1965 was Rs. 50 lakhs and the average number of workers employed daily was about 5,111.

The Hukumchand Mills, Ltd.

Permission was granted in October 1912, to Seth Sarupchand Hukumchand, a leading merchant of Indore known as the "Merchant Prince of Malwa", to start a spinning and weaving mill in the city but owing to certain objections from the Excise Department and the Municipality, the order granting permission remained practically a dead letter. In the year 1913 His Highness the Maharaja disallowed these objections and the erection of the new mills was undertaken. The Mill was established with a share capital of Rs. 15 lakhs and its foundation-stone was laid on 10th April, 1914 by His Highness Sir Tukojirao Holkar. The Mill commenced working from 25th March, 1916, with 584 looms and 22,548 spindles. The Mill made a rapid progress and the capital of the Company was increased to Rs. 20,15,000 in 1921. By 1948, the total paid-up capital reached the figure of Rs. 60,45,000. The number of looms and spindles also increased to 912 and 28,488

respectively, by the year 1923. Consequent upon the great demand of the cloth manufactured by the Mills, it was further extended in 1923 by erecting Number two mills in the same compound, increasing the number of looms and spindles to 1,185 and 41,168, respectively. Further addition was made in the number of looms and spindles in the year 1936 making the total of 1,493 looms and 44,768 spindles. In the year 1953 the installed capacity of the Mills was reduced to 1,443 looms but the number of spindles was increased to 45,844 including Mule, Waste Plant and Doubling. In 1961 the number of looms was further reduced to 1,414 and spindles to 45,392 including Waste Plant and Doubling. Out of 1,414 looms, 12 were automatic. In the year 1965 the installed capacity was 1,418 looms including 96 auto-looms. The number of spindles was 52,352 including 788 Waste spindles and 1,136 Doubling. The total paid-up capital of the Company in the year 1965 was Rs. 60,45,000 and the average number of workers daily employed was 4,368.

In the year 1950 the production of cloth was 3,11,01,848 metres and 47,29,464 kg., of yarn, including waste yarn. By 1961 the corresponding figures were 390,19,952 meters of cloth, 51,18,114 kg., of yarn and 1,17,709 kg., of waste yarn. The production of cloth in 1962, 1963, and 1964 was 3,53,52,471; 3,63,73,322; and 3,58,80.737 metres, respectively. Production of yarn in kgs., for the same years was 45,96,021; 47,42,444; and 47,59,081.

The Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd.

The Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd., Indore was established in the year 1919 under the Managing Agency of M/s Tilokchand Kalyanmal and Co.. The Mills actually commenced working in January, 1923, the intervening period of about four years being taken up for the construction of buildings and installation of machinery. The Mills started working with an authorised capital of Rs. 42,00,000 The installed capacity of the Mills was originally 21,600 spindles and 720 looms. In 1924 the installed capacity was raised to 23,460 spindles but the number of looms remained the same, i.e., 720. In the year 1965 the capacity of the Mills was 980 looms and 41,912 spindles including 849 Doublings spindles. The Mill has an up to date Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing plants The total paid-up capital of the Company by 1965 was Rs. 41,55,580 with an average daily employment of 2,866 workers. Production of cloth in the year 1962 was 2,45,31,106 meters and 90,40,005 kg., of yarn. In the year 1964 the respective figures were 2,41,31,046 metres of cloth and 31,52,377 kg., of yarn

The Rajkumar Mills, Ltd.

The Rajkumar Mills was started in the year 1924, under the Managing Agency of Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand and Company, with an authorised capital of Rs. 21,00,000. The total amount of paid-up capital was, however, Rs. 20,50,210. In the year 1951, the authorised capital was raised to Rs. 26,07,300. The Mills started working with about 400 looms and 15,000 spindles. The soil where the buildings have been erected proved very soft and nearly whole of the subscribed capital was absorbed by the buildings only and consequently the machinery was purchased by raising loans. Thus from the beginning the Mills was for unforeseen reasons over capitalized. After the start the Mills could work satisfactorily for a year or so, and from the year 1926 due to trade depression resulted in continuous losses for several years so much so, that it reached the financial crisis in 1939. The commencement of the Second World War in the same year, averted the crisis. However, profits were not adequate to enable the Mills, either to build sufficient reserves or to provide for adequate depreciation. The adverse period again started with the cessation of hostilities in the year 1947 and except in the year 1948, the Mills incurred losses in most of the subsequent years. The financial position of the Mill became so bad that the Management had to close the Mill from 2nd May 1952 for about 2½ months on the grounds of uneconomic working. During the period of closure the Central Government appointed the Textile Commissioner, Bombay to investigate into the circumstances leading to the closure of the Mills. The State Government also requested the Textile Commissioner to advise the Management and labour in regard to the steps to be taken for maintaining optimum production and employment. Subsequently, the State Government on consideration of the Report of the Textile Commissioner recommended certain measures in regard to reorganization of the financial and labour structure of the Mills. According to the recommendation of Government regarding reduction of capital to 50 per cent the capital of the Company was reduced in 1954 by 50 per cent The authorised capital thus came to Rs. 13 03,650, while the issued, subscribed and paid-up capital amounted to Rs. 12.68,250.

The installed capacity of the Mills in the year 1965 was 628 looms and 22,756 spindles. The Management of the Company also changed hands in 1954 and the present Company is under the Managing Agency of M/S Jall Bros. (Pvt.) Ltd. By 1965, the total paid-up capital of the Company was Rs 12,68,250 and the average number of workers employed daily was 1,796.

In the year 1962 the production of cotton yarn was 20,73,549 kg., and waste yarn 34,623 kg. Production of cloth in the same year was 1,56,05.35 metres. In the year 1964 the respective figures were 21,60,341 and 28,174 kgs. of cotton yarn and waste yarn, while cloth production in metre, was 1,68,97,590.

Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Ltd.

The Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd., Indore started construction in the year 1922. Actual working commenced in 1924 under the Managing Agency of M/S Nandlal Bhandari and Sons with an authorized and issued capital of Rs. 25,00,000. The Managing Agency was terminated in March, 1956 and since then the Company is being managed by a Board of Directors. Additions to the buildings and machinery were made from time to time and the Mills had since installed high speed Winding and Warping machines, automatic bleaching machine, humidification plant and back-pressure turbine. In 1956, the Management of the Mills took over all the assets of another spinning unit, the Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills.

By 1965, the paid-up capital of the Company was Rs. 25 lakhs and average number of workers daily employed was 3,052. The total number of looms was 744 and 29,600 spindles including 432 Chapon and 496 Doubling spindles.

Production of yarn in the year 1962, which was 37.48.220 kgs., increased to 40 89,072 kgs., in 1964. Cloth production also increased from 3,04,81,584 metres in 1962 to 3,20,50,020 in 1964. From 1965 to 1969 the production of yarn was.—

Year	Yarn (In kgs.)
1965	40.47,928
1966	39.93.893
1967	37.39.438
1968	40.20,375
1969	39.84,111

Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills, Ltd.

Originally a State Mill started in the year 1866 by the Ruler of the Holkar State, changed hands many times and was ultimately taken over by Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari in 1939, and was named after the

owner, *viz.*, Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills. At this stage of change-over, the Mill had 351 looms and 16,084 spindles and was a private Ltd.. concern. The working of the Mill proved uneconomic and was accordingly closed down in 1948. In 1956, M/S the Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd., Indore purchased all the fixed assets of the Unit, reference to which has already been made in the previous pages. The Unit was restarted as a Spinning Unit with 7,040 spindles. In the year 1965 the number of spindles was 10,120. This Unit supplies yarn to the Nandlal Bhandari Mills. Indore.

The separate figures of production of yarn from 1962 to 1969, were:—

Year	Yarn (in kgs.)
1962	4,24,688
1963	4,08,007
1964	3,86,470
1965	3,88,859
1966	3,99,159
1967	2,81,540
1968	3,57,892
1969	4,10,488

The Unit employed on an average 132 workers daily in the year 1965.

The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills, Ltd.

The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills was established in 1919 and commenced working from 30th July, 1919. The Managing Agents of the Company were M/S Noor Mohammed Somji and Company but in 1923, the Managing Agency was transferred to M/S Jagannath Narayan and Company. The erection work by the new Agency continued in the year 1924, and hence the Mills could not resume working. In year 1925 also the Mills did not work. From the year 1925 the textile industry all over the Country was passing through difficult times and mills at Indore were also affected. In the year 1927 also the Swadeshi Mills remained idle. Efforts to resuscitate the Mills continued to be made. The Mill, however, resumed working in the year 1928 and progress was satisfactory. The Mills was started with an authorised capital of Rs. 20 lakhs There were 324 looms and 10,768 spindles including 900 Doubling spindles at the beginning. The installed capacity was gradually increased

and in 1965, the total number of looms was 558 and spindles 28,252 including 300 Doubling and 756 Chapon spindles. By 1965 the paid-up capital of the Company was Rs. 39,05,900 and the average number of workers employed daily was 2,977. The Mill is equipped with Dyeing, Bleaching, Printing, Calendering and Finishing plants. Turbo heads and air carrier plant are provided in the weaving and spinning departments for maintaining the required humidity and temperature. The Mills has also its own electricity generation set.

The production of cloth in the years 1962 and 1963 was 2,29,60,391, and 2,34,51,031 metres. The production of yarn for the same two years was 41,15,694, and 41,91,717 kgs., respectively.

The production of yarn and cloth for all the textile mills at Indore from 1950 to 1969 was:—

(In '000)

Year	Cotton yarn (Lbs.)	Cotton piece goods (yds.)
1950	46,168	1,38,882
1951	46,587	1,40.439
1952	46,421	1,43,923
1953	49,122	1.67,175
1954	47,498	1,68.007
1955	49.376	1,82.330
1956	54,416	2,00,891
1957	53,974	1,97,003
1958	51,077	1,87.424
1959	50,100	1,85.300
1960	2.23.00	1,74.575
1961	2.26,23	1,69.567
1962	2,42.11	1,69 178
1963	2.46.44	1.72.121
1964	24,785	17,531
1965	22,553	1.58,004
1966	2,02,063	1.50.164
1967	20,342	1,57.304
1968	22,228	1,70,313
1969	20,558	1.64,887

Note—Figures from 1960 to 1969 are in kgs., and meters, respectively.

In the year 1964, the textile mills at Indore employed on an average 20,344 workers daily.

Small-scale Industries

Besides the seven cotton textile mills there are four art silk fabrication units all located at Indore proper, viz.—

1. New Merchant Silk Mills,
2. Indore Rayon Weaving Factory,
3. National Silk Mills, and
4. K. Subodh Industries.

Out of these four, three are registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

The New Merchant Silk Mills, were established in the year 1951. It had a capital investment of Rs. 4 lakhs in the year 1964 and employed on an average 78 person daily. The monthly installed capacity of the Mills in the same year was 32.004 metres. This is the largest art silk fabrication unit out of the four.

The National Silk Mills were established in the year 1957. Indore Rayon Weaving was established in 1959 and K. Subodh Industries in 1960 Among them these four units provided employment to about 116 workers daily on an average in the year 1964

Hosiery Industry

In view of the existence of large scale cotton Textile Industry at Indore a number of hosiery knitting units have also come into existence, all of them being located at Indore proper.

The first unit in this industry was started as early as 1905 known as Mahajan Hosiery Factory. In the year 1956 the number of units registered under the Factories Act, 1948 was 14. In the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 the number was 13, while in 1960 the number was 12. In the year 1961 the number came upto 13 again but two factories remained closed during the year. In the year 1964, the number had fallen to 12 In this year also there was one unit reported closed.

The machines in these factories are of Japanese and Indian manufacture. All the hosiery goods produced are of cotton variety but sometimes there is a mixture of rayon also. The yarn used by these factories is of Madura Mills (16's to 20's) and from local mills (12's to 14's). The products of these factories are baby coats,

sweaters, pull-overs, etc. There are some manually operated hosiery manufacturing units also but these units mainly produce socks, and mufflers.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories

It was the cotton ginning and pressing industry which developed considerably in the erstwhile State of Indore. Actual beginning was made in the Indore District in the year 1902 when first ginning factory was attached to the State Cotton Mills. This ginning factory had 34 gins and employed about 60 workers in the year 1904. The factory worked on contract along with the State Cotton Mills.

In Indore District by the year 1909, there were five ginning and three pressing factories which were all located at Indore proper. In the State as a whole, the growth of ginning and pressing factories was phenomenal, so much so that the then Indore State Government in the year 1925 had to order that "The cause and effect of the rapid increase in the number of Ginning Factories should be studied and reported upon by the Mills Inspector. As a result of such a study it may be found advisable to lay down certain restrictions in the starting of Ginning Factories in particular places while encouraging people to start them at other places in the State"[1]. Apparently, this statement aimed at diffusion of the cotton-ginning industry in the State. Perhaps as a result of this policy though every year some new ginning and pressing factories were started in the State, there was not any concentration of this industry in Indore District as such and even after 50 years, i. e., in 1960, the number of ginning and pressing factories remained practically at 1909 level. According to the list of registered factories under the Factories Act, 1948, there were only seven ginning factories and four pressing factories in the year 1960. Out of the seven ginning factories, two were closed during the year. The ginning factories on an average employed 403 workers while pressing factories employed 211 workers. In the year 1964 the number of factories remained the same, *viz.*, seven ginning and four pressing factories.

Oil Mills

Oil seeds crushing on a factory basis first appears to have been started in the State of Indore in the year 1913, when permission was stated to have been given during the year "for an oil mill and Karkhana for the manufacture of bricks and tiles"[2]. It was further

1 Holkar State Administration Report, 1925, p. 56.

2 Indore Administration Report, 1913. p. 32.

stated that "They have since been actually started and are reported to be prospering"[1]. Another reference appears in the year 1932, when a private party obtained permission from the Government for establishing oil-*cum*-soap factory. In the year 1941, there was a mention of "The Indore Malwa Oil Mills, the biggest oil producing concern in the State"[2], located at Indore proper. This Oil Mill imported 1,16,270 maunds of oil-seeds and produced 45,001 maunds of oil and 60,926 maunds of oilcake in the year 1941. There is a mention of another Oil Mill also which was located in the Indore State, but not in the present District of Indore.

By the year 1956 there were six oil mills in Indore District registered under the Factories Act, 1948 including Malwa Vanaspati and Chemical Co., Ltd. By 1958, the number of factories came down to five which employed 306 workers daily. In the year 1960 the number remained the same as in 1958 but one out of the five mills was reported closed during the year. The number of working factories *i.e.*, four on an average employed 213 workers. In 1964 the number of factories were six excluding the Malwa Vanaspati and Chemical Ltd.

The Malwa Vanaspati and Chemical Ltd., (Hydrogenated) had an installed capacity of manufacturing 40 tons of vegetable products per day and employed about 100 workers on an average in the year 1956-57. In the year 1960 the installed capacity in the manufacture of vegetable products was quoted as 1,000 tons per month and employment of 227 workers on an average per day. In the year 1964, the average number of workers daily employed was 326

Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the factory was licensed to manufacture vegetable oil from oil-cake, by Solvent Extraction process. The licensed capacity for this was 40 tons of oil cakes per day. By another licence the factory had registered itself for the manufacture of tin containers of four gallons, with an installed capacity of 184 tons per quarter.

Dal Milling

In the year 1956, there were only two factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, in the manufacture of *dal*, *besan*, etc. By 1961 the number had increased to six, employing on an average 115 workers per day. In the year 1964 the number remained the same.

1 *Ibid.*

2. Holkar State Administration Report, 1941, p. 60.

Bakeries

The manufacture of bakery products has also been carried on, on a factory basis in three factories located at Indore proper which employed about 50 workers on an average per day, in the year 1964.

Sugar Mill

The beginning of the sugar manufacturing industry may be said to have been made in the District in the year 1933, when a sugar factory working on the open pan system was started in Bijalpur village near the City. The Government granted an exemption to the factory from import duty on building materials, stores, chemicals, and machinery. The factory during the season for the year 1934 manufactured 205 maunds of sugar. During the subsequent period, a number of sugar factories began to be set up in the State but not in Indore District as such.

In the year 1964, there was only one sugar factory in the District located at Rao. First mention of this factory as registered under the Factories Act, 1948, appears in the year 1960. The estimated employment was 100 workers per day.

Sugar Confectionary

Allied to sugar manufacturing are also confectionary manufacturing units in the District. In the year 1956 there was only one such factory registered under the Factories Act, 1948. In the year 1957 one more unit was added. By the year 1964 the number had increased to three with an estimated average employment of 150 workers a day. All these units are located at Indore proper. One of the confectionaries, *viz.*, Arya Confectionary Works, Ltd., was granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for the manufacture of confectionary and biscuits with installed capacities of 100 tons and 10 tons, respectively. Besides these there was one non-power using unit located at Indore in the year 1964.

Thymol Factory

There is one thymol factory located at Rao, regarding which it was observed in the year 1923 Administrative Report that the future of the Thymol factory at Rao was not certain. Special committee was appointed to go into the question of this unit. In the year 1924 it was decided to determine the agreement of the Thymol Factory at Rao made with some private party, in consequence of

his persistent default in abiding by the terms of agreement. In the year 1925 this factory was attached by the then Government as the proprietor failed to repay the loan given to him by Government and as in the open auction, there was the bid sufficient to repay this amount. In the year 1927 fresh parties appeared to take up the works. In the year 1930, the disposal of this factory was sanctioned by the Government and B. S. N. Cooper of Bombay was reported to have offered to utilize the factory for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and other products like manures, etc. The Government had also offered him some concessions. In the year 1933, however, this lessee backed out and the Factory changed hands. This new lessee also could not start the factory within a stipulated period and was served with a notice to hand over the factory to the Commerce and Industry Department. In the year 1936 the factory was sold to local merchant on a monopoly for 10 years for producing thymol and allied products. A modest beginning was also made and the sales effected during the year revealed potentialities of future development.

In 1938 the factory worked intermittently and produced 545 lbs., of thymol. By 1941 this factory was reported to have consumed 11,270 maunds of Ajwan and produced nearly 8,530 lbs., of thymol. In the year 1942 the consumption of Ajwan-seeds had fallen to 6,710 mds. By the year 1945 the factory appeared to have made considerable progress. During the year it utilized 5,255 mds., of Ajwan and 953 mds. of *Suwa* seeds. It manufactured 3,590 lbs. of thymol crystals, 2,900 lbs., of thymol oil and 2,100 lbs., of anethy oil (*Suwa* oil). During the year one new feature was added, *viz*., distillation of sandal wood oil in the factory. One hundred and forty mds., of sandal wood was utilized and 385 lbs. of oil recovered. By 1960 the factory had an installed capacity of 18,000 lbs., thymol production per annum, with an average employment of 50 workers per day. In the year 1964, the estimated average employment per day was 20.

Furniture Manufacturing

Manufacturing of wooden and metal furniture is also carried on, on a factory basis. There were three factories registered under the Factories Act in the year 1964, with an estimated average daily employment of about 100 workers. There is also one metal furniture manufacturing unit viz., Ellar Manufacturing Co. which is located at Indore Industrial Estate.

Paper Manufacturing

There were two paper manufacturing units registered under the Factories Act in the year 1964. Besides these, there was one paper and straw board manufacturing units.

Printing Presses

The District had a vernacular printing press for official work, quite early in the 19th Century. However, looking to the difficulties in getting English work printed at State Vernacular Press, the necessity of establishing a separate English press was felt. Accordingly, the English printing press was established by the Government in January 1902. Taking this as beginning of the printing industry in the District, in the year 1956 there were 12 printing presses. By 1961 the number of presses increased to 19, though two out of these were reported closed during the year. By 1964, the number had increased to 25, the estimated employment in all these printing presses being over 700 workers per day. All these presses are registered as factories under the Factories Act, 1948 and all are located at Indore proper, except one which is at Mhow. The number also includes Government Regional Press which provided employment to about 175 workers on an average daily.

Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

There was no factory registered under the Factories Act, 1948 till 1956, engaged in the manufacture of fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals. However, by 1961 the number of such factories was four, the largest among them being the Malwa Vanaspati and Chemicals Limited, which came in this line of manufacture in the year 1959. In the year 1964, the number of factories in this industry increased to eight.

Bricks and Tiles Manufacturing

It was in the year 1912 that the permission was granted by the then Government of the State to establish a *Karkhana* for the manufacture of bricks and tiles. However, by 1964 there were two units coming under the purview of the Factories Act, 1948, engaged in the manufacture of bricks and tiles. Between them these two establishments employed about 50 workers on an average daily.

Asbestos Product

There were three registered units in the District engaged in

this line of manufacture in the year 1961. One of the three, the Hume Pipe Company, was started in the year 1946. The Unit provided employment on an average to 26 workers per day. It manufactured R. C. C. pipes and poles and other concrete articles. Another Unit, viz., the Spun Pipe Company was started in the year 1945, and provided employment to about 29 workers per day on an average. In the year 1964 the number of units in this industry was four.

Basic Metal Industries

Among the metal industries there were six units in 1961 engaged in rolling the ferrous and non-ferrous metal into basic form. In the year 1964, the number was eight. All these units are located at Indore proper. These units on an average employed 250 workers. The Narendra Iron and Steel Works, Indore, engaged in this industry was started in the year 1943 with an investment of Rs. 3.5 lakhs. This Unit manufactures round road-roller rims, G. I. pipes, manhole covers, sluice gates, sugar cane crushers, rotary oil ghanis, etc. The Krishna Brass Rolling Factory, another unit, mainly manufactures copper and brass circles.

Manufacture of Metal Products

This is an important industry in the District numerically. The development of this industry in the District is remarkable. In the year 1956 there were only two factories using power and manufaturing metal products and 19 factories working without power. In the year 1959 the number of units using power increased to 15, while those not using power it was 26. Among them, these units employed 449 and 490 workers, respectively, on an average per day. In the year 1960 the number of power using factories manufacturing metal containers, steel, trunks, etc., increased to 25, employing on an average 594 workers per day while those not using power increased to 32 employing on an average 484 workers daily. In 1961 there were 35 power-using units employing 759 workers and 34 non-power using units employing 345 workers. In the year 1964 number of factories using power was 64, and 51 were non-power units. The power-using units employed on an average about 1,400 workers, while non-power using establishments employed about 800 workers daily. All these factories are located at Indore proper. The causes of such a rapid development of this industry can be referred to the increase in demand for the products of this industry like buckets, trunks. other type of containers, etc. on account of the influx of population

consequent upon the reorganization of the State. Following are some of the important units working in this industry.

Patel Engineering and Industries Works, Indore is a power-using factory which was started in the year 1948, with an investment of Rs. 1.75 lakhs, employing up to 50 workers daily on an average. The main products of this factory are buckets, pulleys and pipe-joints.

The Bucket, Tin, Iron and Steel works is another power-using factory which was started in the year 1949, with an investment of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. It employs about 20 workers and manufactures buckets, chaincovers, etc., of the value of Rs. 3 lakhs per year.

The Madhya Bharat Metal Industries, a non-power-using unit, established in the year 1948 with an investment of about Rs. 1 lakh, employs up to 20 workers on an average per day. The Unit manufactures buckets, gates, etc., of the value of about Rs. 1.25 lakhs per year.

Resultant on the existence of a large-scale textile industry in the District and location of all these units at Indore proper, quite a number of factories engaged in the manufacture of machine tools and accessories have sprung up. Needless to say that all such establishments registered under the Factories Act, 1948, are located at Indore. There were 11 registered establishments in this industry in the year 1956. In the year 1958 the number of these factories came down to nine. By 1964 the number had increased to 11. Two of the factories were reported closed during the year. One of the units in this industry viz., the Bhandari Iron and Steel Company was started in the year 1930 with an investment of Rs. 7.5 lakhs, which in 1961 employed on an average 175 workers. The products manufactured by this Unit were casting of iron, brass, gun metal and white metal and also M. S. rounds of several sizes. The factory also manufactured stone-crushers, chaff-cutters, pumps, band-saws, flour mills and ploughs as also spare parts. During the year 1964 the factory was closed.

Another factory, viz., Indore Steel and Iron Works was started in the year 1949 with an investment of Rs. 3.65 lakhs. The Unit employs upto 50 workers daily on an average and manufactures M.S. rounds and flats and baling hoops.

The Saifi Iron and Steel Works was started in 1947 with an investment of Rs. 1.5 lakhs, and employed about 20 workers on an

average daily. The main products are cinema equipment. chairs, agricultural implements, textile and paper mill parts.

Electrical Machinery and Appliances

In the year 1964 there were five units registered under the Factories Act, 1948, engaged in the electrical goods industry. One of these units, viz., Deepak Electrical Industries, specializes in electrical fans, radiators and other accessories. It employs up to 20 workers on an average daily.

Repairs of Motor Vehicles and Cyles

Indore being a trading and industrial centre of considerable importance since long, and being also on the Bombay-Agra Trunk Road, perpetual stream of goods and passenger traffic is passing through Indore. As a result, a flourishing motor vehicles repairing and servicing industry exists at Indore proper. The number of motor vehicles repairing and servicing establishments falling under the purview of the Factories Act, 1948 was 11 in the year 1956. The number had since increased to 17 in the year 1964, of which two were Defence Workshops located at Mhow and one State Government Roadways Workshop viz., Madhya Bharat Roadways Workshop. This number also includes Indore City Municipal Workshop.

There was one factory in the year 1964 engaged in the manufacture of bicycles, registered under the Factories Act, 1948. Besides this factory which works on power, there were three other factories not using power, which were engaged in the repair of cycles. One of these non-power-using factories, viz., Karachi Cycle Factory was started in the year 1947, with a capital of Rs. 60,000 and 25 workers. Goods worth Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1½ lakhs per year are produced by this factory.

Another unit, viz., The Standard Manufacturing Company employed on an average up to 30 workers daily and manufactured goods worth Rs. 40 thousand per year.

The Premier Cycle Industries employed upto 20 workers daily and manufactured goods worth Rs. 25 thousand annually.

There were four Ice factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 in the year 1964. Three of these factories were reported to be closed during the year.

There were two plastic articles manufacturing works, located at Indore proper in the year 1964, registered under the Factories Act, 1948. These works provided employment to about 20 workers daily. The number of units engaged in the manufacture of a variety of plastic articles registered with Director of Industries was 24 in the same year.

There were three non-power-using Umbrella manufacturing units located at Indore proper which among them employed on an average 50 workers daily.

Some idea of the Industrial development of the District can be had from the number of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, both using power and not using power, from the year 1956 to 1969.—

Year	No. of Factories
1956	166
1957	N.A.
1958	184
1959	196
1960	232
1961	240
1962	270
1963	306
1964	354
1965	392
1966	348
1967	372
1968	397
1969	351

The feature of this industrial development is the location or concentration of all the factory establishments, with very few exceptions, at Indore or in the neighbourhood of the City.

Cottage Industries

Besides the number of factory industries detailed in the foregoing pages, there are also a number of cottage industries in the District. Field of manufacture in many a case is common for factory industries as well as cottage industries. Consumption of power and use of small machinery is also common in cottage establishments. The house-hold industry of the 1961 Census is taken as equivalent to cottage industry generally.

Metal Products Industry

Manufacture of copper and brass utensils manually is a century old cottage industry. Porkers from U. P. and the erstwhile Central Provinces and Rajasthan migrated to Indore. After Partition some Punjabi families also entered this profession. The industry is concentrated at Indore proper. Both pressed and hammered utensils are produced. The Muslim families in this business specialize in the production of copper utensils, while a few Punjabi and Muslim families have taken to the production of bronze ware.

The semi-finished products, viz., copper, brass circles, etc., are obtained from the local metal-rolling factory establishments. The craftsmen sometimes melt the scrap metal in thick form which is then sent to the rolling mills for rolling into thinner circles for which service charges are paid. The number of workers in this occupation, viz., brass and bell metal products was 169 in the District in the year 1961.

In the year 1955 Pital Patra Nirmata Sahakari Samiti of copper and brass utensils makers of Indore proper, was formed. It is a co-operative society of workers in this industry and employed about 263 workers in the year 1964. Financial assistance in the form of loans and copper and brass quotas are given by the Industries Department of the State Government.

Iron and Tin Products

Besides the blacksmiths in rural areas, engaged in processing and repairs of agricultural implements there are manufacturers of a variety of goods like buckets, *tapela*, *sigri*, *tawa*, suit-cases, rose nails and tin containers at household level in the District. According to 1961 Census there were 672 persons engaged in the manufacture of sundry hardware as referred to above. The number of persons engaged in the manufacture of tin products at household level was 11 only. Quite a sizeable section of workers engaged in this industry is working in the units both power and non-power using which are covered by the Factories Act, 1948, a reference to which has already been made in the earlier section of the small-scale industries. There is one co-operative society, namely, Madhya Pradesh Small-Scale Industries Co-operative Society, Indore which was formed in the year 1959. The Society employed about 98 workers in the year 1964.

There are nine safe manufacturers (tijoris) employing a total of 60 workers with an investment of Rs. 1 lakhs in the industry. The product is sold locally and also in the neighbouring districts. A team of two workers can manufacture two safes per month earning thereby about Rs. 75 each per month. The safes are sold at Rs. 750 to Rs. 1200 according to the size and guage.

Carpentry and Furniture-Making

Besides the cottage establishments of village carpenters which are scattered all over the country-side, making and mending agricultural implements, the manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures at household level, engaged 41 persons in the year 1961. The manufacture of structural wooden goods, such as beams, posts, doors, windows etc., engaged about 654 persons in the same year.

A reference was made earlier in the section of Old-Time Industries to the manufacture of brooms, mats, baskets, etc. This old-time industry is still holding its own and in the year 1961 the manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, leaves, etc., provided employment to 1,680 persons at a households level. Female workers who predominated in this industry, numbered 999 as against 681 males.

Leather and Leather Products

Inspite of the machine-made leather goods flooding the markets every where, currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather as also the manufacture of shoes and other foot-wear is still being carried on at a household level. The finishing of hides and skins engaged 184 persons, while manufacturing of foot-wear, etc., provided employment to 2,063 persons in the District according to the Census of 1961.

Handloom Weaving, Dyeing and Printing

The existence of seven big textile mills in the District has reduced the handloom industry to insignificance. The household activity of weaving on handlooms, powerlooms etc., as it still persists, owes its continuance to the policy of the National Government. Cotton weaving on handloom was carried on by 213 persons in the District in the year 1961. The number of famale workers was 120 as against 93 male workers. Cotton weaving in power-looms employed only five persons. Cotton dying and bleaching employed

194 persons. There were 93 persons in printing of cotton textiles while manufacture of *khadi* textile on handlooms engaged 25 persons.

Manufacture of cotton-cordage, rope and twine employed 46 persons, while those engaged in the manufacture of ropes, cordage from jute and similar fibre, numbered 70 in the year 1961.

Bricks and Tiles

This industry carried on at an household level provided employment to 407 persons in the year 1961.

Manufacture of earthern-ware and earthern pottery engaged 990 men and women in 1961.

Bidi Manufacturing

There are no bidi factories in the District registered under the Factories Act, 1948. However, at household level, there were 339 persons engaged in this industry in the year 1961. There were 286 females working in the industry as against 53 males.

Soap Manufacturing

In the year 1964 there were 23 soap-manufacturing units registered with the Director of Industries Madhya Pradesh. All these units were working without power. Total number of workers employed in all these units was 129. These units may be termed as cottage industries because the number of workers employed ranged from the minimum of one worker in a unit to the maximum of 19 only.

Industrial Arts

Making of gold and silver ornaments by goldsmiths is practised in all parts of India and this art flourished in the Princely States under the patronage of Princes and Nobles. Indore was once a Princely State, and Indore proper was the Capital. As such, along with other industries, persons engaged in gold and silver-smithy concentrated at Indore proper. According to 1961 Census there were 1,385 persons engaged in this craft. The workers in this craft are Marwaris, Marathas and Gujrathis. The promulgation of the Gold Control Order in 1963 has adversely affected the art of manufacturing jewellery everywhere.

Lacquerware Industry

There were 24 units in this industry at Indore proper at the time of the survey of cottage industries in the year 1955. The Muslims in this industry usually prepared *belan*, pegs, legs and tops of bedsteads. The Hindu workers usually made tops, lampstands, handles or drawers and *agarbatti* stands. 'Dhoodhi' wood which is suitable for this work is scarce. Coloured lacsticks and also pure lac are used for purposes of coating. The workers in the industry are handicapped by insufficiency of finance and have to depend for it on dealers. There is also competition in this industry from Jaipur and Udaipur products.

Jewellery Boxes

There were two establishments at Indore, viz., Shree Anupchand Harakchand Jain and Shree Takurlal Chavan, engaged in this industry. The industry was started in 1924 with a capital investment of Rs. 5,000 and engaged 10 workers and was run on electricity using 1 H. P. The raw material required in this industry is wood, rexine, linen and velvet. The products are ear-tops boxes, and jewellery boxes. Products are sold all over the State and are exported to Gujarat also.

Gota Kinari Craft

According to the Survey there were seven craftsmen engaged in this industry. The industry was of about 40 years' standing. Raw material is gold and silver thread for warp and silk yarn for weft which are imported from Surat.

Lac Bangle Making

There were about 65 units at Indore proper engaged in manufacturing lac bangles. At Betma and Gautampura of Depalpur Tahsil, there were 16 units, 6 units in Sanwer Tahsil and 2 in the rural areas of Mhow. A worker can make about 60 bangles per day of seed lac which are ornamented with silver, golden or other coloured paper. The bangles are then studded with coloured glass or artificial gems on the upper side.

Watch Straps, Belts and Ladies Handbags

There was only one unit named Bhartia Kala Mandir started in 1941, at Indore, which imparted training in the preparation

of straps and belts from rayon, and nylon yarn, as also in making ladies' handbags of plastic wire, bedroom slippers, etc. The value of out-put per month came to about Rs. 500.

Screwpine Leaves Products

This is a special handicraft, introduced by the Industries Department's Screwpine Mat Weaving Centre at Depalpur. The Centre works on a co-operative basis formed by the ex-trainees. About 30 to 35 craftsmen were engaged in this craft and produced cushions, teacosies, bags for ladies, hats and mats of coloured and dyed kewra leaves, the sales being made through the Industries Department's Emporium for handicrafts.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL

As already observed in the Geology and Mining Section of the Chapter, the District is deficient in mineral products of all types. Only factor in favour of location of industries in the District is the existence of large-scale textile industry at Indore and the favourable location of Indore proper on Grand-Trunk Road as also the availability of power for industrial purposes from Chambal Hydro-electric Power Station.

In the line of Machine Tools Manufacturing there is a scope for the establishment of Machine Tool plant at Indore. As a matter of fact there are some industrial establishments at present under private ownership which are engaged in the manufacture of machinery parts and equipment. Some of the existing units manufacture hand tools also. The National Council of Applied Economic Research, which conducted a Techno-Economic Survey in Madhya Pradesh in the year 1958, suggested an improvement in the quality of products of these units. They have also proposed a location of small plant for the production of small surface-sliding and screw-cutting lathes, drilling machines, shaping machines and hacksaw machines, with a capital investment of Rs. 2.50 lakhs and annual production capacity of Rs. 1 lakh. Scope for the establishment of a unit for the manufacture of textile machinery and parts also exists with an annual capacity of Rs. 4 lakhs worth of production.

Plant for the manufacture of wire-nails, screws and panel-pins was recommended for Indore and a separate unit also for the

manufacture of bolts, nuts and rivets. Units for the manufacture of agricultural implements, builder's hardware, small hand-tools and machine tools could also be established at Indore with advantage, according to the recommendations of the National Council of Applied Economic Research. All these are to be small-scale units with a capital investment of less than Rs. 10 lakhs. There is also scope for the manufacture of centrifugal pumps, cycle, motor cycle, and sewing machine parts and assembly. An Engineering Co-operative Society, Indore has a scheme to start production of diesel engines at Indore and has started a cupola casting at Industrial Estate on co-operative lines.

Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, M/S Chandan Singh Vijaysing of Indore had applied for a license for the establishment of an Aluminium Conductors Steel Reenforced Plant at Indore, with capacity of 5,000 tons per year.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research have also suggested establishment of one unit of Foundry and Forge plant with testing facilities on the basis of location and population in the District with a capacity of castings 1,200 to 1,800 tons and forgings 900 to 1,200 tons.

M/S Agro-Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Indore, have been licensed to establish a factory for the manufacture of sulphur acid, superphosphate and alum with capacity of 15,000 tons 30,000 tons and 600 tons. respectively. Production of copper sulphate and ferrous-sulphate can also be taken up in this factory.

With a large number of shoe-making establishments in the District, there is a considerable demand for chrome leather, which is imported from Madras, Bombay and Kanpur. As leather pieces averaging 35 to 40 sq. feet each can be fully utilized by shoe-making firms of Indore proper alone, there is a scope for the establishment of a Chrome Tanning Unit at Indore. This unit can also undertake retanning of half-processed leather from village tanneries as well. The Techno Economic Survey have, however, suggested an establishment of a small-scale leather goods manufacturing units, viz., suit-case and bags with an annual capacity of 37,976 articles with an investment of Rs. 2·51 lakhs.

Plant for the manufacture of scientific instruments with an annual production worth Rs. 5 lakhs was also proposed.

From amongst the forest-based industries a small plant for the manufacture of stationery and other wooden products can be established in the District.

With the building-construction activities in the public and private sector on increase, there is a scope for the establishment of mechanized brick making unit at Indore. As a matter of fact, a concern known as M/S Bharat Nirman Industries have come forward to manufacture bricks of 9½" × 5" size by mechanized process. This mechanization in the industry is not only likely to meet the growing demand for bricks but also reduce the cost of production. At least three such units with a total capacity of 2 lakh bricks can be started at the Industrial Estate, Indore.

Sericulture and Silk-Yarn Dyeing

A beginning in this industry was made at Indore as early as 1912 by creating a Silk Industry Department and appointing a Silk-Expert. A large plot of land called Gopal Bagh was made over to the Department for planting mulberry trees. A rearing house, a central nursery, a museum and library were erected in connection with this industry and the work of reeling and spinning, bleaching and dyeing, weaving and twisting was taken in hand. Now that the Government of India are keen on mulberry plantation, the State Government have started centres in Indore District at Depalpur, Gautampura and Mhow. The development of this industry in the District was included in the Second Five Year Plan of the State. During the Plan period 5,000 lbs. of cocoons were harvested at Depalpur Silk Farm and 36 acres of land was brought under mulberry cultivation. On Government Silk Farm at Mhow 800 lbs.. of cocoons were harvested and 10 acres of land was brought under the cultivation; while on the farm at Gautampura 1,400 lbs., of cocoons were harvested and 16 acres of land was brought under cultivation. The reeling of silk yarn is undertaken by the Industries Department of the State Government Bright future is envisaged for this industry in the District. The scope for increasing and improving the Food Preservation industry and establishment of Milk Powder Manufacturing Plant in the District also exists.

Industrial Estate

In pursuance of the policy to actively participate in and help

the promotion of industries in the private sector, Government have launched a programme of constructing Industrial Estates in certain centres in the State. Construction of sheds for housing the factory establishments and making other amenities like water, power, etc., available to the prospective industrialists is being done by Government under the Industrial Estate's Scheme.

In so far as the Industrial Estate at Indore is concerned 108 sheds and 164 plots were allotted by January, 1965, to the industrialists for establishing different industries. Majority of these sheds and plots are buzzing with industrial activity.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Because of the existance of large-scale textile industry in the District located at Indore proper, beginning of the labour organization or Trade Unionism has been found in this industry. In the year 1926, the mill-hands struck work on the issue of 'bonus' and 'working hours'. Strike lasted for about two months. A union of mill workers was to some extent organized in this year. In the next year, i.e., 1927, a trade union was actually formed under the direction of the Secretary of Ahmedabad Trade Union. In the year 1928, there were one or two strikes on a small-scale which were easily settled. The labour trouble started with the workers in the State textile mills in the year 1931 and subsequently spread to other mills. The authorities opined that the "The strikes were partly due to the backing of the Labour Union from Ahmedabad and partly to the instigation of certain notorious persons who had been dismissed by the management for misconduct."[1] The Committee appointed by the then Government to investigate into the causes of strike recommended that the "The local Labour Union should be asked to free itself from the foreign organization and form itself on approved lines under the Act"[2]. (Trade Disputes Act which was then in the form of a Bill before the Government).

An account of the beginning of the Labour Organisation in the District, as given above, shows that as elsewhere in India the Labour Organization in the District too had a militant beginning. Since this beginning of the Labour Organization in the District upto 1964, there were 34 Labour Unions registered under the Indian

1 *Ibid.*, 1932, pp. 43-44.

2. *Ibid.*

Trade Unions Act, 1926. Of these Trade Unions, four were in the textile industry, three of which were affiliated to the INTUC. One of the Unions, viz., Indore Mill Mazdoor Sangh, has amongst its welfare activities for labour a Bal Vidya Mandir, adult education, music and band instructions, games and sports, Mahila Vikas Mandir, Children's Park, cultural programmes, etc. The State Government sanctioned an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 18,000 to the Union for organizing and conducting welfare activities under the Third Five-Year Plan.

In printing industry, there was one Union, viz., Madhya Pradesh Shasakiya Mudranalay Karmachari Sangh.

Malwa Vanaspati factory workers are organized in an union which is affiliated to the INTUC.

Engineering industry had one workers' organization affiliated to INTUC.

Umberella factory, Electric Supply, Municipal Establishments, Transport, Shops and Establishments, State Insurance, etc., have their workers organized in different Labour Organizations. Majority of these unions are affiliated to the INTUC. There are no labour welfare activities carried on by these unions.

There are only two organizations of the Employers, one is Madhya Pradesh Textile Mill Owners' Association and the other Madhya Pradesh Sugar Mill Owners' Association. Both these Organizations look to the protection of business interests of their members.

Though Labour and Employers' organizations do not carry out labour welfare activities of any significance, yet the factory establishments coming under the purview of different Central and State enactments carry on welfare activities and the large-scale industrial establishments like textile mills, besides statutory welfare activities, carry on certain other welfare activities voluntarily also

The Factories Act, 1948, which came into force with effect from 1st April 1949, among other things provides for the inspection staff, health, safety, welfare, working hours of adult, employment of young persons, leave with wages and penalties for contravening any of the provisions of the Act.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the different provisions of which have been brought into force at different times was first made effective partly in the year 1951 in the then Part 'B' States of which Indore was one. Subsequently, the Government of India by a notification dated 17th January, 1955, extended with effect from the 23rd January, 1955 other provisions of the Act. This brought the full-fledged Insurance Scheme into force. The rate of employees' contribution was fixed at 1¼ per cent of the total wage bill. The employers' special contribution has, however, been raised from 1¼ per cent to 2½ per cent with effect from 1st April, 1962.

The Employees' State Insurance Fund is mainly derived from contributions from the employers and workmen. The contribution payable in respect of each worker is based on his average wages and is payable in the first instance by the employer. The employer is entitled to recover the worker's share from his wages. A workman whose earnings do not exceed 10 annas a day is totally exempt from payment of any share of the contribution, the entire contribution on account of such workmen being met by the employer. The employee insured with the Corporation, i.e., the employee in respect of whom contributions are or were payable under the Employees' State Insurance Act, and who is by this reason entitled to any of the benefits provided by the Act, receives following benefits from the Corporation.—

1. Medical benefits.
2. Sickness benefits,
3. Maternity benefits,
4. Disablement benefits, and
5. Dependents benefits.

The medical benefits have been given to the families of workers also from the year 1959. The Act, however, applies only to those employees whose total remuneration does not exceed Rs. 400 per month. The Act applies initially to all perennial factories, but the appropriate Government may in consultation with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and approval of the Government of India extend all or any of its provisions to other types of establishments, industrial, commercial or agricultural.

In Indore District the number of industrial establishments covered under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme was 103 as in the month of August, 1965. There were 28,000 workers and their families receiving benefits under the Scheme. The number of insured

persons and their families receiving relief under the Scheme from 1966 to 1969 was

Year	No. of Insured persons	No. of members and their families
1966	30,513	1,18,390
1967	34,506	1,33,883
1968	32,281	1,25,250
1969	32,403	1,25,723

The number insured persons and families receiving medical care from the year 1955 to 1969 in the District has been given in the Appendix.

Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the Scheme framed thereunder came into force on the 2nd September, 1952. It was only a part of the Scheme which was brought into force on this date. Remaining provisions of the Scheme were brought into force from 1st November, 1952 by the Central Government's notification dated 31st October 1952. This Act was made applicable in the first instance to six major industries including textiles employing 50 or more persons. Since then many more industries numbering 69 have been brought within the purview of the Act. The Act first applied to only those employees whose wages did not exceed Rs. 300 but by notification of the Central Government dated 16th April 1957, the limit of Rs. 300 was raised to Rs. 500 effective from 31st May 1957 and in 1961 the limit has further been extended to Rs. 1,000 per month. The rate of contribution under the Scheme payable by the employees is 6¼ per cent of the basic wages (including dearness allowance and retaining allowance, if any) payable to each employee and the employees' contribution is equal to the contribution payable by the employer. But if any employee so desires, the Scheme has made provision for him to contribute at the rate of 8 1/3 per cent of the basic wage including dearness allowance and retaining allowance, if any. Where Provident Funds offering equal or more advantageous terms are operating efficiently, provision has been made for them to continue, subject to certain safeguards in the interest of workers.

In Indore District, there were 127 industrial establishments covered under the Provident Funds' Scheme as in the month of August, 1965. Total of four establishments were exempted and one partially exempted from the application of the Scheme. The number of workers benefitted by the Scheme was 20,840.

At the time of the reorganization of the State in Madhya Bharat region of which Indore State was a part, the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929 as adapted to suit local conditions, which was known as Madhya Bharat Maternity Benefit (Adaptation) Act, 1949, was in force. After reorganization of Madhya Pradesh, the Government of Madhya Pradesh passed in the year 1958 unified legislation known as the Madhya Pradesh Maternity Benefit Act, 1958. It extends to whole of Madhya Pradesh repealing previous enactments in force in different regions of the State. This Act came into force from 1st April, 1959. A woman worker who is entitled to maternity benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is not entitled to receive any such benefits under the Maternity Benefit Act by virtue of section 61 of the Employees' State Insurance Act which bars similar benefit under other enactments.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is a Central Government enactment and extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In the Madhya Bharat region, the Act came into force in November, 1948. Prior to the coming into force of all the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, the amount of compensation for injuries due to accident had to be paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but since the full-fledged Employees' State Insurance Scheme came into force at Indore centre with effect from January, 1955, responsibility for payment of compensation in respect of accidents. etc., in the industrial establishments to which the Scheme is applicable has been shifted to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, provided the workers have fulfilled the qualification to become insured under the Employees' State Insurance Act. Till such time as the worker has not qualified himself under the Employees' State Insurance Act, the worker continues, to receive benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which is a Central Government Legislation, is applicable to unorganized or sweated industries as specified in the Schedule to the Act. The Appropriate Government is empowered to add fresh industries to the Schedule as well as to delete certain industries and is also empowered to fix minimum wages for workers in agriculture. Besides fixing minimum wages in Rice, Flour, *Dal*, Bidi making, Oil manufacture, Stone breaking, Lac factories, Public Motor Transport, Leather manufactures etc., the Madhya Pradesh Government have fixed minimum

wages for workers in agriculture also. Practically all these industries exist in Indore District. In the year 1962 the Government of Madhya Pradesh have passed the Madhya Pradesh Fixation of Minimum Wages Act, 1962 under which the minimum wages fixed earlier under the Central Act are deemed to have been fixed.

These are some of the enactments under which the welfare of industrial workers is guaranteed under the statute.

Besides these statutory welfare activities, the industrialists in the organised large-scale industry like textiles have initiated voluntary labour welfare activities for their workers.

It was as early as in the year 1928 that the then Government of the State appointed a committee to consider the question of providing residential facilities to labourers and the poorer classes. In the next year the report of the Committee was considered by the Government and it was agreed that the mills should set aside five per cent of their profits for construction of houses for their workers. A Committee was also formed to select areas for houses of the mill-hands and to acquire and allot sites to different mills which would start construction work by February, 1930. It was also decided that the expenditure for construction of roads and drains and for certain other amenities in the areas to be developed for the housing of labour would be borne by the Government. By 1930 the land acquisition proceedings taken in hand in the previous year were completed and sites were ready for allotment to different mills for building houses for their labour. The housing fund consisting of certain percentage of profits of the mills which was actually started in the year 1942, continued to accumulate and the figure reached a level of Rs. 35 lakhs by 1945. By 1948-49 the schemes were drawn for housing Industrial workers at Indore. They were the Khajrani Scheme and the Sukhlia Scheme. In the Khajrani Scheme it was intended to construct about 2,000 quarters for workers from the fund of about Rs. 38 lakhs set aside by the Mills since 1942, while according to the second scheme, viz., Sukhlia, after the development of the area about 2,500 plots were to be allotted to workers on suitable terms. These two schemes continued to progress in the year 1949-50. With a view to accelerating the pace of their development an advisory committee for labour-housing consisting of two representatives each of the employers and the employees, with the Divisional Engineer as its Chairman, was constituted in the

year. The work of developing land under the two housing schemes namely, Khajrani and Sukhalia at the cost of Rs. 3 lakhs in the case of the former and 7½ lakhs in the case of the latter was nearing completion by 1950-51. In the year 1952-53, the schemes underwent revision, and before the revised scheme could be launched the Central Government Scheme of Subsidized Housing was introduced and merged with the State Scheme later, and included in the Five Year Plan of the State. The operation of the Scheme was entrusted to the Public Health and Engineering Department. By March, 1953 at Indore 900 tenements were constructed. The houses constructed under the Scheme were one-room tenements with closed verandahs in the front and back and sufficient open space on both sides. By 1953-54 the number of completed houses was 1,640. Because of the impending reorganization of the States no further progress was made in construction work. The colony of 1,640 tenements is known as Nand Nagar Labour Colony at Indore.

Besides the housing facilities, practically all the mills are running canteens for the workers. Indore Malwa United Mills have a most modern canteen equipped with latest electrical appliances, with an accommodation of 500 workers, water-coolers, lights, fans, basins for washing stands, etc.

Libraries and reading rooms for workers are also provided by all the mills. The mills are also giving facilities for running Cooperative Consumers Societies for their workers. The Indore Malwa United Mills are running a Primary School imparting free education to the children of the employees up to VII standard. About 350 boys and 100 girls attend the school. State Government are giving a grant in aid of Rs 2,500 to the school. Rajkumar Mills, Ltd., have scheme of distribution of text books free to the school-going children of the workers of classes VI to XI. The Nandlal Bhandari Mills are running a Maternity Home which was started in 1924. The affairs of this Maternity Home are entrusted to the Managing Board. The technical side of this Home is under the control of an honorary Superintendent who has under him a Chief Medical Officer with a staff of a Pathologist and qualified Matron, Nurses, Compounders, Ayas, etc. There are also sports clubs in practically all the mills where arrangements exist for indoor and outdoor games. Authorities of the mills also help workers in celebrating important festivals and National Holidays.

The Hukumchand Mills, Ltd., have a scheme of Labour's Participation in Management. The Scheme was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 12th November, 1959. The working of the Scheme is governed by an agreement between the Mill Management and Indore Mill Majdoor Sangh, Indore on the part of the workers.

The Scheme works through a joint Council of 12 members of which 6 are the nominees of the Company and other six are nominees of the Union. The Council is assisted by two Secretaries one from each side, and a Vice President who is from the opposite side which the President represents. The tenure of the President's office is one year and it is held by both sides in rotation.

Actual working of the Scheme is carried on through five sub-committees, *viz.*, Labour Welfare and Safety Committees, Discipline Committee, Productivity Committee, Industrial Training and Store Consumption Regularization committee.

The Scheme has been successful in improving the welfare facilities available to workers, in developing a sense of responsibility among the workers, better utilization of stores, bettering the training facilities and keeping healthy relations between the Labour and the Management.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING TRADE AND COMMERCE

The institution of the indigenous bankers or village money-lenders is deep rooted in the village economy. Fast changes have taken place during the last seventy-five years owing to the spread of co-operative credit movement, as also the other agencies which have affected their monopoly to a certain extent. However, the local money-lenders, who are usually the rich *Sarrafs* or *Banias* (businessmen) have not completely lost their age-old sway over the rural economy.

The steady growth of the co-operative movement, which had set in the District at the turn of this century was very much responsible for the change of outlook, and also for saving to some extent the poor cultivators from falling in the clutches of the local money-lenders. The changing circumstances and the spread of education, and the general awakening in the rural masses, especially after Independence, has done much to curb the ill-conceived methods of the local money-lenders.

GENERAL CREDIT FACILITIES

The principal agencies that meet out the short and intermediate credit demand in the District in general are the indigenous *mahajans* and professional money-lenders, commercial banks, Government agencies and co-operative credit societies and banks. Indore enjoying a rich industrial and commercial heritage, partially owes the same to Marwari shroffs who did private banking on an extensive scale. Transactions are generally carried on by means of *hundis*, a local name for bill of exchange.

The principle of *dam dupat*, under which the principal amount and the interest upto that amount were to be recovered from a debtor, was well recognised and acted upon by all money-lenders. Under that principle, interest exceeding the principal could not be recovered, and the debtor could always stand on his right. The creditors always respected the principle but the *Sarkari dukan*, established by the State, did not follow it strictly.

Government are also making substantial advances available to the people for a wide variety of purposes. The main field of operation of the commercial banks is urban areas. However, of late they are also probing into the rural areas. The organisation and method of work, however, conspire to limit its utility in respect of rural areas. But, notwithstanding the development of these new agencies the money-lenders even now continue to occupy the foremost place in the rural credit of this tract.

Indebtedness

Indebtedness in the rural areas has been a natural corollary of indigenous finance which proverbially overshadowed an average cultivator's entire life. It is said: 'he is born in debt and bequeaths the same to his sons.' Captain C. E. Luard thus observed: "To be in debt is the normal condition of the cultivator, a condition of affairs which the successive indifferent years and the severe famine of 1899-1900 has no doubt accentuated. It should not, however, be supposed that the cultivator is free ordinarily from debt even in the most prosperous year. He has not as yet learnt how to save, while the pernicious custom of expending large sums on marriages cripples most agriculturists for the whole of their lives and usually leaves a considerable legacy of debt to their successors."[1]

Indore State remained alive to these problems, and from time to time all care was taken to supplement the income of cultivators in the shape of *takkavi*, repayable after harvest time Such money advances were also made by local money-lenders who charged exhorbitant rates of interest. C. E. Luard, in 1908 observed that in times of scarcity, etc., "Advances are made by the State to cultivators in the shape of *takkavi*, the loan being repaid after the harvest is reaped. Seed *takkavi* was formerly given in November and realised in March and April at the same time of the *rabi* harvest. *Takkavi* is given for the purchase of bullocks to cultivators of both *Khalsa* and *jara* villages. It is realised in three or four yearly or half-yearly instalments. No interest is charged on bullock *takkavi* The State also advances money to cultivators for the purpose of digging new wells and repairing old ones. Advances are also made as private transactions by local bankers. These men exact interest in kind at 1¼ or 25 per cent called *sawai* or at 1½ or 50 per cent called *derhi* on the amount lent."[2]

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1 Indore State Gazetter, 1908, Vol. II, p. 109.

2 *Ibid.*

The State used to charge interest at the rate of 12½ per cent on advances which were repayable at harvest time. However, as mentioned above, no interest was charged on cash advances given for the purchase of bullocks.[1]

Inspite of all such assistance rendered by the State, an average cultivator had to submit to the money-lenders for their operational flexibility and variety of purposes for which he received loans from them. This made them perhaps the most important constitutent of the agricultural credit machinery, and they, realizing the exigency of the situation, resorted to usurious methods.

While describing the position of an average cultivator during the 'thirties of the present century, L. C. Dhariwal observed that the majority of these are generally not free from debt. The incidence of the same, however, varied according to the prospects of the harvest. Lack of education and foresight, and love for litigation and pernicious customs of spending large sums on marriage and other social occasions have not allowed them to put off the yoke of indebtedness so far.

Till the late 'thirties, the innocent villagers continued to be exploited by the relentless unscrupulous village money-lenders, through their underhand dealings and malpractices. Whereafter, the Government as a protective measure enacted The Indore Moneylenders Act, No. V of 1938 which came into force from 1st July 1938. And subsequently the rules were also framed under the said Act which were known as The Indore Moneylenders Accounts and Registration Rules, 1938. As per the requirements of the said Act, he was to maintain accounts, and supply a statement thereof to the debtors. It was made obligatory on every mony-lender to issue a receipt when the debtor repays the debt in full or a part of it. Every Sub-Registrar was required to keep a register of money-lenders, etc.

The 'thirties witnessed various protective legislations in other provinces which were also introduced in Indore, and for the protection and scaling down of the debts the State Government enacted The Indore Debt Conciliation Act (No. VI of 1939), and subsequently rules were also framed under the same which were known

1 Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XIII, p. 342.

as 'The Indore Debt Conciliation Rules, 1939'. This step was intended to relieve the agriculturists from indebtedness by amicable settlement between them and their creditors. Consequently, Debt Conciliation Boards were constituted under Section 3 of the said Act, and in 1945, 17 such Boards functioned in the State. Indore Debt Conciliation Board was the most important, and settled largest volume of conciliation cases and debts. The upper limit of the monetary jurisdiction of the Board was Rs. 15,000, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 25,000. Till 1946, the Board received in all 5,582 applications, of which after dismissal, etc., 3,250 cases were considered. The debt to be settled according to debtors' applications was Rs. 47,38,304 while according to creditor's accounts it was Rs. 57,46,629. Out of the total debt of Rs. 57,46,629 a debt of Rs. 35,64,320 was settled for Rs. 20,30,627 i.e., at an average of 57 per cent, in 2,380 agreements. A debt of Rs. 2,90,179 was compromised by the parties without the intervention of the Board. In these cases a debt of Rs. 22,452 was found to be time-barred, and a debt of Rs. 49,464 could not be settled as the debtors refused to make settlement as proposed by the Board. Similarly, a debt of Rs. 3,14,252 was dismissed under Section 21 of the Indore Debt Conciliation Act, as the creditors refused to agree to the settlement proposed by the Board. A debt of Rs. 10,07,418 was discharged under section 9 (2) of the Debt Conciliation Act as the creditors either remained absent or failed to submit statement of accounts. A debt of Rs. 4,98,544 was dismissed for default. There is reason to believe that the applicants whose applications were dismissed for defaults, or for want of jurisdiction, settled their debts with the *sahukars* without the intervention of the Board.

No records are available to throw light on the magnitude of the rural indebtedness during the last decade. The survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in the rural credit neither covered Indore nor any of the adjoining districts. Jhabua, a western border District of this tract, was however covered, which is economically very much dissimilar to Indore. After the dawn of Independence and implementation of three successive Plans and Community Development programmes, the average cultivator seems to be better off now. The emergence of other credit agencies advancing loans at a lower rate seems to have also reduced the dependence of cultivators on money-lenders.

In the absence of any systematic enquiry, it is difficult to assess the magnitude of urban indebtedness in the District. The

position appears to have eased. *Rohillas* and *Afghan Kishtwalas*, who supplied loans to labourers. etc., are rarely seen at the mill gates now on pay-days.

The methods of these *Rohillas* and *Afghan* money-lenders were obnoxious. They never insisted on any security and relied on intimidation and threat for the realization of their amount on which they charged exhorbitant rate of interest. The *modus operandi* of these *Kishtwalas* is to advance sums in multiples of ten at a very high rate of interest, which they deduct in advance.

The table showing the number of registered money-lenders in four business centres of Indore District is given below :—

Year	Indore	Mhow	Sawer	Depalpur
1959-60	269	76	22	Nil
1960-61	218	53	20	Nil
1961-62	201	47	21	2
1962-63	225	50	31	15
1963-64	219	40	39	8
1964-65	203	42	41	9

Joint-Stock Banks

The industrial and commercial importance of the District, particularly in cotton trade has been chiefly responsible for the growth of commercial banking in the District. It dates back to 1908 when the Bank of Bombay opened its branch at Indore. In 1920, when the Imperial Bank of India was formed by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks in India, viz., Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bombay and Bank of Madras, the branch of the Bank of Bombay situated at Indore came to be known as the branch of the Imperial Bank of India. During the same period the *Gyara Panchas*[1] made

1 V. K. Kunte, Note on Administration of Indore, 1928, p. 50. (This institution named as *Gyara Panchas* (eleven notables of Indore) was doing very useful work as adviser to different commercial agencies like Silver Brokers' Association, Bullion Exchange and Grain Market Committees. It also used to work as the final Arbitration Board to settle disputes among merchants. The decision of *Gyara Panchas* was held in high esteem and was, therefore, generally accepted. The origin of this institution may be traced to the times of Sir John Malcolm if not still earlier).

a request to the then administration of Indore State to start a bank with a capital of rupees one crore. Considering the recommendation of the *Gyara Panchas*, the Bank of Indore, Ltd., was started in 1920 with an authorised capital of rupees one crore. The Indore State gave the Bank a monopoly for 10 years. The State granted certain concessions, and also subscribed to the share capital of the Bank. This Bank is now known as the State Bank of Indore.[1]

The year 1948 witnessed a new era in the history of organised banking in Indore. The rapid growth and expansion of the Bank of Indore attracted the attention of other banks also, which looked at Indore as an important industrial and commercial centre. In view of the same, the following banks opened their branches here :—

The Punjab National Bank
The United Commercial Bank
The Bank of Jaipur
The National Savings Bank
The Hindustan Mercantile Bank

But some time later two banks closed their offices, viz., Hindustan Mercantile Bank and the National Savings Bank.

In 1951, two more banks opened their branches at Indore, viz., the Central Bank of India and the Bank of Bikaner. Earlier in 1949, the State Bank of India (the then Imperial Bank of India) opened another branch in the city.

Since Independence and more so after the formation of Madhya Bharat, the Bank of Indore expanded its activities and opened new branches at various places. After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh, the Bank further opened its branches at Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha and Ashoknagar. The Bank as on the 1st May. 1965 had 40 branches, of which 6 were in Indore District alone.

There were 45 bank offices (including Co-operative banks) working in the District (names given in the Appendix) in the year 1966. The

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1 The Bank of Indore, Ltd., was reconstituted under the State Bank of India Subsidiary Banks Act 38 of 1959. It took over assets and liabilities of the former bank and started functioning from the 1st January, 1960.

details of place-wise break-up are given below.—

Place	Registered Office	Administrative office	Head Office	Pay Office	Branch Office	Sub-Branch	Total No. of Offices
1. Indoxe ..	1	1	9	2	22	2	37
2. Betma ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Depalpur	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Kshipra ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Manpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Sawer ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
7. Mhow ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Total No. of Offices in in the District.	1	1	9	3	29	2	45

Volume of Business

In the year 1966 there were 21 banks with 45 branches providing finance for business and industrial purposes in Indore District. The following Table gives comparative figures regarding number of offices, bank credit and bank deposits in Madhya Pradesh, Indore Distrcit and Indore City.

Place	No. of Banks operating	No. of Offices	Deposits (in lakhs Rs.)	Bank Credit (Loans, Advances & Bills (in lakhs Rs.)
Madhya Pradesh	15	265	87,91	58,83
Indore District	21	45	18,44	10,99
Indore (City)	21	37	17,59	10,75

Clearing House

Following banks were members of Clearing House as in March, 1967 in Indore : —

Members : —

1. Bank of Baroda Ltd.
2. Bank of India Ltd.
3. Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.
4. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.
5. Central Bank of India.
6. Dena Bank Ltd.
7. Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd.
8. Punjab National Bank Ltd.
9. State Bank of India.
10. State Bank of Indore.
11. Union Bank of India Ltd.
12. United Commercial Bank Ltd.

Sub-member.

1. Indore Post Office Savings Bank through State Bank of India.

Defence Efforts

The banks also played prominent role in the defence efforts of the District, as they were keeping the accounts and received the deposits from the people for the National Defence fund. The total cash collection amounted to Rs. 5,94.497 and Rs. 1,30,71,416 for the years 1963 and 1964, respectively.

Gold

The total collection of gold in the District was 58,931.700 grams, and 10,282.880 grams for the years 1962 and 1963, respectively.

Gold Bonds

Gold Bonds to the tune of 3,299 grams were sold in the year 1962 and 47,076.15 grams in the year 1963.

Defence Bonds.

Defence Bonds to the tune of Rs. 5,04,000 were sold in the year 1962 and of Rs. 4,000 in the year 1963

Defence Certificates

Defence Certificates to the tune of Rs. 4,42,450 were sold in the year 1962, and of Rs. 2,72,275 in the year 1963.

Small Savings Schemes

The gross and the net deposits in the small savings in the District for the year 1963-64 were Rs. 76,43,521 and Rs. 12,66,697, respectively. The corresponding figures for the year 1964-65 were Rs. 71,05,772 and Rs. 1,37,271. The total sale of 'Prize Bonds' in the District for the year 1963-64 was Rs. 1,22,774.

Warehousing Corporation

The Warehousing Corporation has been the out-come of one of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee. The Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation was established in February, 1958 under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act of 1956. The Central Warehouse, Indore was established on the 25th May, 1959. The depositor having deposited goods, gets a Warehouse Receipt, on the strength of which if he desires can take loan from the bank to the tune of 75 per cent of the market value of the goods deposited in the Warehouse.

The figures of deposits in the Central Warehouse, Indore during the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 are given below : —

(in Kgs.)

Years	Commodities Deposited				
	Food Grains	Pulses	Oil seeds	Others	Total
1965-66 ..	34,31,693	26,64,509	12,50,616	53,001	73,99,819
1966-67 .	1,17,44,339	44,69,829	10,05,332	81,408	1,68,00,908
1967-68 ..	1,64,46.663	28,99,331	9,60,315	18,200	2,03,24,509
1968-69 ..	42,82,322	26,61,145	5,98,962	5,00,028	80,42,457
1969-70 ..	62,54,389	82,85,491	18,42,081	7,93,178	1,71,75,139

The growing interest of the commercial section of the City's population is reflected in the above table. This not only relieves them from all the worries of storage but of loss and damage too,

as things deposited in it are also insured. Apart from this, as said earlier they (depositors) have the additional facility of taking loan from the banks.

Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks

The history of Co-operative Movement in Indore dates back to 1913, when as an experimental measure to improve the condition of agriculturists an officer was deputed to report on the working of co-operation in British India. Consequently, the scheme for starting co-operative societies was approved by the Holkar State in 1913, and the Indore State Co-operative Societies Act was passed in July, 1914. But the credit for starting co-operative banking in Indore goes to the Indore Paraspar Sahakari Bank, which was organised as early as in 1909. However, the first society to register under the Act was at Rangwasa in Indore District in 1915. Since then the movement steadily developed into the mass movement and by 1925 it was recorded that there existed two Central Banks, one at Indore and the other at Petlawad. Besides, a number of rural and urban societies were also formulated. Conferences were arranged to give training to the Sarpanchas so as to make them understand the basic principles of the movement. Besides, boys' stores and the co operative housing associations were also established to infuse interest among the people to make the movement a success.

By the year 1929, the number of societies in the State rose to 414 from 406 an year ago. The Indore Premier Co-operative Bank, was proposed to be turned into an apex bank by the committee appointed by the State Government to inquire into the re-organisation and expension of the Co operative Department in 1928. It had a share capital of Rs. 1,22,000, deposits Rs. 14,19,225, reserve fund Rs. 1,60,330 and working capital Rs. 15,27,544 in 1929. The Indore Co-operative Central Association and Indore Sale and Supply Society Ltd., did excellent work during the year 1930. In the same year six urban societies in Indore city did useful work of giving monetary help to middle-class people. Of these, Indore Paraspar Sahakari Pedhi Ltd., and Chandra Seniya Kayastha Pedhi Ltd., were more prominent.

By the year 1945, the co-operative movement made significant progress in the State. The total number of societies in the State rose to 950 with a membership of 37,466, bringing about 11.7 per

cent of the population of the State under the fold of co-operative movement. In 1944, it was proposed to replace the existing law relating to co-operative societies by a new one, and the Indore Co-operative Societies Bill (III of 1944) was accordingly introduced in Indore Legislative Council in October, 1944.

The late years of, thirties put so heavy a financial strain on the co-operative central banks of the State that they faced a critical period. But they successfully warded off the catastrophe, and came to their own by 1945, earning the reputation and confidence of the investor. The Indore Premier Co-operative Bank faced critical period during the years of war, but succeeded in maintaining fluid resources arrangements throughout, and earned a good income from business other than with agricultural societies. In 1945, the membership of the Bank rose from 1,468 to 1,471, of which 553 were affiliated societies and 918 individual members. The Bank advanced Rs. 91,874 in loans and recovered Rs. 1,22,430 during 1945. The loans outstanding against the societies amounted to Rs. 9,73,068 during the same year. The general position of this Bank in 1945 is given below :—

	Rs.
Working Capital	27,61,326
Paid-up Share Capital	1,40,698
Reserve Fund	1,05,067
Other Funds	1,25,043
Profit	23,459

Consequent upon the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, a new era was ushered in, and co-operation was given a place of prominence in the planned development of the economy. The movement steadily assumed new dimensions and explored new horizons in the successive Five-Year Plans of the country as well as of the State. Great stress was laid on extending the scope of co-operation, and as such sectors other than credit were also brought under the fold of co-operative movement during the Third Plan.

The position obtaining at the beginning of the Third Plan Period in 1961-62 reveals that there were, 277 agricultural credit societies, 23 non-credit societies, 68 consumer's co-operative stores

and 65 housing societies in the District. The position of all types of societies as on 30th June, 1969 is given as under :—

Particulars of Societies	No. of Societies	Membership	Share Capital Rs.	Deposits Rs.	Reserves Rs.
1. Agricultural Credit Societies.	215	23,171	29,90,043	3,70,247	11,61,395
2. Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.	75	58,333	40,92,953	2,41,32,530	20,10,673
3. Non-Credit Co-operatives.	43	3,568	1,27,463	17,984	78,613
4. Non-Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.	...	...	...	—	—
5. Consumers' Co-operative Societies.	102	14,225	10,80,949	5,98,864	1,79,997
6. Weavers' & other Industrial Co-operative Societies.	89	2,694	3,06,525	24,358	3,07,527

At present there are the following co-operative institutions functioning in the District.—

Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd., Indore

With its head-office at Indore, The Indore Premier Co-operative Bank, which is oldest co-operative bank of this place, was started in the year 1916. This co-operative bank was regarded as a very important institution not only in Indore District but also in the entire erstwhile Holkar State. Its importance was placed on record by the Administration Report of 1929, which observed, "All the five Co-operative Central Banks work independently of one another. The Indore Premier Co-operative Bank is the oldest and its entire management is carried on creditably by non-official workers............The Bank has been able to win the confidence

of the public and deposits are steadily increasing although the rates of interest on the deposits have been a little reduced. Its share capital stands at Rs. 1,22,400, deposits at Rs. 14,19,225, reserve fund at Rs. 1,60,330 and its working capital at Rs. 15,27,544."[1]

For sometime the Bank functioned as an Apex Bank for Indore State. Housed in a building constructed in the year 1935, this Bank completed its 50 years of sound working in Indore in the field of co-operation.

The Bank in 1964-65 had seven branches in Indore District, one each at Depalpur, Betma, Mhow, Manpur, Sawer, Shipra and Gautampura. With 453 affiliated societies in the same year, the Bank enjoyed a membership of 22, 819 and 986 individuals. The paid-up share capital of the Bank as on the 30th June, 1969 was Rs. 23.21 lakhs.

Sound reserves have been built by the Bank to meet any eventuality. Adequate fluid resources are also maintained. The Bank has also taken steps to adopt crop-loan pattern of financing, and to link the credit with marketing.

The Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Indore

A full-fledged branch of the Apex Bank was established at Indore in the year 1960. It transects all type of banking business. It has also got a safe deposit vault and offers safe deposit facilities to its constituents.

The deposits of the Bank as on the 30th June, 1969 amounted to Rs. 106.49 lakhs, and advances to Central Co-operative Banks Rs. 1,270 lakhs. The net profit of the Bank for the year 1969-70 amounted to Rs. 5.45 lakhs.

The branch also caters to the needs of nine central co-operative banks situated in Indore Revenue Division and Shujalpur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Shajapur, of Bhopal Revenue Division.

Short-term and medium-term loan accounts, as also marketing Cash-Credit accounts of the above mentioned banks are maintained at this Divisional Branch, on which they operate within the credit limits sanctioned to them by the head office of the Apex Bank.

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1. Holkar State Administration Report, 1929, p. 39.

There is an Advisory Committee for the Branch to give guidance in its working. Representatives of all the banks on the board of the Apex Bank constitute the Advisory Committee. It meets once in a six months.

The Indore District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Indore

Established in February, 1962, the Bank as on 30th June, 1969 had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The loan advanced by the bank by the end of June, 1969 amounted Rs. 40.67 lakhs.

GENERAL AND LIFE INSURANCE

It was in 1924 that the then Holkar State enacted the Holkar State Life Insurance Act, which came into force from the 25th August of the same year. The salient features of the same were that all officials of Government holding permanent and pensionable appointments with the limitations as laid down in the Holkar State Life Insurance Rules, were eligible to be insured on payment of monthly premium (subject to a maximum of Rs. 50), the rate of premium being the same for persons of either sex. For persons entering Government service after the 25th August, 1924, life assurance was made compulsory. Ten per cent of the pay of the insured, or more if desired, was recovered by the State every month and credited to Government, in consideration of which an endowment bonus was payable from the State revenues to the insured after completing 55 years of age, or earlier at death.

Consequently, the number of proposals received till the end of December, 1924 was eight and four policies for Rs. 11,479 were issued[1].

Since then this scheme thrived and made good progress in the following years. Within the short span of time it occupied important position in this business. Starting with four policies in 1924, which appears a humble beginning, it contracted 2,536 policies by 1935-36. A decade of progress thereafter, may be seen from the following tables—

Year	No. of Policies	Sum Assured Rs.
1935-36	2,536	19,04,043
1936-37	2,938	20,90,364

1. *Ibid.*, 1924, p. 70.

1937-38	3,279	22,27,421
1938-39	3,645	23,73,048
1939-40	3,876	24,43,037
1940-41	4,149	25,35,663
1941-42	4,354	25,39,136
1942-43	4,673	27,21,144
1943-44	5,019	29,03,037
1944-45	5,267	30,35,413

From the 1st September, 1956, the life insurance business was nationalised and the work of the insurance was taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The business figures of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the year 1957 was Rs. 168.47 lakhs in the District. It increased to Rs. 254.83 lakhs in 1961. The following table gives the volume of business in the District since 1962-63 :—

Year	Business Completed (in lakhs of Rs.)
1962-63	316.56 (15 months)
1963-64	314.95
1964-65	307.08
1965-66	300.72
1966-67	319.96
1967-68	378.91
1968-69	416.84
1969-70	542.23

From the above figures it would be quite clear that the Corporation has been making commendable progress in Indore District, as elsewhere in the country.

General Insurance

As far as general insurance is concerned, at present there are about 22 general insurance companies which are having branches in Indore District. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has also now undertaken fire, marine, and other general insurance business with effect from the 1st April, 1964. The position in

Indore District in this field for the financial year 1964-65 was as under : —

	Premium Income Rs.
Fire	14,676.96
Marine	6,810.48
Motor	3,587.28
Miscellaneous	3,980.76

The names of the general insurance companies which are operating in the District are given in Appendix B.

During the year 1961-62, twenty-one companies out of the 22 mentioned earned a premium income of Rs. 30,77,267 approximately.

STOCKS COTTON AND BULLION EXCHANGE

To exercise control on forward or hedge contracts, as well as on delivery contracts, the office of the Superintendent of Stock Exchange, Indore was started with effect from the 1st August, 1922 and its formal sanction was accorded by Industries and Commerce Department of the erstwhile Holkar State.[1] The same Notification also gave effect to the rules and regulations of cotton contracts.[2] But subsequently, in supersession of the above rules, new cotton contract rules were promulgated.[3]

The cotton contract rules were originally applicable to the forward and delivery transactions in cotton only. But gradually they were extended to apply to the forward and forward delivery contracts in the following commodities also : —

Silver-bars, cut silver rupees, *satin-ganth*, gold, silver-piece, oil-seeds and shares.

1 Notification No. 1416, dated the 19th May, 1923.

2. Published in the Holkar Government Gazette No 41, dated the 31st July, 1922, *vide* Notification No 9, dated the 26th July, 1922.

3. *Vide* order No. 149 dated the 14th March, 1941 published with the Holkar Government Home Department Notification No. 21/C, dated the 19th March, 1941.

With the imposition of control on cotton in 1949, the forward and delivery contracts in cotton were naturally stopped, and the registration of share transaction was abolished.[1] The transactions in cut-silver rupees had already stopped long ago when the silver currency was discontinued by the Government of India.

It may, however, be pointed that forward trading in gold and silver has been banned by the Government of India and therefore, transactions in bullion has been stopped by the associations concerned.

Shri Indore Bullion Exchange, Indore

Shri Indore Bullion Exchange was started in the year 1944. The association was registered on the 13th January, 1949 as a joint-stock company. The authorised capital was Rs. 5 lakhs, divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. The subscribed capital, fully paid-up, was Rs. 2,75,300 divided into 5,506 ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each.

It was with a view to providing an organised and regulated future market in bullion that the Association was started. Before this Association was organised, wide-spread business was conducted in old silver coins. With the establishment of this Association all the rules and regulations were framed and the business was started in an organised way in gold and silver. The silver business, however, could not be continued for long, as the sister Association, *viz.*, Shri Badasarafa Cotton Association was also doing business in silver on a very large scale. The Exchange has its own building with a trading 'Ring-Hall'. Any person can become a licence-holder or a sub-member after having been admitted by the Board or the working committee on payment of an admission fee of Rs. 201.

The Indore Bullion Exchange is registered under section 14-B of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 for trading in gold. But since the Government of India has banned the future transactions in gold the activities of the Exchange have stopped forthwith.

1. *Vide* Notification in the Madhya Bharat Government Gazette, No. 20, dated the 25th August, 1951.

Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange, Indore

The Exchange was established about 40 years back in the erstwhile Holkar State under the name of 'The Share Brokers' Association'. Since then this Exchange is working satisfactorily, and is one of the leading exchanges in the country. It dealt in the shares of following mills situated at Indore and Ujjain—

The Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd., Indore.

The Hukamchand Mills Ltd., Indore.

The Kalyanmal Mills Ltd., Indore (ordinary).

The Kalyanmal Mills Ltd., Indore (preference).

The Rajkumar Mills, Ltd., Indore.

The Vinod, Mills Ltd., Ujjain.

The Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd., Indore.

Now it's name has been changed to the "Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange", and it has been recognised under the Security Contract Regulations Act, 1956, of Government of India. At present this Exchange in addition to the above mentioned mills also deals in the shares of the following companies—

The Central India Industries Ltd., Morar.

The Malwa Vanaspati and Chemicals Ltd., Indore.

The Sajjan Mills Ltd., Ratlam.

The Pilani Investment Corporation, Birlanagar.

The Oriental Power Cables Ltd., Indore.

State Bank of Indore.

The Badasarafa Cotton Association, Indore

This Association was established in the year 1877, and since then it has been dealing in forward contracts of opium, cotton, caster, silver, gold, etc. This Association has got its own building where these contracts are undertaken. There is also a 'Ring-Hall' in which there are about 13 shops equipped with telephones, etc. A committee consisting of 15 members is responsible for the management of the Association. There are about 150 members of this institution. The forward contracts in gold and silver have been stopped as per the orders of the Government of India from the 9th January, 1963.

STATE ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Industries and the Financial Corporation, Indore, are the principal agencies granting credit for the industrial development of the District.

Industries Department

During the Third Five-Year Plan a provision was made to the tune of Rs. 67.63 lakhs for the development of handloom, small-scale industries (including those under Industrial Estate), handicrafts and sericulture in Indore District. The following table shows the loans advanced by the Industries Department during the last five years to the small-scale industries, etc., in Indore District.—

Year	No. of Cases	Amount Rs.
1959-60	149	1,43,200
1960-61	305	1,95,680
1961-62	158	2,05,335
1962-63	218	37,325
1963-64	149	2,41,644

Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation, Indore

The Madhya Bharat Financial Corporation was established under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951.[1] After the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh on the 1st November, 1956, the Government of Madhya Pradesh in exercise of the powers conferred on them[2] have notified the change in the name of the Madhya Bharat Financial Corporation, and have renamed it as the Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation with its headquarters at Indore. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is rupees two crores, divided into two lakhs shares of the face value of Rs. 100 each, out of which one lakh fully paid shares of the value of rupees one crore are issued in the first instance. To replenish its working funds, the Corporation raised Rs. 55 lakhs

1. Notification No. 3728-XIII/I, dated 30th June, 1956.
2. By Sub-Section (I) of section 3 of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 (LXIII of 1951).

in March, 1962 by issue of 4¾ per cent Bonds 1974. The object of the Corporation is to give financial assistance to the existing and potential industrialists by providing institutional credit, medium and long-term, and thus increase industrial production. Public limited companies, co-operative societies, private limited companies, partnerships, joint-Hindu families and sole proprietorship concerns are eligible to get financial assistance from the Corporation. The Corporation is intended to supplement the activities of the existing financing agencies.

Terms of Arrangement

The Corporation is authorized to make advances on the security of the fixed assets of the concern, viz., land, building, plant and machinery. The concern is required to mortgage the property during the currency of the loan, or to issue debentures in favour of the Corporation. In addition to granting loans or advances, or to subscribing for debentures of the industrial concerns, the Corporation may extend help by guaranteeing the issue of loans by industrial concerns which are repayable within a period not exceeding 20 years, and are floated in the public market. The Corporation may also underwrite the issue of stock, shares, bonds or debentures by industrial concerns. Assistance in these forms may, however, be granted only if money market conditions are favourable, and the proposition is basically sound so as to warrant the grant of assistance in these forms. The Corporation can also advance loans on the guarantee of State Government,. scheduled banks or State Co-operative Bank.

Loans are not ordinarily given in excess of 60 per cent of the net value of the assets mortgaged, but in really deserving cases the margin of 40 per cent could be further reduced suitably, particularly in the case of small scale industries even up to 25 per cent if the case is brought within the Guarantee Scheme. The assistance which the Corporation can give to any concern is limited by Section 26 of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 to a maximum of (i) rupees twenty lakhs in the case of a public limited company as defined in Section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956, or a co-operative society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 or any other law relating to co-operative societies for the time being in force, and (ii) rupees ten lakhs in any other case. At present the rate of interest is 7½ per cent per annum with half-yearly rests.

The Corporation since its inception has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,48,68,360 and disbursed actually a sum of Rs. 1,16,74,800 to the industries of Indore District up to the 31st March, 1965.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

The earliest reference to Holkar's coins has been in connection with the Panipat Campaign of 1761, when "high price of food having exhausted the money in Sadashiv Rao's Treasury, the latter alongwith Sindhia and Holkar erected mints in the Camp, and melted down all the men's and women's gold and silver ornaments, coined a quantity of rupees which they stamped with the words Bhaushahi, Jankoshahi and Malharshahi, and gave them temporary currency, which did not, however, last more than a fortnight."[1] Two Malharshai rupees have been mentioned by Shekleton though he does not give the years of their issue.[2]

"The available coinage of the State of Indore dates from the times of Ahilya Bai and her successors, the earliest of these, bearing the year A.H. 1181 M. II (1768 A.D.) and the mint mark of Malhar Nagar (Indore) being in the British Museum. There were then two mints in the Holkar State, one at Indore (Malharnagar) and the other at Maheshwar, the local tradition being that at the latter mint only such coins were struck as were intended by Ahilya Bai to be spent on religious and charitable purposes, their distinctive mark being the tri-foliate bilwa leaf, which is held sacred to God Siva.

"There is no record of the Maheshwar mint coinage after 1832-33, but the Malharnagar mint continued to function till the 'Seventies of the last century, the last coin from that mint preserved in the Indian Museum being dated Samvat 1934 (1877 A. D.). After the accession of Maharaja Shivaji Rao in 1886, the name Malharnagar gave place to Indore, its last mintage synchronizing with the closing years of that reign. The Shah Alam legend continued on the State coins even up to 1897, but the rupee minted in 1899 was of a very handsome appearance bearing, instead, a bust of the Maharaja surrounded by his name and the year of issue on one side and the State motto on the other.

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1. C. A. Kincaid, A History of the Maratha People, Vol. III, p. 68.
2. "Assay Tables of Indian and Other Coins, Gold and Silver", compiled by J. E. Shekleton, 1868, p. 26.

"The old mint at Indore was exceedingly primitive one, everything being done by hand with the help of dies and hammers and a pair of scales. Latterly when working in fullswing, it employed about 125 men and turned out nearly 25,000 rupee coins in a day. As regards their weight and fineness, an assay of Indore coins was made in 1832 at the Calcutta mint, which resulted in Rs. 100 (State coins) being found equivalent to Rs. 98.514 of British Indian currency. In 1832, a State rupee weighed 172.90 grains with a fineness of 162.81. In 1870 the corresponding figures were 172.70 and 161.69, respectively. The rates of alloy in the State rupee were 15:1 as compared to 11:1 in British coins. Formerly, the State mint coined only silver, presented by a trader or banker for coinage, and charged a seigniorage thereon. But from 1877 the State Treasury began to import bullion on its own account and thence forward all coinage became a State monopoly. During the latter part of the reign of Tukoji Rao Holkar II, an up-to-date plant for minting coins was purchased and an up-to-date mint house was erected outside the Indore City in 1861, but the experiment did not prove to be a success.

"Previously, the *Salim Shahi* rupee also obtained currency in the State, but as this was coined by various States in Rajputana and Central India in their respective mints there was no common standard of fineness in the different coins. This occasioned much public inconvenience, which led to Ahilya Bai's interference in the matter, directing such of the States as were under her political subservience to fix the standard of their silver coins " at a rate which brought the '*Salim Shahi*' (rupee) to a value of about 12 per cent less than the Indore (rupee)". Her orders were, however, but imperfectly carried out during her lifetime and came to be totally ignored after her death Accordingly, following the Treaty of Mandasor, Malhar Rao Holkar II made a proposal to the Government of India for the "assimilation" of the *Indore rupee* "to the '*Farrukabad rupee*' in every particular, in form, in stamp, and in standard" But nothing definite was decided till the end of the 19th Centuary. "In 1902, however, the minting of coins in the State came to be suspended for 50 years and under an agreement with the Government of India which *inter-alia* postulated the consent of the latter to future coinage of silver by the State, the *Halli Sicca* was abolished and in its place British Indian currency became legal tender in the State, alongwith the copper coins previously issued from the Indore mint".[1]

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1 Indore State Gazetteer, 1931 Vol. I pp. 290-291

Decimal Coinage.—A landmark in the history of currency reforms was the introduction of decimal system of currency in 1957. Though attended by an initial difficulty in transitional period, the reform has become popular now. Trading community was quick to follow it. Prices, however, continue to be still quoted in old currency, particularly in rural area. This system has further been assisted by the introduction of metric system of weights and measure on a uniform basis.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Early Trade Routes

In Buddhist days the trade of this tract was carried through a main trade route which went from Paithana to Sravasti (in the Gonda District of Uttar Pradesh), traversing the Indore State territory with a halting stage at Mahissati now called Maheshwar, the next important stage being Ujjain. During the Mughal days the tract directed its trade through the royal road from the Deccan which passed through Nimar District and terminated at Ujjain. An alternative route lay from Gujarat side with a stage at Petlawad (then held jointly by Jhabua and Indore). Now apart from others, Agra--Bombay Road, the main artery of the National Highways, which passes through Indore, provides a facility of trade through land transport.

A Cotton mill has been in existence in Indore city since 1870, and this fact clearly indicates that the city of Indore provided an important commodity for export trade. However, at this time, Luard noted that "the only external trade of real importance is the opium export which passes to Bombay, for China."[1]

In the beginning of the century a considerable trade was carried on in grain, hemp-fibres, cotton and opium which were exported to Bombay. The principal imports were European hardware, machinery, piecegoods, kerosene oil, European-stores and wines. By 1908, Indore came to be regarded as one of the chief trade centres. The important routes which carried the trade of the District by means of land were "the Bombay-Agra Road, the Mhow-Neemuch Road, the Indore-Harda Road and the Indore-Kukshi-Nisarpur Road. In addition to these main roads, a considerable amount of internal trade is carried over thorugh many

2. *Ibid*, 1908, Vol. II p 127.

small local roads with which the State is served. Rail-borne trade in the State is chiefly carried over through the Ajmer-Khandwa section of the B. B. & C. I Railway (Western Railways now) while its main line (Bombay to Delhi) serves some of the outlying parts of the State." [1]

At present Indore District with a population of 7,53,594 consists of four tahsils, viz., Depalpur, Mhow, Sawer and Indore. This District is located on the Malwa Plateau with headquarters at Indore and is situated on the Bombay-Agra National Highway as said earlier. The metre-gauge section of the Western Railways connects Indore to Khandwa, Ratlam and Ujjain. It is also connected with Ujjain by broad-gauge railway line, which passes through Dewas. The other important road of the District is Indore-Dhar. Indore District is surplus in agricultural produce as it was estimated that more than 30 to 40 per cent of the produce used to be exported to neighbouring States, such as Maharashtra, Rajasthan, etc. The Indore *mandi* receives commodities not only from within the District but also from neighbouring areas.

Apart from the articles mentioned earlier, import of piece-goods, salt, sugar, yarn, metals and oilman's stores were also made during the early years of the century. Though actual figures are not available, a very large increase had undoubtedly taken place since the 'eighties of the last century in the sale of kerosene. "The use of kerosene oil is extending yearly at a very rapid pace, and is now sold in all villages of any size, while the empty tins are used in most remote spots, to which the oil itself has not yet penetrated. Sale of foreign cloth has also received a great impetus from the increasing habit of wearing European coats, waistcoats, trousers and caps".[2] The chief exports apart from those mentioned earlier were cotton, hides and bones. "The trade in grain and hides went up by leaps and bounds in the famine of 1899-00 owing to the demand for the former in affected District, and the mortality among cattle. However, the opium export trade appears to be declining. During 1860-70 the average number of chests exported from the State was 21,000 during 1870-80; 18,000 during 1880-90; 11,700 during 1890-1900, and 22,915 during the years 1903-04 to 1905-06."[3]

1. *Ibid.*, 1931, Vol. I. p. 216
2. *Ibid.* 1908 Vol. II. p. 127
3. *Ibid.*

In Indore, recognised collecting and distributing centres were fed by the weekly markets, held in rural areas. The big dealers used to purchase through the petty local traders, or their own agents and exported the same to the chief trade centres of the District, *viz.*, Indore city, Residency area and Mhow.

The greater part of the trade during this period was in the hands of the Hindu community, especially in those of the Marwari Banias who were the largest dealers in grain, opium and cloth. The next most important class has been the Bohora community of Shia Muhammadans, who even now deal in hardware, kerosene oil and building materials. Apart from these, the Parsi trader chiefly dealt in European stores and liquors which have only a limited sale. The payments were made either in *hundis* or in cash, currency notes were not popular, probably because they are easily lost or destroyed.[1]

Usual Course of Exports and Imports

Exports

Because of the growth of industries and better communication links, the commercial importance of Indore District particularly of the City has since increased tremendously. Its export trade of agricultural produce, cloth, machinery goods, precious metals, automobiles, cycles, drugs and medicines, timber, leather and leather goods has gained importance. Pulses are generally exported to Madras and Bombay while oil products are sent to Delhi in addition to Bombay where they are utilized not only for household purposes but also for industrial uses such as manufacture of soap and hydrogenated oil. The former Holkar State had created a custom-free zone at Indore namely, Siyaganj, to encourage the trade and commerce in the State. The mercantile community established their offices and godowns in Siyaganj. This zone was abolished in year 1949. The formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 gave further impetus to the trade and commerce of the District by removing the inter-State custom barriers.

Imports

Besides food-grains and pulses, oil-seeds of different varieties and cotton are also brought for sale in the Indore *mandis*. Most of the cotton produced in the District is consumed in the local

1. *Ibid.*

textile mills. It is estimated that more that one lakh bales of cotton are consumed in these mills annually.

Indore *mandis* also get large quantity of vegetables and fruits from different parts of the country, such as, grapes and mangoes from Madras and Bombay, apples and pears from Northern India. It is roughly estimated that in the season, the daily turn-over in respect of fruits and vegetables ranges from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 60,000. Fruits and vegetables, *like pumpkins, kakris, papitas,* and guavas produced in the surrounding districts are also brought here for sale. After meeting the local requirements they are exported in large quantity to the other States, such as, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, etc. Potatoes from Farukabad received in large quantity in the season, are stored and then sent to the neighbouring States. Onions are obtained from Nasik and surrounding areas in large quantity. These are partially consumed locally, while a major portion is exported to the adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh. Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh gets regular supplies of vegetables daily from Indore. At Indore there is also a good market for betel-leaves received from Bengal and Madras as also in surrounding district. The important varieties are, however, *mahoba* and *malvi*. The details of imports and exports at important rail-heads of the District has been given in Appendix A.

TRADE CENTRES

There are two regulated markets (*mandis*) in Indore District, one at Indore and the other at Sawer. The business of Indore *mandi* is managed by a committee consisting of 15 members, six each representing the producers, and the purchasers, and the remaining three-representing each the Corporation consumers and the Government. The *mandi* committee at Sawer consists of only nine members, six representing the traders, and one each representing the municipality and the consumers, and one local Agricultural Assistant.

The regulated market at Indore is governing three *mandis, viz*. Malharganj, Sanyogitaganj, and Pardeshipura.

The *Mandis* at Malharganj and Sanyogitaganj deal in food grains, oil-seeds, whole and powdered spices, etc., while the Pardeshipura *mandi* deals only in cotton. Wholesale business is conducted in these *mandis*. The articles are auctioned by the *adhatias* and the payment of the produce is generally made to the seller on the same day by the *adhatias* after deducting the necessary charges.

Products dealt in Indore *Mandi*

All important commodities that are dealt in the Indore *Mandi*, alongwith the total value of the same as reported in 1962, is given below: —

Name of Commodity	Value in Lakh Rs.
Cotton	29.9
Chillies	1.9
Ghee	1.7
Jaggery	5.7
Sesamum	1.0
Linseed	18.6
Groundnuts (unsealed)	4.6
Masoor	0.9
Mung	14.5
Urd	12.2
Gram	22.3
Tur	9.0
Maize	12.4
Bajra	2.0
Paddy	11.3
Wheat (*pissi, malwi*)	272.2
Jowar	115.4

Considerable trade takes place in this *mandi* which is clear from the above table. The main produce which are being dealt in are cotton, gram, wheat (*pissi, malwi*) and Jowar.

Retail Marketing Centres

There are about 21 retail marketing centres in the District, the names of which have been given below in tahsil-wise break-up.

There are 12 retail marketing centres in Indore Tahsil and three each in Mhow, Depalpur and Sawer Tahsils:—

Tahsil	Name of Places with *Mandi*
Indore	Malharganj, Sarafa, Cloth-market, Siyaganj, Ranipura, Sanyogitaganj, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Tukoganj, Pardeshipura, Palasia, Khudel and Hatod.
Mhow	Manpur, Mhow, Simrol.
Depalpur	Gautampura, Betma, Depalpur.
Sawer	Sawer, Shipra, Gujri.

Fairs and Other Rural Marketing Centres

The interiors of District are served with a number of rural marketing centres, also called *hats*, which are held on week days. The prices in these markets generally remain lower and, therefore these centres serve as feeding markets for Indore *mandis*. It has been reported that about 21 *hats* are held in the District, of which seven are in Sawer Tahsil, six in Mhow and four each in Depalpur and Indore Tahsils.

Fairs

Fairs and *melas* have since long been an inevitable part of the region's religious life. Later on they started assuming commercial character also. In the beginning of this Century, 27 fairs were held in Indore District. Now their number has risen to 51. The details regarding the same have been given in Appendix.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Consequent upon the recommendation of the Rural Credit Survey Committee for integrating the co-operative credit with marketing, the State Government sanctioned a scheme for the development of co-operative marketing during the Second Plan period. As a consequence, though a Co-operative Marketing Society came into being in the District, and was registered on the

11th March, 1957, yet it was not before the 1st April, 1958, that it started functioning. Primarily it is engaged in the purchase and sale of fertilizers. The work of distribution of fertilizers is done by about 19 sub-agents of the society in the District.

STATE TRADING

The history of State entering as a potential competitor to private business dates back to the time of Tukojirao Holkar II who conceived the idea of opening a 'Sarkari Trading Firm' or *dukan* at the instance of his brother-in-law, Appasahib Changan. His Highness opened at Indore during the 'fifties of the last century, a firm under the name of "Sadashiv Martand"[1] and appointed Appasahib as agent of that firm. Considerable capital was advanced to him from the Treasury for the purpose. A branch of that firm was shortly afterwards opened at Bombay also.

In those days the trade at the Indore city was in a very flourishing condition. All imports and exports of Malwa passed through Indore. The traders of Indore earned large profits from trade. The opium trade with China greatly enriched the *Sahukars* of Indore, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Manasa and other important towns of Malwa. For a few years this firm showed prosperous results but subsequently the Bombay firm of 'Sadashiv Martand' began to enter into specultive transactions, *satta* in opium, cotton, etc. For a few years the *satta* transactions gave considerable profits to the firm, which further encouraged Appasahib to enter into it on an even bigger scale Ultimately the firm sustained heavy losses amounting to several lakhs of rupees and Appa Changan suddenly fled from Indore. His Highness had to settle the claims of all the creditors of the Bombay firm by paying from the State Treasury all *satta* transactions by any of the *Sarkari-Dukans*. Later on His Highness opened at Indore more branches of the firm of 'Sadashiv Martand' in some of the out-lying *parganas*. All these firms became prosperous and earned profits. The *hundi-karkhana,* established at Indore State Treasury secured an annual profit of about one lakh rupess. In the early 'seventies of the last century, the amount of interest annually earned came to a little over three lakhs of rupees. This is the bright side of the picture but it has dark side also. The *Sarkari* firms came in competition

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1 Sadashiv' is one of the names of God Shiva, and the ruler was a devout worshipper. Martand (Khandoba) was the name of the guardian diety of the Holkar's family.

with the private traders to the detriment of the latter. When a person indebted to a *Sarkari* firm owed money to the private traders also, *Sarkari* firm recovered its debt summarily by confining him and attaching his property. Whereas his creditors who were private traders were required to file regular suits, obtain decrees and recovered their money through the civil courts. At Indore, the *Gyara Panch* were empowered to adjudicate the claims of creditors of insolvent traders. The *Sarkari* firm refused to recognise their jurisdiction and got their claims settled independently, either by confinement or attachment, or both. "The creditors always respected the principle of *dam dupat* but the *Sarkari* firms refused to recognise it and recovered their whole money even when the interest exceeded the principal to any extent. The civil courts always kept that principle in view in deciding the civil cases coming before them. The *Sarkari* firms were not required to go to the civil courts, and they could recover their full claims summarily as stated above.[1]

There is nothing like State Trading Corporation in the District. But from time to time with a view to checking the increasing prices of food grains, etc., and to provide to the people the essential goods on reasonable prices, the State Government established Fair Price Shops. There were 70 Fair Price Shops in Indore town while 18 such shops were situated in the different parts of the District. By April 1962, their number increased to 99 and to 113 in December of the same year. But as the position was eased their number was reduced to 55 in March, 1963.

The shop-keepers received commission at the rate of 6 per cent per 0.37 quintals. A quota system was evolved, and fixed weekly quota for shops in the other parts of the District, and a daily quota for shops in the city area was supplied by the Government. This system of allotment to shops was followed prior to the introduction of identity card on the 17th February, 1959. Subsequently, on the production of the identity card, a provision of 233 grams of wheat per head was made. The progressive total sales since the date of commencement till the 31st January, 1960 had been 1,27,983.94 quintals and 699.83 grams. The purchasing rate of wheat was Rs. 14 per 0.37 quintal while the selling rate was Rs. 14.50 per 0.37 quintal.

1. V K Kunte, op cit, pp 103-106

Movement of Food Grains

As for the movement of food-grains, till November, 1960 the Madhya Pradesh State was a separate zone for wheat, and export of wheat was restricted by permits, issued by the Government. The Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) order 1957 continued to be in force in 1960-61, and the export of the same was also restricted by permits. However, in November, 1960 the Madhya Pradesh Foodgrain (Export Licence) Order 1960, was promulgated under which the licenced dealers of Indore were allowed to move the surplus stocks of wheat and rice to Maharashtra and Gujarat. With general improvement in supply position all restrictions on the movement of wheat were withdrawn from April, 1961. In January, 1963 under an ordinance issued by the Government, the dealers in sugar were also required to obtain licence from the Collector of Indore.

State Emporium

The State has set-up one emporium at Indore with its branches at various places in the State. The main idea in starting this Emporium is to render marketing facilities to the artisans. It is also intended to publicise handloom and handicrafts articles by way of their display and sale through the Emporium, and to work for the revival of traditional arts and crafts.

The main varieties for sale are *Chanderi*, *Maheshwari* and *Burhanpuri* saris, curtains, bed-spreads, table-covers, towels, coating, shirting, leather toys, paper-pulp toys, lacquer-wares, etc.

Year	Sales in Rs.
1962-63	3,47,055
1963-64	3,63,174
1964-65	2,26,181
1965-66	2,32,700
1966-67	2,46,600
1967-68	3,43,200
1968-69	6,29,100
1969-70	4,69,170

Merchants and Labour Organisations

Trade and commerce being an important economic activity of the modern times, associations and organisations of merchants, as well as of labour, play vital role in the respective community's life. There are many trade associations in the District. A few important ones are given as under:

1. Grain Merchants' Association.
2. Cloth Merchants' Association.
3. Saraf Merchants' Association.
4. Malwa Chamber of Commerce.

There are in all 33 registered trade unions at Indore with a total membership of 31,696 workers, working in different industrial units. The trade unions are registered under the Factories Act.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The weights and measures prevalent in Indore State in the past are given in the *Indore State Gazetteer*. It observed that the ordinary year followed in the Indore State by the Hindu population is the *Vikram Samvat*. This commences generally in Chaitra, but with the Bania and Maharashtrian community, in Kartik. However, the State financial year commenced on October the 1st. and followed the English reckoning.

Time

European method of measuring the time generally prevailed throughout the State in place of the old *ghari*

Precious Stones

Precious stones such as diamonds, emeralds, etc., were weighed by the following standard:—

5 full-sized grains of linseed	= 1 *pao-ratti-alsi*
2 *pao-rattis*	= 1 *adhi-ratti*
2 *adhi-rattis*	= 1 *ratti*
24 *rattis*	= 1 *tank*

The weights were usually made either of agate or cornelian, highly polished, and of conical shape.

Pearls

Pearls were weighed like diamonds but valued according to *chao*, into which *rattis* were converted.

Gold and Silver

Precious metals such as gold and silver were weighed by *gunja, masha* and *tolas*, and in large quantities by seers and maunds, like copper, brass, etc.

Measures of Length

The most common measures used were the *hat* (cubit) of 21 inches, *gaz* or *war* (yard), and *adha-war* (half-yard). The *hat* and *gaz*, were sub-divided into *girah*.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *tasu*	= 1 *girah*
8 *girah* or 12 *tasu*	= 1 *hat* (cubit)
2 *hat*	= 1 *gaz*

The English yard was, however, commonly used. Silk-cloth and valuable cloth, *dhotis*, women's wearing robes (*lugras* and *saris*), and the coarse country cloth, *khadi*, etc., were sold by the *hat* or *cubit*, and all other cloth by the yard. Cloth manufactured to meet special requirements such as *saris*, *lugras*, *dhotis*, *muktas*, etc., were sold in entire pieces.

Kambals, *pattadas* and piece-goods (*thans*) were sold in wholesale to purchasers by number, the unit in the first two cases being a *kori* or *score*, the last being sold singly.

The measures in common use consisted of an iron bar, less than half an inch in width and marked with sub-divisions.

Surface

In surveying land, the *bigha* was the unit, but the acre was generally used in revenue records.

20 *kachwansi*	= 1 *biswansi*.
20 *biswansi*	= 1 *biswa*.
20 *biswas*	= 1 *bigha* or 5/8 of an acre.

Bamboo-matting was sold either by the square-cubit or foot, and slabs and planks by square-foot.

This measure was invariably used in measuring land, and in work done by the Public Works Department, such as painting, plastering, paving, colouring, white-washing, ceiling, roofing, etc.

Measures of Capacity

Measures used in measuring grain and liquids were:—

5 rupees-weight	=	1 *chhatak*
4 *chhatak*	=	1 *pao*
4 *paos* ..	=	1 seer or 80 rupees weight of British coin.
2½ seers ..	=	1 *panseri*
2 *panseri* ..	=	1 *dhari* or 5 seers
8 *dharis* ..	=	1 maund
6 maunds ..	=	1 *mani*
100 *manis* ..	=	1 *manasa*
100 *manasa* ..	=	1 *kanasa*.

A *chauki* is the measure of capacity which will exactly contain four *pakka* seers weight of the grain, *mung* or *jowar*.

Liquids

Milk, ghee and country-oil were for convenience sake sold by measures, but these measures were based on the standard weight of the ordinary seer. Kerosene oil and liquor were sold by bottles measuring quart, pint, half-pint and the lower quantities by small measures.[1]

Present Position

Prior to the introduction of Metric System in this District, the Madhya Bharat Weights Act 1954 (No. 21 of 1954), was in force in this District. Accordingly, the standard weight was the same as declared under the Indian Standard of Weights Act, 1939 (No. 9 of 1939).

Thus, the Standard weight was a seer with its multiples and sub-multiples being maund and *tola*. The standard *tola* being the weight of 180 standard grains and maund being the weight of 40 standard of seer.

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, Vol. II, pp. 128-129.

So far as the capacity measures are concerned there was no separate legislation enacted by the then Madhya Bharat Government on the subject. However, the Imperial Gallon was the standard of capacity measures. Only a few items such as petrol and the petroleum products and similar other articles were being sold with the standard capacity measures . The rest of the liquid items such as sweet-oil, coconut-oil, milk, etc, were being sold with capacity measures standardised in terms of weight.

With a view to having standard and uniform system of weights and measures throughout the State, the Metric System of weights and measures was introduced in this District from the 1st October, 1958. The use of metric weights was made compulsory from the 1st October, 1960. Thereafter, the capacity measures were introduced from the 1st May, 1961 with a transitional period of one year and made compulsory in this District from the 1st May, 1962.

The metric linear measures were introduced in this State from the 1st October, 1961, with a transitional period of one year. The use of these metric linear measures have become compulsory from the 1st October, 1962.

Further, the unit of volume, i.e;'cubic metric' and the primary unit of area, i.e, 'square-metric' have also been introduced from the 1st October, 1962 with a transitional period of six months.

This brief account of the use of weights and measures will reveal that the Metric System has been fully introduced in this District from October, 1962.

It is really encouraging that the social reform of such a magnitude could be introduced without much handicap. Though it is natural that people felt a sort of attachment to the old weights, yet the growing acquaintance with the new weights and measures has almost completely replaced the old units in the urban areas. The response from the enlightened mass of Indore, both rural and urban was most encouraging.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

There are no precise accounts regarding the trade routes and highways that existed in this District during the ancient period. But on the basis of the rich history of Malwa region, it may be presumed that the District must have been linked well with other contemporary kingdoms. "According to the early Buddhist books three great main routes passed through Central India. The most important was the road from Paithana (modern Paithan) in the Deccan to Sravasti, stages on which were Mahissati (Maheshwar) Ujeni (Ujjain), and Vidisha (Bhilsa in Malwa). The principal routes became more defined during the Moghul days, and are still distinguishable in names of numerous villages with the suffix *serai*. The road from Bijapur to Ujjain crossed into Central India at Bhikangaon and passed through Gogaon to the historical fort of Akbarpur (now Khalghat) over the Narbada and so *via* Depalpur and Fatehabad (both in Indore District) to Ujjain".[1] The stages between Bijapur and Ujjain were Bhikangaon (21° 52′ N—75° 58′ E), Gogaon (21° 55′ N—75° E), Multan (22° 1′ N—75° 49′ E) and Akbarpur (22° 9′ N—75° 31′ E). Here the Narmada was crossed a little east of present Khalaghat fort. Onwards were Nimkhera (22° 26′ N—75° 15′ E), Dikthan (22° 35′ N—75° 32′ E) Depalpur (22° 51′ N—75° 36′ E), Fatehabad (23° 4′ N—75° 44′ E) and Ujjain (23° 11′ N—75° 47′ E).

Old Time Vehicles and Conveyance

Carts of the ordinary country make were used in the District for carrying grain, cotton and other goods. In towns bullock *shigrams* were employed for transport of passengers, while the Durbar owned carriage of English pattern. But for people of ordinary status the bullock-cart must have been the best available means of conveyance and transport during the ancient period.

History of Road Development

The construction of roads as important means of transport in the District gained momentum with the dawn of the 20th century and more especially during the period 1901 to 1950.

1. Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1908, Vol. IX, p. 371.
2. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, Vol. II, pp. 130-131.

During the year 1905 the main streets of Indore City were thoroughly renewed and several new roads were opened in the suburbs. "In the Indore District, the road from Petlawad to Bamaria Railway Station and from Indore to Betma and to Depalpur were practically completed, feeder roads from Sawer to Ajnod station and from Hatod to Palia station were well advanced and the first five miles of the trunk road from Indore to Nemawar district were begun".[1] In the same year[2] estimates were prepared for the repairing of Indore-Depalpur Road (at an estimated cost of Rs. 78,006), Indore-Betma-Ghat Billod Road (at an estimated cost of Rs. 49, 264), link road from Mhow Naka to Agra Bombay Road (at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,866), petty repairs to City Roads (at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,093), etc.

The improvements in the road system were continued in the year 1906 also. "In the matter of communications a number of miles of Indore-Khudel Road completed while the second section feeder roads from Ajnod to Sawer Road and from Palia to Hatod road were practically completed as also was the first section of five miles of Indore-Khudel Road completed while the second sections was commenced".[3]

The year 1907 also marked a steady improvement in the field of communications. "The road, from Dewas road to the railway crossing near the Pinjrapole was completed".[4] In addition the work of Fort—Banganga Road (estimated cost Rs. 11,220) and the road from Juna Indore to Lalbag (estimated cost Rs. 5,333), extension of Branch Tukoganj road up to new Pinjrapole-Dewas Road (estimated cost Rs. 7,033), construction of a link road from Bhoorkowa to joinde Indore-Mhow road (estimated cost Rs. 26,816) and construction of Bhoorkow-Manikbagh road (estimated cost Rs. 5,515) were carried out during the year.[5] During the same year construction of Indore-Khudel-Phali road (estimated cost Rs. 1.42,625), Ajnod-Sawer Road (estimated cost Rs. 39.362), Hatod-Palia Road (estimated cost Rs. 24,263) and Betma-Motibillod Road (estimated cost Rs. 56.716) was continued.

1. Indore Administration Report, 1905, p. 19.

2. *Ibid.*, Appendix XIX.

3. *Ibid.*, 1906, p 18.

4. *Ibid.*, 1907, p. 21.

5. *Ibid.*, Appendix XIX.

During the year[1] 1908 the pace of road construction in the city as well as in the District was continued. As a result the following roads were completed in Indore city :—

(a) Road from Municipal Naka, opposite to Kotwali to Silnath Camp (estimated cost Rs. 4,330), (b) Road from Cotton Mills to Cotton Godown (estimated cost Rs. 13,319 per mile) (c) Fort-Banganga road (estimatetd cost Rs. 11,220) and (d) Roads foot-paths in the new market (estimated cost Rs. 20,000). Other roads constructed in the District (a) Betma-Motibillod road, (b) 3rd section of Indore Phalli Road and (c) West Manikagh road (estimated cost Rs. 26,860). During the period 1910-20, the following roads were constructed in the District :—

1. **Indore-Sawer Road**

The total length of this road in the District was 17 miles (27.36 km.) and the total cost involved was Rs. 1,11,255. It connected Sawer Tahsil with Indore, the State's capital.

2. **Chambal-Gautampura Road**

It was the second road constructed during the same period and its total length was only 3 miles (4.83km.). It extended from Chambal Railway Station to Gautampura and its cost of construction amounted to Rs. 83,450.

The total length of roads in the District at the end of December, 1920 was 103.37 miles (166.36 km.) and the principal roads in existence in the District were the following[2] :—

		Length	
S. No. (1)	Name of Road (2)	Km. (3)	Miles (4)
1	Indore Depalpur Road	38.62	24.0
2	Indore Betma Ghat Billod	36.21	22.50
3	Indore Khudel Phali Road	27.15	16.87
4	Betma Moti Billod Road	6.44	4.00
5	Manpur Mandir Road	6.63	4.12
6	Mhow Village Road	8.05	
7	Mhow Neemuch Road (Indore Section)	6.65	4.12
8	Ainod Sawer Road	12.47	7.75
9	Palia Hatod Road	7.43	4.62

1. *Ibid*, 1908, p. 27.
2. Special Statistical Report of Holkar State, 1910—20, pp. 304-305.
3. *Ibid*., p. 306.
4. *Ibid*., p. 307.

These roads were in addition to the stretch of the Agra-Bombay Road which was constructed during the period 1835-1860 and traversed the District.

By the end of December 1930, a road survey of the whole Holkar State was done and in Indore District two roads[1] were surveyed, namely, Hasalpura Kheri Road with—length of 7.25 miles (11.67 km.) and (b) Betma-Depalpur Road with a length of 12.25 miles (19.71 km). In the same period there were two roads which were proposed[2] for immediate construction, namely, (c) Hatod-Sawer Road with length of 4.75 miles (7.64 km) and (d) Sawer—Ujjain Road with length of 4.0 miles (6.44 km). During the years 1921 to 1930, four roads[4] were constructed in the District whose details are as follows : —

Roads Constructed (1925–1930).

S.No.	Name of Road constructed	Years of Cont-ructions	Length		Cost of construction
			Miles	Km.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					(Rs.)
1	Depalpur–Gautampura ..	.. 1930	9	14.49	1,21,760
2	Gautampura Village ..	.. 1928	0.25	0.40	4,503
3	Fatehabad–Chandrawatiganj	.. 1925	1	1.61	5,465
4	Indore–Bijasani–Depalpur Road.	.. 1926	0.25	0.40	4,856

The development of the road system in the District which had gained-momentum during the period 1921-30 was continued with full vigour in the plan periods and as a result of this interest by the Government there was a great improvement and extension of the road-mileage in the District as indicated by the following account.

Road Works in the First Five Year Plan

1. Construction of new Roads

Before the commencemtnt of the Plan there were about 225 miles (362.10 km) of roads in Indore District. Under the Plan-Schemes construction of two new roads in this District was commenced namely (1) Palia-Bamoli Road 3.75 miles (6.04 km) and (2)

1 *Ibid.*, 1921—1930.

2. *Ibid.*, Statement XL.

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid*, Statement XXXVI.

Depalpur-Banedia Road, 2.00 miles (3.22 km.) only. During the period 1951-56 expenditure amounting to Rs. 63.308 and Rs. 23,606 respectively was incurred on them. In addition to the construction of these two roads, Central assistance was utilised for the construction of roads and necessary bridges leading from Indore to Depalpur, Betma and Kasturbagram. On them approximately Rs. 43,000 were spent.

In addition to new works steps were also taken to improve the existing worn out and badly damaged roads in the First Plan period. On these repairs, a sum of Rs. 3,20, 172 was spent during the Plan Period.

2. Black-topping of Existing Urban Roads

A provision had been made in the Plan for black-topping the surfaces of important roads connecting towns. Under the scheme the surface of Indore-Depalpur Road was entirely black-topped and a sum of Rs. 17,300 was spent over it. In addition, partial black-topping of the following roads was also done during the period.

1. Indore-Sawer Road–6.50 miles (10.46 km.).
2. Indore-Betma Road–11.0 miles.
3. Indore—Simrole—Khedighat Road—2 miles (3.22 km) of length was asphalted.

An amount of Rs. 5.39,000 was ear-marked for this item of work out of which Rs. 3,64.875 were actually spent during the period.

3. Construction of New Bridges

In order to remove the difficulty arising due to jamming of traffic, the construction of Railway over-bridge at Indore was undertaken and it was completed during the Plan period at the cost of Rs. 16, lakhs.

Work was also commenced for the construction of a bridge over the Gambhir River on Indore-Betma Road. The expenditure incurred on this during the Plan period was Rs. 1,45,150 and the work was continued during the Second Plan. In addition, works for repairs of important bridges and causeways on roads was also undertaken and an amount of Rs. 59,633 was spent.

4. Roads Under Development Blocks

In addition to the schemes for construction of new roads commenced by the Public Works Department some village roads were also selected for construction under the various Development Blocks in the District during the First Plan Period. These were mostly village roads and were constructed by peoples' physical participation and Government's cash contribution pooled together. The total length of roads so constructed was 23·96 miles (35.57 km) at the cost of Rs. 1,42,000.

Road Scheme During Second Plan

The Schemes operating during the Second Plan Period 1956-61) related to (1) completion of bridges, and roads etc., taken up in the First Plan (2) Improvement in width and surface of the existing roads and (3) construction of new roads and bridges.

1. Completion of Continued Works

The construction of a bridge over the Gambhir river on Indore-Betma-Ghatbillod Road commenced in the First Plan was continued during the Second Plan Period and completed at a total cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs. Similarly the work of black—topping of Indore-Sawer-Ujjain Road was continued from the First Plan Period as detailed below.[1] .

Road	Expenditure estimated (lakhs)	Length of road (miles)	Km.	Expenditure during 1st Plan (lakhs)	Expenditure during 2nd Plan (lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.				
Indore–Sawer–Ujjain Road	6.60	33.00	53.11	4.69	2.00

2. Improvement in Width and Surface of Existing Roads

In this District two roads were selected for improvement in width and surface during the period as detailed below[2]:—

Road	Length		Cost in lakh
	Miles	(Km.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
1. Indore Simrole Kherighat Road .. .	16.00	25·75	2·95
2. Indore Betma Ghat Billod Road	16.00	25·75	2·96

1. Second Five Year Plan of Madhya Bharat, p. 212.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 210.

During the Second Plan Period it was aimed that part of the length shown above was to be taken up for improvement.

3. **Construction of New Roads and Bridges**

During the Second Plan Period the following roads were included for new construction works. The total length of these roads was 31.0 miles (49.89 km) at a cost of Rs. 12.40 lakhs. The details of the roads are as follows :—

Road	Length Miles	Length Km.	Cost of construction (in lakhs of Rs.)
1. Chambal—Railway Station to Ingariya ..	10.0	16.09	4.00
2. Sawer Fatehabad	14.0	22.58	5.60
3. Railway Station Line Road	7.0	11.26	2.80

Road Schemes in the Third Plan

The total amount for extension and improvement of roads during the Third Plan was of Rs. 21.34 lakhs. The details of the schemes are given below.

(1) Completion of Continued Works

The various works which commenced during the Second Plan in the District were carried over in the Third Plan for completion:—

No.	Name of schemes	Financial target (lakhs)	Physical target (miles)	Km
1.	Sawer-Fatehabad Chandrawatiganj Road	3.70	9.2	14.81
2.	Link road between Warlai Railway station and Mangaliya.	..	..	..

(2) New Road Works

The following table shows the details of the new roads selected for construction during the Third Plan period—

S. No.	Name of Road	Financial target (lakhs) Rs.	Physical target (Miles)	Km.	Remarks
1.	Mhow-Mandleshwar Road ..	3.70	12.0	19.31	..
2.	Ajnod Depalpur Road } ..	1.00	20.0	32.19	Fair Weather Roads.
3.	Ohdinagar-Simrole }				

In addition to the completion of bridges and causeways etc., commenced during the Second Plan period, new works were also taken up for making the roads freely accessible during the rainy season.

(a) Continued Works

The table below shows the details of works continued from the Second Plan Period.

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Financial targets (lakhs) Rs.
	Minor Bridges	
1	Cross Drainage work on Sawer—Fatehabad—Chandrawati-ganj Road.	3·45
2	Cross Drainage works on link road from Warlai Railway Station to Mangaliya.	
3	Bridge over Gambhir River on Indore—Betma—Ghat Billod Road.	

(b) New Works

The table below shows the details of new works taken up during the Third Plan.

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Financial target (lakh Rs.)
	Minor Works	
1	Bridge at mile 19/6 over 19/6-B Road.	9·25
2	Cross-drainage work on Mhow-Mandleshwar Road. ..	
	Major-Bridges	
3	Cross drainage works on Mhow-Simrole Road	
4	Cross drainage works on Indore-Betma Ghat Billod Road.	
5	Bridge near Siyaganj on Railway Line at Indore.	

(4) Completion of Village Roads

Certain village roads were commenced during the Second Plan period with the people's participation. The work on these

roads was continued till completion during the Third Plan Period.

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Length		Financial requirements (lakhs).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Miles	Km.	Rs.
1	Kampel-Deoguradia Road.			
2	(a) Kampel-Pirde section ..	..	..	0.204
	(b) Pirde-Mundla-Deosar section ..	2.12	3.41	0.50
	(c) Mundla-Deosar-Rajdhara ..	..	..	0.13
	(d) Rajdhara-Jamania section	1.00	1.61	0.27
	(e) Sanwadia-Deoguradia section ..	1.00	1.61	0.75
	(f) Jamania-Sanawadia section	1.0	1.61	0.44
3	Kannodia Approach Road	6.00	9.66	1.00
4	Nagpur-Mandsaur Sanawad Chitora Road	4.00	6.44	0.76
5	Hasalpur-Kamodpur-Fufand Road ..	4.50	7.24	0.50
6	Malendi-Kodaria Road	2.00	3.22	0.37

Present Position of Roads

The Indian Roads Congress at its Nagpur Session in 1943 classified the roads into four categories, (i) National Highways, (ii) State Highways, (iii) Major District Roads and (iv) Minor District Roads. The following table shows the category-wise distribution of various categories of roads in the District on 31st March 1964.

S. No.	Class of Roads	District Length	
		Miles	Km.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	National Highways	56.00	89.60
2	State Highways	71.75	115.51
3	Major District Roads	74.75	120.34
4	Minor District Roads —	87.00	150.07
5	Community Development Roads. —	25.0	140.23
6	Municipal Roads.	153.20	246.57
	Total Length ..	467.70	762.32

(i) National Highways

The above table shows the total mileage of National Highways in the District. The District is at present traversed by one National Highway the Agra—Bombay Road, (constructed around the year 1895) which covers a mileage of 56.00 miles (89.60 km) in this District. "Ten years ago the only road worthy of the name in Central India was Agra and Bombay Road which passes through Gwalior, Goona and Biaora to Indore, thence by Mhow and Manpur down the southern slopes of Vindhyas, with a ferry across the Nerbudda and so on by Scindwa and Khargone into Khandesh. This road bore the traffic which passed through Mhow between Northern and Southern India and was then as it always will be, an important Military road .... The railway had not been opened beyond Khandwah on the Great Indian Peninsula and the break between Khandwah and Jubbulpore made it necessary for passengers and traffic up country either to travel from Nagpore across country of Jubbulpore, or to go up by the Bombay Agra road through Indore, leaving the rail at Khandwah".[1] The importance of this diminished with the opening of the Railway between Khandwa and Jabalpur. But there was little or no reduction in traffic on the southern portion (of the road) since the advance of the Railway to within 20 miles of Mhow and Indore and the traffic on the Northern side appeared to be increasing.[2]

But in the subsequent year the traffic south of Mhow had fallen considerably owing to the opening of the Railway. "The Khullghat ferry receipts over the Nerbudda had fallen from Rs. 10,508 in 1875-76 to Rs. 8,684 in the current year."[3] The receipts had further fallen to Rs. 7,161 in 1877-78 as against Rs. 8,684 in 1876-77.

The road has been maintained throughout in fair order. From Gwalior to Indore and thence to Boregurh in the district of Khandesh, the road was maintained as a Second Class road.

At present a length of 2.75 miles (3.28 km) falls in jurisdiction of the Mhow Cantonment and is maintained by the Cantonment Board. A further length of 3.25 miles (5.23 km) falls within the

1. Central India Agency Report, 1878-79, p. 2.
2. *Ibid.*, 1875-76, p. 33.
3. *Ibid.*, 1876-77, p. 30.

Municipal limits of Indore Municipal Corporation and is maintained by the State Government. The remaining length is maintained by the State Public Work Department out of the proceeds from Central Roads Fund. The State Government gets from the Central Government, egency charges of 7 per cent on the entire cost. The most important places situated on it are (towards North) Khajrana. Kalwadi. Mangalia, Shipra and (towards South) Bijalpur, Mhow, Gawli-Palssia, Manpur, Kali, Hirawad, etc.

(ii) State Highways

The total length of the State Highways in the District is about 71.75 miles (115.51 km). All these roads are in good condition and are maintained by the Public Works Department of the State.

The following four Highways pass through the District : —

S. No.	Name of the Highway	Length Miles	Length Km.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Mhow-Simrole Road	9.25	14.86
2	Indore Simrole-- Khandwa Road	24.50	39.43
3	Indore-Betma-Ghatbillod Road	21.25	34.21
4	Mhow—Neemuch Road	16.75	26.99
	Total ..	71.75	115.49

1. Indore—Simrole—Khandwa Road

The total length of this road in the District is 24.50 miles (39.43 km) and the surface of the whole length is bituminous. In the year 1870-71, the whole length from Indore to Khandwa was put under the jurisdiction of Central India Agency, and the portion south of the Nermada, together with the ferry over that river having been transferred from the Central Provinces to the administration of Central India Agency in 1870-71.

The progress and the improvement stages of the road can be traced from the following description.[1] "Fair progress was made in remodelling the road between the ghats and in constructing the section from the foot of the ghats to the Nerbudda, as bridges

1. *Ibid.*, 1870-71, p. 42.

and culverts having been constructed, a considerable portion of the earth work thrown up and about half the *moorum* soling laid down and consolidated."

*"The piers and abutments of the bridge over the Choral river, 5 spans of 45 feet between the Bhai and Bhore Ghauts were raised to full height, and the iron girders and roadway placed in position".

By the year 1872-73, the northern portion of the Road from Indore to Nermada had been nearly completed as a first class road, only a few miles remaining to be metalled between Indore and Simrole, and from the foot of the ghats up to the Nermada.[1]

Even though the Holkar State Railway portion between Mortukka and Choral was opend in February, 1873, no adverse effect was noted on the traffic of this road. "The Holkar State Railway runs more or less parallel to this road for a distance of about 57 miles, the portion between Mortukka and Choral having been opened in February last. Still judging from the roll receipts at Khereighat ferry on the Nerbudda, 40 miles both from Indore and Khandwa, the traffic appears to have increased during the year. The net profits of this ferry in 1874 very nearly equalled the total collections made in 1872. In February and March last, however, the receipts seemed to show that the crossing of the Nerbudda by the railway has drawn to it the surplus road traffic. Between Choral and Indore, 21 miles, the traffic is now very heavy, and will continue to be so until the railway is completed."[2]

Till the completion of the railway line from over the Nermada river this road continued to carry heavy traffic. Simrole Choral etc., are the important places on this road. The road is maintained by the State Public Works Department.

2. **The Indore—Betma Chata Billod Road**

It is about 21.75 miles (35.00 km) long which is fully metalled (Bituminous). "The road was also constructed more than 25 years ago. Its original cost per mile is not known. It has been throughly repaired since last year. The estimated cost of the same is Rs. 46.753 or Rs. 2,067 per mile"[3]. The road was throughly repaired and renewed all through its length by 1906-07. It is maintained by the State, Public Work Department, Kaloria

1 *Ibid.*, 1872-73, p. 20.
2 *Ibid.*, 1874-75, p. 39.
3. Indore Administration Report, 1905, Appendix, XXIV.

Nachal, Betma Ghatabillod are the places where drinking water is available for the travellers.

3. Mhow—Neemuch Road

The total length of this road within the District is 16.75 miles. (26.96 km). The construction of this road was commenced around the year 1869-70 as is evident from the following statement. In the first section of 19 miles in the Holkar and Scindia's territory, the earth work has been completed, metal for one layer collected, and most of the bridges and culverts constructed, six of the latter having been built during the year. Fair progress was made with the Gumbheer bridge, with five spans of 30 feet, at the boundary of Mhow Contonment the piers and the abutments have been raised to springing line and three arches turned".[1] The construction of the first 19 miles of the road was finished in the year 1874-75. "This is finished up to the Chambal river in 19th mile, where the construction of a bridge, 14 spans of 40 feet each, has made good progress, the superstructure of the most of the piers having been completed within few feet of the girder bed plates".[2] The first 20 miles of the road was completed by the year 1875-76 "The first 20 miles in Holkar's and Scindla's territories have been completely bridged and metalled with the exception of approaches to the Chambal bridge, and the bridge itself which was nearly finished at the close of the year, all the iron work having been placed in position except the following plates of the 14th and last span"[3]. By the year 1876-77 the 21 miles of road was finished "In the Mhow section, the road in Scindia's and Holkar's territories, 21 miles out of Mhow, has been completely metalled and bridged, with the exception of the Chambal bridge in course of construction the iron work of the fourteenth opening failed from weakness in the girder plates, and flaws in some of the ties. Now iron work has been ordered out, and in the meantime, the opening has been temporarily bridged over and opened to traffic".[4]

The road is open for traffic throughout the year and is maintained by Public Works Department.

1. Central India Agency Report, 1870-71, p 43
2. *Ibid.*, 1874-75, p. 40
3. *Ibid.*, 1875-76, p 33
4. *Ibid.*, 1876-77, p. 33,

(iii) Major District Roads

The total length of these roads is 74.75 miles (120.34 km.) and their name-wise details are as follows : —

S. No.	Name of Road	Length	
		Miles	Km.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Indore-Depalpur Chambal	37.87	60.96
2.	Indore—Dewas Ujjain	21.50	34.63
3.	Others	15.33	24.75
		74.70	120.34

1. The Indore—Depalpur—Chambal Road

The road is 37.87 miles (60.96 km) in length. The road from Indore to Depalpur was constructed around the year 1875. "This road was constructed more than 25 years ago. Its original cost per mile is not known. It is under repairs since last year and being thoroughly repaired and renewed. The estimated cost is Rs. 75,478 or Rs. 3,228 per mile. As there is no maintenance carried out it is not possible to give the annual cost of maintenance per mile".[1] The whole length of the road was thoroughly repaired by the year 1907. "On the old estimates for thorough repairs and renewal of this road an expenditure of Rs. 6,420 was incurred. On the annual repairs and maintenance of this road during current year an expenditure of Rs. 9,821-6-0 was incurred including the inspection bungalows as shown below."[2]

Road proper	Rs.	9.177-8-6
Inspection Bungalows ..	Rs.	643 -13-6
Total	Rs.	9821 -6-0

The road surface is bituminous for the first 11.25 miles (18.11 km) and bound macadam for the remaining 26.62 miles

1. Indore Administration Report, 1905, Appendix, XXIV,
2. *Ibid.*, 1907, Appendix, XXIV.

(42.84 km.). It is maintained by the Public Works Department of State Government. The important places on its side are Gandhi Sagar, Hatod, Depalpur, Gautampura. Hatod is joined to Palia Railway Station by 5 miles (8.05 km.), long metalled road while Benedia is joinedto Depalpur by 2 miles (3.21 km.) metalled road.

2. The Indore—Sawer—Ujjain Road

The road is 21.50 miles (34.63 km.) in length. The full length of road is bituminous. The important places on the road side are Narwal, Bhodasla, Boroli, Dharampuri, Rajlana and Badolakhanal. Sawer is joined to Ajnod Railway Station by about 7 miles (11.27 km.) metalled road. The road is maintained by Public Works Department of State Government.

(iv) Community Development Block Roads

Apart from the above mentioned roads there are many small roads which have been constructed by Gram Panchayats through the Community Development Blocks. The total length of this type of roads is about 25 miles (40.23 km.). These are mostly water bound macadam roads. After construction these roads are handed over to Public Works Department and are maintained by it.

(v) Municipal Roads

The total length of Municipal roads in the District on 31st March, 1964, was 153.20 miles (246.54 km.). The surface of these roads and their petsent general condition are fairly good. Their maintenance, however, is not as regular and satisfactory as the District roads. The following is the distribution of these roads in the Municipal towns of the District.

S. No.	Name of Municipality	Length	
		Miles	Km.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Indore Municipal Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	Sawer Municipality	15.00	[illegible]
3.	Depalpur Municipality	0.11	00.19

1. Indore Municipal Roads

As indicated in the table above in 1962 the total length of these roads was 138.0 miles. (222.06km.). Considering the surface of these roads we find that 69.25 miles (111.45 km.) were tarred while, 52 miles (83.69 km.) were asphalted, 5.50 miles (8.85 km.) were made

of cement concrete surface and 11.25 miles (18.10 km.) were kuchha roads. The length of Municipal roads has registerred a gradual rise due to the fact that the city has grown much during recent times.

2. Sawer Municipal Roads

The present length of Municipal roads in this town is only 15.09 miles, (24.29 km). which consists of 5.06 miles (8.14 km) water bound mecadam, while 10.03 miles (16.14 km) of road is not satisfactory due to inadequate maintenance.

3. Depalpur Municipal Roads

The town has got only 0.11 mile (00.19 km) of roads in the Municipal area.

VEHICLES AND CONVEYANCES

The principal means of transport in the District are automobiles, bicycle, horse-drivern tongas and bullock-carts.

(1) Automobiles

The total number of Automobiles registered in the District from 1949 to 1966, was as follows :—

Year		Motor Cars	Buses	Trucks	Motor cycles	Others	Total
1949	.	694	123	133	54	36	1039
1950	..	339	84	135	47	63	668
1951	..	175	6	42	15	59	807
1952	..	86	4	30	11	32	163
1953	..	68	5	28	18	26	145
1954	..	90	9	22	20	188	159
1955	..	76	8	23	25	27	179
1956	..	82	11	26	24	21	174
1957	..	80	14	39	37	31	201
1958	..	84	19	42	35	24	204
1959	..	91	23	57	26	14	[illegible]
1960	..	71	18	47	28	9	173
1961	..	132	[illegible]	38	37	96	305
1963	..	2,982	488	1347	593	448	[illegible]
1964	..	3442	617	1529	818	377	[illegible]
1965	..	3664	678	1685	970	644	7572
1966	..	3791	734	17[illegible]	1314	690	[illegible]

North of the Nerbudda, the line was stake out, section almost completed for the whole distance up the Choral valley by Mhow to Indore."[1]

In the year 1872-73 an agreement was signed with the Holkar for the construction of Railways.

To Maharaja Holkar belonged the honour of being the first Indian Chief to break ground in this direction by offering a contribution for a line from Khandwa to Indore. His Highness placed a special value on his loan being the first of his House who had invested money with the Government of India.[2]

"When the Holkar State Railway from Khandwa to Indore, 79 miles, was begun in 1870 the late Viceroy contemplated its completion in four years. The foundation of Nerbudda Bridge was laid by Lord North-brook in the presence of Maharaja Holkar and many of the Chiefs of Central India on 3rd December 1872............ At present the 37 miles from Khandwa to the Nerbudda are open for traffic. After the rains an extension to Choral, 20 miles at the foot of the Vindhyas will be in working order. Choral is within 18 miles of Mhow which will thus cease to be isolated."[3]

In 1876-77 the line was opened for further traffic and the section from Mhow to Indore was completed.

"At the commencement of the year under review, there were 57 miles of the line open for public traffic from Khandwa to Choral Chokee. On the 3rd of August 1876, further 13 miles of the line were opened from Mhow to Indore, leaving a length of 16½ miles between Choral Chowkee and Mhow under construction It is expected that this portion of the line will be ready by October 1877, completing the through communication of the line from Khandwa to Indore".[4]

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1. Central India Agency Report, 1870-71, p. 43.
2. *Ibid.*, 1873-74, pp 28.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 43
4. *Ibid.*, 1876-77, p. 48

(ii) Indore-Ratlam-Ajmer Section

The progress of the opening of the section was as follows :—

Section	Date of opening	Length Miles	Km.
1. Indore to Fatehabad-Chandrawatiganj Jn. ..	9.8.1876	20.49	52.98
2. Fatehabad-Chandrawatiganj J. to Ratlam	11.7.1876	49.15	79.10

The names of the stations falling within this District on this section are as follows :—

Name of Station	Distance from Indore Miles	Km
1. Palia	9.00	14.48
2. Ajnod	18.00	28.97
3. Fatehabad	25.00	40.67
4. Osra	29.00	46.67
5. Gautampura Road	35.00	55.33

"The late Barangar Division, from Fatehabad to Ratlam at distance of 49 miles, was opened for public traffic in month of July, 1878; nearly the entire portion of this 49 miles of road had been run over for only a week before the opening, and as the banks and cuttings are of black soil, great difficulty was experienced during the rains in keeping the road in running order, for the monsoon was one of the heaviest on record, the fall of rain being 20 inches over the average,—this heavy fall of rain causing much subsidence in the banks, which required the employment for some months of large gangs of plate layers to keep the road in even moderately fair order".[2]

(iii) Indore-Ujjain-Dewas Section

This is the only Broad Gauge section in the District. The total length of the section is 15 miles (24.15 Km.). The following are the stations falling under this section.

Name of Railway Station	Distance from Inde Miles	Km.
1. Laxmi Bai Nagar	3.00	4.83
2. Mangaliya	8.00	14.48
3. Barlai	15.00	24.15

1. The History of Indian Railways, 1958, p. 237.
2. Central India Agency Report, 1878-79, p. 44.

Amenities Provided

The best railway station in the District is of Indore. It has got an impressive building and all the usual amenities like separate waiting-rooms for First, Second and Third Class Male passengers, and combined waiting-room for First and Second class lady passengers. At Indore arrangements also exist for refreshment rooms and vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian meals. Almost similar facilities are provided at Mhow Railway Station. On other stations facilities for drinking water, refreshments, etc., only exist. An enquiry counter is provided at Indore Station for helping the passengers in their rail journeys.

Railborne Traffic

The table below elucidates the details regarding the goods and passenger traffic carried by the railways in the District from 1955-56 to 1963-64.

Considering the number of passengers carried during the period under review, the highest number was 28,93,018 in 1961-62, followed by 28,44,442 in 1960-61 and 27,41,262 in 1959-60. The relevant figures for the year 1963-64 being 21,57,470

Regarding the quantity of goods transported the year 1963-64 recorded the highest quantity *i.e.* 1,52,548 tons followed by 1,40,074 tons in 1962-63 and 1,38,139 tons in 1960-61. The same table reveals the fact that this has registered a constant rise since 1956-57 to 1960-61. With a slight depression in 1961-62, it again showed a regular rising trend from 1962-63 onwards.

Year	Name of Rly. Zone	No. of Rly. Stations	Points connected	Total route km.	No. of passengers carried	Transport of Goods: quantity (in tons)	Transport of Goods: Value (Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1955-56	Western	11	Indore-Mhow Dewas	100	21,47,215	88,955	
1956-57	Railway,	11	do.	100	21,86,219	86,998	
1957-58	Ratlam	11	do.	100	22,43,653	89,512	
1958-59	Division	18	Dewas	149	25,63,571	1,06,146	
1959-60		18	do	149	27,41,262	1,27,698	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61		18	do.	149	28,44,442	1,38,139	
1961-62		18	do.	149	28,93,018	1,37,005	
1962-63		18	do.	149	20,78,257	1,40,074	56,7,093
1963-64		18	do.	149	20,37,370	1,52,578	67,75,001

WATERWAYS, FERRIES AND BRIDGES

None of the large rivers are of any use for navigation purposes owing to excessive steepness of the banks though some of the similar affluents are so used.

In Indore Tahsil the important rivers are the Sipra, the Khan, the Chandrabhaga, Gambhir and the Asamati, while in Mhow tahsil the principal rivers are the Chambal and the Gambhir. In Sawer Tahsil the important rivers are the Sipra and the Khan, while in Depalpur Tahsil the Chambal and the Gambhir are important.

Bridges

The various roads of the District are provided with a number of bridges and culverts. Out of the different types of roads the National Highways are most amply provided with the bridges and culverts over the streams and rivers. Their number over this type of roads was 154 on 31st March, 1962. The road, as already described, is open for traffic throughout the year and even in the rainy season normal traffic is not obstructed. The number of bridges and culverts over the State High ways, Major District Roads and Minor District Roads was 255 on 31st March 1962, which are distributed roadwise as follows:—

1. Indore-Simrole-Khedighat Road ..	104
2. Indore-Nemawar-Road ..	44
3. Indore-Betma Ghat Billod Road ..	42
4. Indore-Mhow-Road ..	23
5. Manpur-Dhurdi Road ..	27
6. Others	15
	255

AIR TRANSPORT

Indore is one of those few privileged districts in the State which have got an aerodrome for operation of air service. It figured on the Air Map of India as early as 26th July 1948, when Air Services from Indore to Gwalior, Delhi and Bombay were commenced. This air link has served as boon to business community, industries as well as administration. In fact the aerodrome was in existence at Indore even before the formation of Madhya Bharat. From 1st April 1950, under the scheme of Central Financial Integration, this aerodrome was handed over to Government of India. The aerodrome is situated about 4 miles from Indore on Indore-Depalpur road There was a tri-weekly air service on alternate days from Delhi to Bombay and vice-versa *via*. Gwalior and Indore. Indore went off the air map of the country in October 1964 when tri-weekly scheduled air service of the Indian Air lines corporation was discontinued. A new air strip was completed by the end of March 1966. As a result medium is expected to be size aircraft including jets use the its new run way measuring 5600 feet in length and 150 feet in width. This has been completed at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. The aerodrome is also being equipped for night operations as well. by providing lights together with approach lighting on runways. A new building for transmitting station and a stand-by power house, as also been constructed at an additional cost of Rs. 60,000

History of Construction

The following description throws light on the history of construction.

"After consulting Mr. Vincent of Messrs Tata and Sons (Aviation Department), the Bijasani site was selected for the construction of an aerodrome. The whole scheme has been sanctioned and the first stage is to be carried out immediately. The cost is estimated at Rs. 1,84,092. Provision is also made for a hangar estimated to cost Rs. 14,500 in the first stage. Government has been approached for the transfer of the land required for the aerodrome to enable the starting of operations."

"The Indian National Airways have approached the Government with a request to provide night landing facilities at the proposed aerodrome. An officer was deputed to Jodhpur to study their standard equipment and submit a report on the equipment (together with an estimate of its cost) that would be required here".[1]

1. Holkar State Administration Report, 1934, p 41.

The year 1935 witnessed the progress of the construction of the Aerodrome as follows.

On 1st February, 1935 Commander Watt, the Aerodrome Officer of Karachi inspected the site and submitted his report containing his suggestions which involved the following:—

1. Giving a maximum dimension of 2,400 ft. to both the arms of the ultimate Tshape and 650 ft. as width of the arms.
2. Carrying out all the three stages of landing area at once.
3. Map approval of Bijasani site and shape of ground.
4. Approval of the proposal to use a murrum sub- grade as the landing surface

"Commander Watt's suggestions were generally adopted by the Government who have sanctioned Rs. 2,20,488 for this[1] work".

Mhow Air Strip

In addition, there is an air strip at Mhow for the landing of small planes. This air-strip was constructed during the Second Word War time by the Central Government and was later on handed over to Madhya Bharat Government for maintenance.

TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES

(i) Serais and Dharmshalas

No account is traceable of ancient *sarais* and *dharmshalas* in the District. However, in recent time, many *dharmshalas* have been constructed by charitable trusts and philanthropic people for the convenience of travellers. In all there are 16 *dharmshalas* in the District, out of which 10 are in Indore City alone.

(ii) Hotels

In addition to these facilities for tourists, there is a good number of hotels with modern amenities like bathrooms, electricity, telephones etc. The prominent among them at Indore are:—

(1) Indore Hotel	..	..	..	6	Rooms
(2) Lantern Hotel	..	..	..	37	,,

1. *Ibid.*, 1935, p. 253.

(3) Central Lodge	41	Rooms
(4) Milton Hotel	8	,,
(5) Central Hotal	7	,,
(6) Saroj Hotel	14	,,
(7) Shantiniketan Lodge	24	,,
(8) Viram Lodge	52	,,

(iii) Rest Houses and Dak Bungalows

These are maintained in the District mainly by two departments (i) the Public Works Department and (2) the Forest Department. There is one Circuit House at Indore and 11 Rest-houses at other places in the District.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

History of Evolution

The first well paid and regular postal system in northern India was introduced under Sher Shah Suri, and Akbar extended it to other parts as his conquests progressed. He had built post-houses at stages 10 miles apart on the principal roads and swift Turki horses were placed at each stage to carry official correspondence, parcels, etc. A regular postal service was thus maintained among important parts during the 16th century. Before 1873 postal arrangements were entrusted to a contractor who received Rs. 3,600 per annum carrying and delivering all official parcels and letters. Private letters also were received and despatched by the contractor at rates fixed by himself. The contractor was fined Rs. five for each day's delay in delivery.

It was in 1873 that a regular postal department of the state was organised under the guidance of Sir T. Madhav Rao, the Minister to the Holkar.

"The third important reform which the Minister introduced, was the establishment of the State Postal Department. Hitherto the *Bahmani Dak* which carried the letters of *sowcars* and other private persons, acted also as the carrier of Sarkari letters between the Indore city and the headquarters of the big parganas. The Bahmani Dakwala received for this a subsidy from the State. But under a reforming administration such an arrangement as did not ensure daily delivery, was unsuitable. The Minister, therefore,

found it necessary to establish a State Postal Department and while he was engaged with his scheme for the organization of the Police and of the Judicial machinery, he was maturing his plans for the establishment of a State Postal Department".

"It was no easy matter to open postal lines to serve the whole Indore territory, portions of which were isolated in the absence of the Railway and metalled roads, other than the Bombay-Agra Road; without incurring considerable annual expenditure. The Maharaja was pleased to liberally sanction the required funds. The necessary postal lines were opened with a sufficient number of runners to carry the Dak. A Post Office was opened at the Headquarters of each Pargana. Daily service was ensured".

"The Bahmani Dak was abolished and since then private correspondence also passed through the Sarkari Post. The rates charged on Private letters were the same as then prevailed in British India".[1]

After this arrangement was introduced one difficulty of the people still remained to be solved. The people living in mofussil had no means of sending letters to persons living in British India and receiving letters from them. This keenly-felt difficulty was removed by Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunath Rao. An arrangement was made for the exchange of correspondence between the Imperial Post Offices of British India and the Post Offices in the Holkar State territory. Relevant rules regarding exchange of Dak were settled and subsequently brought into force.[2]

The system was further improved in 1878. "In 1878 an arrangement was made with the British Government by which all letters and packets passing from the Imperial Post Offices to State Post Office or *vice versa* could be delivered to the persons addressed on payment of an additional charge amounting to half the original charge.[3]

Prior to 1st November, 1879 the postal arrangements in Central India were under the jurisdiction of the Post-Master-General of North Western Provinces. From that date the Department was administered by an independent Deputy Post Master-General with headquarters at Indore, an arrangement which combined increased convenience

1. V. K. Kunte, Note on Administration of Indore State, 1928, Vol. II, pp. 77-78.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 79.
3. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, Vol. II, p. 133.

in postal administration with readier communication with political authorities.[1]

"An inspector was appointed to inspect the postal lines assisted by two overseers; the working staff included 9 Post Masters, 7 Jamadars, 9 post peons and 135 runners. Stamps were used. Letters sent bearing were charged at a rate of one anna per tola while prepaid letters of any weight were charged ½ anna.[2]

In 1885 a State issue of half anna stamps was made bearing the effigy of Tukoji Rao II, a one-fourth anna, one anna and two anna stamps and quarter anna Post Cards being introduced later. The system of working was modelled more and more on the British lines gradually.

An agreement[3] was entered into by the Holkar State with the Government of India regarding the Postal Unit and it came into effect on 1st March, 1908. The Important terms of agreement were briefly as follows-

1. Imperial Post Offices were to be established and maintained at all places in the Indore State at which Holkar State Post Offices were being maintained. It was also provided that if any office (except an office at the headquarters of a tahsil) proved not to be self-supporting the Imperial Post Office could change its location.

2. Registered and insured articles value payable parcels, and money orders were to be accepted at every office situated at the headquarters of a Tahsil.

3. All seals and stamps used at every office in the State were to bear on the rim the words 'Holkar State'.

4. The Imperial Post Office undertook to carry and deliver the official correspondence of the Holkar State at the rates, and subject to the general rules as regards franking, etc. from time to time in force in British India.

5. Official correspondence of the Indore State posted at offices within the State for delivery of office within the State was required to bear only the Holkar State service stamps for the time being in use, but such correspondence, if, addressed or re-addressed to offices

1. Central India agency Report, 1880-81, p. 46.
2. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, Vol. II, p. 133.
3. Indore Administration Report, 1907, pp. 22-23.

outside the State might bear the British India service stamps or could be charged for at the British Indian service rates for unpaid postage.

6. No alteration was to be made hereafter in the above limit of Rs. 25,000.[1] Within that limit the Darbar was to be supplied with Holkar State service stamps gratis in such proportion as they choose. Above the limit, the Darbar agreed to pay the face value of all the stamps of either description with which they were supplied on demand.

7. The Darbar undertook to defray all charges in connection with the manufacture and supply of Holkar State service stamps and to make such arrangements as the Imperial Post Office approved for the custody of the reserve stock of those stamps and for their issue for use.

8. The Darbar undertook to afford the Imperial Post Offices all responsible facilities within power in obtaining accommodation for office, in engaging the service of persons to act as Postmasters etc. for loaning funds or in obtaining funds from State Treasuries on the understanding that the Imperial Office paid rent for accommodation and employed the existing staff of the Holkar State Post so far as practicable. In the event of State buildings being used for postal purposes, the rent charge was not to exceed the usual public works rates.

9. With effect from the date on which the Imperial Post Office undertook the Postal Service of the Indore State, Darbar undertook to enact for the Indore State the provisions of the Indian Post Office Act and of Government Savings Bank Act.

The system of payment of postal Money Orders by the village postmen was also simultaneously introduced in the State, the limit of a single Money Order being Rs. 20 and that of aggregate amount of Rs. 100.

In conformity with article I of the foregoing agreement, the number of Post offices existing at the time of the amalgamation in the District was ten as named in the list given below: —

(a) Imperial Post Offices at Indore, Petlawad and Mhow.

(b) State Post Offices at Sawer, Gautampura Depalpur, Hotod, Betma, Hasalpur, and Khudel.

1. The amount, however, was raised to Rs. 35,000 in 1923.

By the year 1930, there were 28 post offices, in the District.

Present Working and Set-up

On 31st March 1965, 52 Post and Telegraph Offices existed in the District comprising two Head-Post Offices, 36 Sub-Post Offices and 54 branch-offices (31 permanent and 23 experimental). This number includes 17 Combined Posts and Telegraphs Offices. In addition, there is one independent Central Telegraph Office at Indore.[1] The table below shows the details regarding the growth of Post offices since 1961-62.

Both Postal and Savings Banking transactions, are carried out at the Head Post Offices as well as at 60 other offices in the District. In such post offices the following facilities for small savings were provided.

1. Sale of gift coupons.
2. Sale of 12 Year National Plan Savings Certificates.
3. Post Office Savings Bank.
4. Sale of Government Securities.
5. Sale of Premium Prize Bonds.
6. Sale of 12 Year National Defence Certificates.

S. No.	year	No of Head Post offices	No. of Sub offices	No. of Branch offices	
				permanent	Experimental
1.	1965-66	2	38	26	17
2.	1966-67	2	39	26	20
3.	1967-68	2	41	26	22
4.	1968-69	2	44	26	24
5.	1969-70	2	52	26	27

Telegraph

The District is now well served with a wide-spread system of Telegraphic Offices. The question of introducing telegraphic communication was taken up in 1893. In 1903 there was established a Government Telegraphic Office in Indore

In 1930 there were two Government Telegraph Offices (one in Indore Residency and the other in the Mhow Cantonment). Now there are 19 Government Post and Telegraph Offices here the Telegraph facilities are available.

1. On 31st March, 1970, 100 Post offices existed in the District, comprising 2 Head Post offices 52 Sub-offices and 53 Branch offices (26 Permanent and 27 experimental).

Radio and Wireless Stations

There is a Radio Station of All India Radio at Indore. The transmission services are worked jointly along with the Bhopal Station. It is a station broadcasting on medium and short waves. It has a transmitting strength of 20 K.W.

The number of Radio licences issued in this District during the previous years was as follows.

Year		No. of Radio licences issued
1961	..	20,477
1962	..	13,990
1963	..	11,559

Telephones

With a view to minimising delay in the transaction of State business at headquarters for want of speedy means of communication between the several State Offices in the city, and to help in maintaining peace and order there, the permission of the Government of India was obtained, in 1904, for the introduction of telephonic communication in the capital city, and Government Telegraph Department agreed to construct Telephone lines for Indore city. On 11th June, 1907, the Exchange Office was opened in Indore. Since then much progress has been witnessed in the District. Almost all the important places in the City and District, have now telephone connections. Their number in 1964-65 was 3344 in the Indore District, out of which about 3,209 were in Indore Tahsil alone.

The table below shows the details regarding the growth of the telephones in the District since 1961-62—

S. No. (1)	Tahsil (2)	No. of Telephone connections (3)			
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1.	Indore	2259	2279	2804	3209
2.	Sawer	1	1	1	1
3.	Mhow	89	84	90	134
	Total	2349	2364	2895	3344

Organisations of Owners and Employees

There are four unions of employees in the field of transport, namely :—

(1) Motor Workers Union, Indore. This Union was registered in 1959 and its membership at the time of registration was 52.

(2) M. P. Roadways Karmachari Sangh, Indore. This Union was registered in 1961 and its membership at the time of registration was 104.

(3) Branch of All India Railwaymens' Federation. It has also got a good membership in this district.

(4) In addition, there is one Union of employees in the field of Communications namely, a branch of All India Postal Employees' Union

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

After accounting for the population dependent on Agriculture, Industries, Trade and Commerce in the District, a sizable portion of the population remains unaccounted for in respect of its means of livelihood. This portion of the population is usually found engaged in different occupations, not falling within the recognized categories of livelihood given above. This portion is, therefore, categorised as Miscellaneous group which, nonetheless, is an important indication of the development or otherwise of the other recognized sectors of the economy. It is Indore City which had been the hub and centre of activities, economic or otherwise, in the District. It has been the headquarters of the Holkar State Rulers and all the administrative departments of the State were located at Indore. Industries, Arts and Crafts, Trade and Commerce all thrived in and around the city.

Even after the formation of the State of Madhya Bharat the State Capital and administrative offices used to shift for some months usually in summer, to Indore. After the reorganization of the State of Madhya Pradesh, large number of Indore Municipal Corporation employees are in the city. Central Government offices are also located at Indore proper. Thus quite a substantial portion of Government and Local Body employees in the District is found at Indore proper. According to 1951 Census, there were 7,520 persons in the District in the employment of State Government, 1,596 in the Union Government employment and 1,118 in the employment of Municipalities and Local Boards. All these figures are exclusive of persons classifiable under any division or sub-division of the census classification, which means that actual number of persons in the State and Union Government employment as also employed under Municipalities and Local Bodies was more than that given above. There is no comparison between the 1951 and 1961 figures. However, according to classification as adopted for Census purposes in 1961, the number of persons in administrative departments and offices of Central Government was 4,408 in the District. Those in administrative departments and offices of the State Government numbered 4,016, while 1,953 were in quasi-Government organizations, Municipalities and Local Boards.

Prior to the formation of the reorganized State of Madhya Pradesh, the Madhya Bharat Government had different scales of pay and allowances for their employees, but after reorganization, the pay-scales and service conditions in the matter of pension, leave rules, etc., have been unified for all State Government employees. These have proved beneficial, more or less, to all categories of Government servants in the integrated unit of Madhya Bharat of which the District was a part. With the shifting of the office establishments of some of the Heads of Departments of the reorganized State at Indore, housing facilities are also provided to the immigrant State Government employees. Facilities for reimbursement of the bills for medical treatment of Government emmployees and members of their families already exist. The Central Government employees are also getting all these facilities, besides better scales of pay and higher dearness allowance than the State Government employees.

Employment under Local Authorities, comes within the purview of the Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act, 1962. Therefore, minimum wages for different categories of employees in different Municipalities and Local Bodies in the District were revised in the year 1956 and later in the year 1959. The minimum wage-rate for a clerk in Indore Municipality was Rs. 60 per month in 1956, which was revised to Rs. 75 per month in the year 1959. For a clerk of Mhow Municipality, however, the rate was fixed at Rs. 60 per month in 1959. Indore municipal employees are organized into Indore Municipal Kamgar Union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. Similarly, Cantonment Board employees of Mhow, have a Mhow Cantonment Board Karmachari Sangh, which was registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 in the year 1959.

The persons in Government employment—State or Central—as well as those under Local Authorities, generally belong to the middle or lower middle classes in the society except those in higher income group like Heads of Departments, Judges and others directly connected with administration. It is the middle and lower middle class in the society which forms a major portion of clientele for the occupations of Tailors, Barbers, Washermen, Domestic servants, Retailers, Transport workers and such others. This very class again is the source from which persons in learned professions like law, medicine, education, etc., are drawn.

In the year 1954-55, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of Madhya Bharat Government conducted a family budget enquiry for middle class families at Indore town. Details of this survey are already referred to in the next Chapter on Economic Trends while writing about the standard of living of the Middle Class in the District. It is, however, a common knowledge that middle classes and especially those among them having a fixed salaried income, are passing through a period of economic stresses and strains all over the Country, to which general condition the employees in the Central, State and Local Bodies in the District are also subject.

Teaching Profession

Among the learned professions, the teaching profession used to be esteemed very high in the olden days. That aura and sanctity of the profession has been vanishing gradually under the changing political, social and economic conditions in the Country. Even then the profession has its own importance, as one which is essential for the successful working of democracy. It is only through properly qualified and responsible teachers at every level of education that the rising generation can be brought up to shoulder its responsibilities in a free democratic nation.

As stated earlier, Indore proper in the District was a seat of Holkar State Government. The Rulers of the State in their times were solicitous about providing educational facilities to the people in the State. The first school to impart education on western lines was started in the year 1841 in the times of Maharaja Hari Rao Holkar with only three teachers and 45 students. From this beginning in the education on modern lines with three teachers, within a century, *i.e.*, in 1951, the number of trained primary teachers alone increased to 390 and untrained primary teachers to 798, *i.e.*, a total of 1,188 with school going boys and girls in primary schools numbering 28,245. As against this, within a period of 10 years, *i.e.*, in 1961, the number of primary teachers trained and untrained increased to 2,051, *i.e.* nearly double the number of teachers in 1951, and the number of boys and girls rose to 65,300.

This number of teachers in primary Schools trained, untrained, male and female further increased to 2,125 in 1963-64 with 84,561 students. Similar increase took place in the number of teachers and students at the secondary educational level also. This can be seen from the fact, that while in the year 1951 the number of teachers

was 902, with 15,324 students, in the year 1963-64 the number had increased to 2,594 teachers of both sex and that of students to 64,920.

At collegiate level also the number of teachers had increased from 270 in 1951 to 381 in 1961. The figures as available, though not strictly comparable, tend to bring out the fact that the profession of teaching is offering increasing opportunities of employment. It cannot be said for certain whether economic conditions of the persons in this occupation have improved or deteriorated. Usually the professionals serving in this field in the private institutions and under the Local Bodies were the most harassed and exploited till recently. But with the introduction of revised pay scales for Government servants in the State, the Government have insisted on the introduction of the same scales in private aided institutions as also in the Local Bodies However, disadvantages in the matter of pay and other service conditions in the private and Local Body institutions as against Government managed institutions still persist. Besides this, the professionals in this field fall under the general category of fixed income earners and are found in economically unsound position. Attitude of the general public towards this profession has undergone a tremendous change from the good old days, when they used to be venerated as the repositories of learning and living examples of selfless service Such change in the attitude towards this profession is general and not a special condition in the District and might be attributed to any or all of the changes in the socio-economic and political conditions in the country.

Medical Profession

The next important occupation is that of the medical practitioners. It might be said that the persons in this occupation look to the physical well-being of the masses just as those in educational profession look to their moral well-being From this point of view both the professions are of vital national importance. In olden times *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems of medicines prevailed in the District as elsewhere in the country. But with the invasion and occupation of the territory by the British, Allopathic system has entrenched itself in a superior position on the soil. In the year 1951 there were 378 allopathic medical practitioners in the District, and 193 *Vaids* and *Hakims*. There were 273 nurses, 99 midwives and 323 compounders. According to 1961 Census there were 368

physicians and surgeons on the Allopathic side, 171 *Ayurvedic* physicians, 26 Homeopathic and 87 other practitioners. The nurses, pharmacists, and other medical and health technicians numbered 1,550. The 1951 and 1961 Census figures given above are not comparable because classification and criteria thereof were different for both censuses. Looking to the needs of the growing population the number of persons in this occupation is small. The Government are conscious of this shortage and are making available the facilities for training people for the profession. The number of persons in this occupation is gradually increasing, but is not still commensurate with the requirements. As the Government have given recognition to certain degrees in *Ayurvedic* medicine and established Government *Ayurvedic* dispensaries, practitioners of this system of medicine are also found in an increasing number in the District.

Profession of Law

Another amongst the learned professions is that of the lawyers. An attempt to recruit qualified persons in the subordinate judicial service was made in the year 1877 at the time of the Indore State Administration by starting a Law Class at Indore. This by inference shows that there were no qualified legal practitioners as such in the profession of law in the 19th Century. It was in the year 1902 that the rules were drafted by the then Government, for examination of candidates desiring to practise in the courts of the State. Later, the courses in law were introduced in the colleges in the District, which are conducted under the University Faculty of Law. The Indore Bar Association which was established in the year 1905 had 12 members in that year. There are High Court Bar Association and Indore Bar Association at Indore proper with 279 legal practitioners as their members. Besides, there is a Bar Association at Mhow with 23 members. Hatod and Sawer in the District have also Bar Associations with seven and four members, respectively. Total strength of all these associations is 313. After Independence, there has been a considerable increase in the legislative activity at the Central as well as at the State level. This has provided every where greater scope for practising lawyers in their profession. Fresh law graduates are every year coming out from colleges, but not all of them enter the profession as it requires considerable time to establish oneself as a practising lawyer. Economic conditions of fresh entrants in this profession are therefore, precarious and more often they are found to be in search of some employment. It

is only the established Lawyer of repute towards whom the clientele are attracted, as in the case of medical profession. There has often been found a keen competition amongst the lawyers, especially amongst the fresh entrants in the profession, for clientele and this has lowered the prestige of the profession in the society generally. According to 1961 Census legal practitioners and advisers in the District numbered 429.

Among other learned professions may be included the persons in literary and journalistic field. According to 1961 Census there were four authors, 29 editors, journalists, and related workers, 14 translators, interpreters and language specialists, etc., in the District.

Technical Professions

Persons in the technical professions like Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Overseers, etc., in the District numbered 302 in the year 1961. Out of these 221 were civil engineers, including overseers, 59 mechanical engineers, and 27 electrical engineers There is a great scope for the persons entering in these technical professions, as the Country's requirements of technical personnel are increasing with the accelerated pace of economic development.

In the field of the fine arts musicians and related workers in the District numbered 715 according to 1961 Census. Next to this was the number of sculptors and modellors being 96. Painters, decorators and commercial artists numbered only six. Dancers and other related workers were 48.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

As the economy of a particular region develops, increasing opportunities become available for business From this point of view a comparison of the number of whole-sale and retail business between two periods like 1951 and 1961 might have been helpful However, as in case of other Census figures the number of persons enumerated in whole sale and retail business in the District for these two Censuses are not comparable This may be seen from the fact
two Censuses are not comparable. This may be seen from the fact
in food-stuffs (including beverages and narcotics)" was given as 8,681 which also included hawkers and street vendors. Besides the retail traders in food stuff, 814 persons were listed as retailers in fuel and

2,812 persons as retailers in textiles and leather goods. The total number of retailers thus stood at 12,257. As against this in 1961 Census the number of "Working proprietors in retail trade" was 11,503. The number of persons engaged in wholesale trade in food stuff and other commodities in 1951 Census was 474 while working proprietors in whole-sale trade in 1961 were 713. It may thus be seen that because of the differences in classification and concepts, no reasonable conclusion can be drawn about the occupational conditions from the two Census figures as above.

Money-lending

Money-lending as a profession is being practised every where in this Country since Vedic period. Though the profession has been found condemned at times for usury practised by the money-lenders, yet in the circumstances peculiar to this Country, the existence of money-lenders and their profession has come to be looked upon as essential. At present money-lending business as such can be carried on under the licence from Government. In the year 1951, there were 459 money-lenders in the District. By 1961 the number had come down to 90. The fall in the number of professional money-lenders might be attributed to the growth of co-operative and other credit facilities, and the stricter regulations to which money-lenders have to conform under the Money lending Act.

Domestic Services

Domestic services proper may be said to include the services of house-keepers, cooks, maids, etc. According to 1951 Census the number of such domestic servants was 5,527. This, however, included besides those stated above, the private motor-drivers, cleaners. and gardners. In 1961 the number was 2,114, which included bearers, waiters, and ayas, but excluded the private drivers, cleaners, gardners, etc. In 1961 motor vehicles and motor cycle drivers were enumerated separately under the head "Transport" and numbered about 2,152. Fall in the number of domestic servants in 1961 as compared to 1951 taking both the figures as they are, might be found to be in keeping with the changed economic circumstances. Labour of all kind these days has become dear and ordinarily only the persons in well-to-do conditions can afford to hire the services of domestic servants of the types mentioned above. Besides this ideas of social equality amongst different classes of society are keeping lower class people from taking to the domestic services as an occupation for earning livelihood, especially when alternative employment opportunities are available.

Other domestic services than those mentioned above include the occupation of Laundrymen, Barbers, Tailors etc. Definite change in the occupational pattern of the people in this class is noticeable everywhere as also in the District. In good old days practically every household with some means used to have washer man, barber and tailor serving the members of the household for generations. The services of these persons used to be paid in kind, mostly at the harvest time. Some households of big landlords and *Sardars* used to have such persons as dependents, who formed part of their large families. With the abolition of Landlords, Jagirdars etc., these large families have disintegrated and the persons dependent on them for their livelihood were forced to eke out their livelihood independently. Because of these circumstances in every big city and town, as well as in some villages, there are found Laundry shops, Tailoring shops, Haircutting Saloons, etc. It would have been interesting to trace the growth of such establishments in the cities and towns of the District over a period and also to ascertain the number of such persons in the above occupations following their trade in a traditional way, but no data in this respect are available.

According to 1951 Census there were 1,313 persons classified under the Head "Barbers and Beauty shops" which included barbers, hairdressers, wigmakers, tattooers, shampooers and both houses. As against this in 1961 "Barbers, Hairdressers, Beautician and related workers" numbered 1,471 Whether this increase in the number of persons in this profession in 1961 is due to the inclusion of some related workers not included in 1951 Census or it is a result of a rise in population of this class alone with a general increase in population of the District cannot be said for certain.

There were 999 Laundrymen (Dhobis) in the District in 1951, which number had increased to 1,947 in the year 1961. Besides, there were 19 Dry-cleaners in the District.

Number of tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners in the District in the year 1951 was 2,503 This number had increased to 3,911 in the year 1961

Hotel-keeping

Indore City in the District is an important industrial as well as business centre. There are seven big textile mills and a num-

ber of ancillary industries located at Indore proper This situation has given rise to the establishment of a number of hotels, restaurants, lodging and boarding houses, especially at Indore. This has become a thriving business also on account of the location of certain State Government administrative units after reorganization of the State.

According to the 1961 Census Standard Industrial Classification, the number of persons engaged in the services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organizations providing lodging and boarding facilities, was 1,476 of which only 15 happened to be females. Service and working conditions of the persons engaged in hotels and restaurants are usually governed by the Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1958. This Act is applicable to only two towns in the District, viz., Indore and Mhow. With the tempo of industrialization and consequent urbanization there is an increasing scope for the development of this occupation. As a matter of fact, even in the rural areas some sort of a hotel or eating house providing tea and light refreshments is usually found catering to the needs of the populace.

Cycle Repairing

Eversince the bicycle has become a mode of conveyance for a common man because of its cheap production in the Country itself, the repairing of bicycles has become an occupation not only in the urban but also in the rural areas, wherever there happen to be cycleable roads. The number of bicycle-repairing establishments as such happen to be few, but temporary repairing shops on pavements and near the vantage points like city square, cinema houses, office establishments, etc., are numerous. According to the 1961 Census there were 1,447 persons engaged in the occupation of repairing bicycles and tricycles in the District.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Pattern of Livelihood

Against the background of our all-out efforts at economic development, it is not only interesting but also enlightening to study the changes in the pattern of living of the populace in a particular region. Such a study is, however, possible only if comparable data over a series of years and decades are available. The only available data in this respect are decennial Census figures under occupational divisions and sub-divisions and economic classification. Through good many a study conducted in Indian Censuses it has been pointed out that from one population Census to another the comparability of data has become difficult not only due to the changes in occupational classification, but also due to changing concepts of economic status of the population, as also changes in the areas of particular region. In the case of Indore District not only the first two but the third qualification is also applicable. As such any attempt to depict the changing pattern of livelihood in Indore District as elsewhere, on the basis of Census data has to be necessarily circumscribed, conditional and general.

Taking, therefore, the 1961 Census data alone it was found that there were 2,76,004 "workers" in the District in all the nine occupational divisions. The number of cultivators and agricultural labourers was 1,17, 614, which formed 42.62 per cent of the total workers.

Household-industry, manufacturing industry and construction activity provided work to 63,765 workers, forming 23.10 per cent of the total workers.

Next in magnitude came the other services with a total number of 49,354 workers which in percentage terms came to 17.88.

Trade and commerce engaged 27,633 workers, being 10.01 per cent of the total workers.

Transport, storage and communication activities provided work to 9,095 workers or 3.29 per cent of the total workers.

The number of workers in mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, poultry, plantation, etc., provided livelihood to 3.10 per cent or 8,563 workers.

The Census data as given above indicate that for the majority of the "workers" agriculture was the source of livelihood.

Household-industry in the District provided work to 13,254 workers. Out of these, 8,101 workers were in rural areas and 5,153 in urban. This in a way shows that besides agriculture, household industry also provided livelihood to a sizeable portion of workers in the rural areas.

Manufacturing other than household industry, provided employment to a total of 43,520 workers in the District. As might be expected, 41,799 of these workers belonged to urban areas and the rest 1,721 to the rural areas.

As regards economic status, the 1961 Census introduced only two categories, viz., "workers" and "non-workers", as against the three categories of 1951 Census, which were "self-supporting" "earning dependents" and "non-earning dependents". Taking the number of "self-supporting" and "earning dependent"[1] of 1951 Census figures as equivalent to the "workers" of 1961, the proportion of dependents to earners in 1951 was 1.78[1] in 1951, which had fallen to 1.73 in the year 1961. This however, does not warrant any conclusion regarding the increasing scope for gainful activity in the year 1961, as against 1951.

Prices

Changes in prices depend upon a number of factors but the main reason which causes fluctuations in prices is the position of demand and supply. In olden times for want of rapid means of communications such fluctuation in prices used to be confined to a particular

1. Figure for 1951 has been worked out as per Appendix I to Census of India, Paper No. I of 1962. Accordingly, 1951 figure of "workers" is exclusively of Class IV—non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers.

region, but now-a-days because of the linking of the whole country, and even the world, by rapid means of communications, effects of such changes are felt everywhere. For example, scarcity conditions in any particular part of the countary have their repercussions in other parts immediately as the surplus supplies from these parts are withdrawn to make good the deficit in supplies in the part where scarcity exists. Besides this, monetary and fical policies followed by the State and National Government have also their effects on the trends in prices. Such policies of the Governments of even other countries in the world are likely to affect the prices in a particular country or region. The problem of studying the price-trends has become further complicated in the background of our efforts at economic development and raising the standards of living of the millions, comprising the different strata of the society. Of all the prices of different commodities it is the prices of the necessities of life which have an immediate effect on the conditions of living of all classes of the society.

From this point of view in examining the price-trends over a period of years, it is essential to stick to such of the few commodities which enter into the consumption pattern of all classes of society, i.e., prices of food grains, cereals, etc.

The most important foodgrain of Indore District is wheat and it is the staple crop of the surrounding districts as well. The soil of Malwa is particularly suited to its cultivation. In pre-First World War period, considerable quantities of Malwa wheat were exported to Italy, for the manufacture of macaroni.

Writing about the prices in the District C. E. Luard wrote in the earlier Gazetteer : "There are no records of early prices in the *zila*. A very noticeable rise took place in the prices of all grains after the famine of 1899. *Jowar* selling in 1891 at 28 seers to the rupee, was in 1901, selling at 17, wheat fell from 16 to 11, maize from 35 to 17 and gram from 20 to 14 seers to the rupee."[1] The prices of foodgrains in general in the year 1902-03 were higher, as the whole country was returning to normalcy after the great famine of 1896-97. From the year 1902-03 to 1918, i.e., the end of the First World War, the general tendency of prices and cost of living had been upwards. Taking the 1902-03 prices of wheat as 100 the 1917-18 prices were 145. Of course this increase was

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 178.

not steady. In the intervening period, there was an increase in prices in 1905-06, in 1907-10 and 1912-13, chiefly due to the additional export of wheat to the centres of crop failure. This was the case with other foodgrains as well. A further influence reflected in the prices of the period 1907-10 was the severe financial crisis in the United States. The prices of wheat were the highest in the year 1908-09 during the whole period of 1902-03 to 1917-18, the percentage-increase in the prices in the year being 59 over those of 1902-03. This increase was much more than the increase during First World War period, *viz.*, 1914-18, and was due to the famine of 1907-08 caused by the failure of rains in 1907. The scarcity conditions became more pronounced, developing into real famine by the middle of April 1908.

The position during War period was one of a general rise in prices.

The prices of important food-grains in the District during the period 1913-18 were as under:—

(In seers per Re.)

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Wheat	10½	9¼	8¾	9	8½	7	6¾
Jowar	16	14¾	14¼	15¾	14¾	10½	9¾
Rice (Ordinary) ..	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼	5½	5¼	½
Gram . ..	14½	11	10¼	11	9½	8¼	6

From the above Table it appears that during the year 1917 and 1918 there was a marked increase in the prices of all foodgrains, though there was an end of hostilities in the year 1918. In the year 1917 the District as well as other parts of the then Indore State were affected by plague. In the year 1918 influenza swept over the entire State resulting in a considerable loss of life within a period of a few months. Then again there was a failure of rain in the year 1918. Because of all these reasons as compared to other War years, the prices of food grains were comparatively higher in the years 1917 and 1918. However, the high prices of foodgrains generally during War period proved a source of increased earnings to the agriculturists. Cotton-growers were especially benefited by War, and the economic conditions of the people in the District as elsewhere in the State were stronger.

After the end of the War the entire decade 1920-30 was one of high prices. Especially during the first half of the decade, the prices of agricultural produce remained high as the abnormal conditions created by War took some years to disappear. In the year 1920 and 1921 the prices of wheat, rice and gram remained higher than those prevailing in 1918. This may be ascribed to the deficient rainfall in 1920 and influenza in the year 1921. In these two years wheat was sold at 6½ and 6¼ seers a rupee, rice 3½ seers, gram 6 and 7 seers, jowar 11 seers and 9 seers, respectively. From 1922 to 1924 the seasons were normal and there was some lowering of the prices of food-grains. In 1925 rainfall was again deficient and prices of wheat, jowar and gram soared as compared to previous year. From 1925 the downward trend in prices set in, with a slight increase in the year 1929 over the preceding year, *viz.*, 1928. In the year 1931 prices of all food-grains became lower. Wheat was sold at 12½ seers a rupee, jowar 24 seers, rice 6 seers and gram 12½ seers a rupee. This marked a definite break from the position of food-grains prices that prevailed during the whole of the decade 1920-30. This change in the prices of food-grains might be attributed to the world-wide economic depression, deepening in 1931 and subsequent years and also to an increase in the total cultivated area in the then State of Indore under *kharif* and *rabi* crops during the decade. The statement of prices in the District from the year 1931 to 1941 i.e., at the outbreak of the Second World War and two subsequent years is given below :—

In seers per Re.

Year			Wheat	Jowar	Rice	Gram
(1)			2	3	4	(5)
1931	..	.	12½	24	6	12½
1932	.	.	12⅞	19½	6¾	16½
1933	.	..	12¼	17½	6	20
1934	.	.	12	23	9½	16
1935	..	.	13¼	16	8¼	16½
1936	..		14½	19	8	19½
1937	.	..	11	20½	8	16
1938	..	..	10½	15	8	16
1939	..	..	13½	19¾	8¼	15
1940	..	..	12	15⅝	7	11½
1941	.	..	10½	13	5½	14½

The above Table shows that the food-grain prices position during the whole decade 1931-41 was comparably much easier than that in the decade 1920-30. During this period the whole world was passing through an economic crisis, effects of which were felt in the

Indore District as well. The trade depression had affected the industrialists who had to close down their industrial establishments for want of demand for manufactured goods. There was, therefore, no demand for the raw materials required in the industries and produced by the agriculturists. The demand from the side of the industrial workers for food-grains, etc., also fell, they being out of employment. All this resulted in a fall in prices of practically all commodities, agricultural and otherwise, which in so far as food-grains are concerned is observed in the Table above. Another reason for this fall in prices, as compared to the previous decade, was that the decade 1931-41 was more or less free from the annual visitation of epidemics like plague, inlfluenza. etc., which used to have an emaciating effects on the working population. Also there were no State-wide famines. As a result population of the District increased during the decade from 3,55,173 in 1931 to 4,50,921 in 1941, and the number of those following agricultural pursuits also increased from 66,300 in 1931 to 1,53,073 in 1941. Because of the fall in prices of agricultural products the agriculturists were hit hard economically.

The economic crisis in the world was, however. averted by the ushering in of the political crisis in the form of Second World War. There was more and more demand for every thing, so much so that not only in the belligerent countries, but also in other countries of the world all commodities became scarce, for procurement and distribution of which control measures were initiated in India, under the Defence of India Ordinance (Ordinance No. V of 1939). This Ordinance was made applicable to the then Holkar State, of which Indore District was a part. Similarly, the Defence of India Rules framed under the aforesaid Ordinance were also made applicable to the Holkar State territory. This Ordinance was later repealed by the Defence of India Act, No. XXXV of 1939 and was made applicable to Holkar State territories subject to certain modifications.

Story of War-time prices in the District as else-where in India is one of control and rationing. In accordance with this policy as early as January, 1942 merchants dealing in grains of all kinds including pulses and gram, firewood, charcoal, rice and sugar were asked to furnish periodical statisticcs of the stocks of each commodity held by them and sales thereof during the month. For wheat and jowar the prices fixed by the Government were applicable. In April 1942 Government ordered that the wheat produced in the State (Holkar), as well as other food-grains shall not be exported,

Movements within the State territory were regulated under permits. To ensure effective control, especially in regard to distribution, Government had to come forward to make purchases on their own account and arrange for the distribution of food-grains. A survey of the production of food-grains was made and quantities of surplus foodgrains with each individual grower were ascertained and it was made obligatory for him to sell these quantities to the Government or Government appointed agencies. The work of collection of food-grains was entrusted to the Revenue Agency.

As a corollary to the measures undertaken for procurement and distribution, rationing system was introduced in Indore City as early as in August 1942. Indore City was the first big town in India to adopt rationing. Sir Theodore Gregory Economic Adviser to the then Government of India, who visited Indore to see the working, praised the system and its appreciation was broadcast by the B. B. C. Rationing of wheat and jowar was introduced in the City from 17th August 1942. The rates of wheat and jowar during the period were fixed. Wheat price was 5 to 6 seers to a rupee, and jowar 10 seers to a rupee.

Prices of wheat, jowar, rice and gram from the year 1942 to 1945 in the District were as under :—

(In seers per Re.)

Year			Wheat	Jowar	Rice	Gram
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1942	..	..	9½	15¼	4¾	12¼
1943	..	..	5	7¼	2¼	5¼
1944	..	..	4½	5¾	1¼	4¾
1945	..	.	4¼	5¾	1	5¾

From the above statement it becomes clear that the effects of scearcity conditions on account of War were not felt in the District up to the year 1943. From the year 1943 prices increased rapidly. Food procurement, controlled distribution and rationing schemes were in full force during the year 1945. The Indore Grain Procurement and Supply Order, 1944, passed by the then Government under the Defence of India Rules brought seven varieties of food-grains, namely, wheat, gram barley, jowar, bajra, maize and rice under the procurement scheme of the Government. Because of the favourable distribution of rainfall and efforts made under the Grow More Food Campaign the food-grains position in the District was better and the scale of ration allowed was increased from 15 seers to 16 seers per adult per month. In the year 1946 wheat crop

had failed generally and in the following year, *i.e.*, 1947 the whole question of controls was re-examined by the Government of India, in view of the situation then existing both in the economic and political fields. Progressive relaxation of food-grain control was considered necessary in the larger interests of the Country. As a result of the Government's policy of decontrol of food-grains and partial failure of crops, prices of food-grains had gone up considerably. In the second quarter of 1948 the Government of India again reviewed the food position and came to the conclusion that decontrol had been a failure in the Country as a whole. They accordingly decided that controls should be re-imposed in all States. By this time the Government of Madhya Bharat in the place of old Holkar State came into existence. Madhya Bharat Government by promulgation of three control orders, *viz.*, the Madhya Bharat Food grains Control Order, 1948; the Madhya Bharat Food grains Export Restriction Order 1948 and the Madhya Bharat Food-grains (control and distribution) Order, 1948 controlled the prices, movement and distribution. Under the provision of these orders the overseas wheat was sold at 2½ seers a rupee in the year 1949 instead of 2 seers as previously. An over all quota of 10 seers per head was fixed in the distributing centres.

Over all food situation in the Country during the subsequent years, *viz.*, 1950-51 was not satisfactory. As a result, wheat and millets continued to be procured under the levy-cum-monopoly system. Rice which was being procured on a voluntary basis was brought under the Scheme of compulsory procurement. Statutory rationing continued in Indore and Mhow towns of the District. The general ration quota of 12 seers per adult per month was reduced by 25 per cent from 1st February 1951 in accordance with the all-India food policy. Gram was decontrolled during the year, and restrictions on the export of gram and gram pulse were removed. In the year 1950 rice sold at 1¼ seer to 1 seer 9 chattaks a rupee, wheat at 2¾ seers a rupee and jowar at 4½ seers a rupee. The movement of prices was thus upward than that which prevailed in the year 1945, i.e., at the close of War, and was a result of the over-all position in the Country. As a matter of fact, Madhya Bharat region was a surplus State in respect of food-grains during the year but at the instance of the Government of India the State Government had to export about 4,20,000 maunds of wheat to Bihar. Millet crop was also better but a sizable quantity of it was also sent to other States, resulting in a rise in prices.

From the year 1951 an era of planned economic development of the Country was ushered in, combined with favourable climatic

contitions. The situation regarding production of food-grains was generally satisfactory in the District over a period of years. Production of food-grains in the District from the year 1951-52 to 1955-56 was as under :—

('000 Tons)

		1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Rice	..	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Jowar	..	10.7	13.6	27.4	12.5	18.4
Wheat	..	12.8	2.1	32.9	49.0	56.8
Gram	..	8 7	5.6	12.4	13.0	10.9

The retail prices of the above food-grains for the years 1951 to 1955 as available for Indore City were :—

(In Rs. and Paise per Seer)

		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Rice	..	0.88	0.61	0.84	0.64	0.55
Jowar	..	0.24	0.37	0.36	0.20	0.17
Wheat	..	0.39	0.44	0.44	0.39	0.36
Gram	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..

It becomes obvious from the two Tables above that production of food-grains and prices thereof have no relation. This is so not only because the production figures are for the agricultural year and the prices are retail prices for calendar year for the City, but also because in a planned economy prices of the commodities are not determined by the conditions of demand and supply.

Production of the above food grains during the Second Five Year Plan period was :—

(In '000 Tons)

		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Rice	..	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Jowar	..	23.7	16.8	25.4	15.9	42.4
Wheat	..	70.6	42.9	61.5	55.6	31.0
Gram	..	25.6	11.0	11.9	16.8	12.2

The whole-sale harvest prices of the above food-grains as available from the year 1957-58 to 1960-61 were :—

(Rs. per maund)

	1957-58 (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	1960-61 (4)
Rice	N.A.	11.76	N.A.	16.30
Jowar	10.50	11.96	13.09	12.40
Wheat	14.41	17.55	14.27	15.52
Gram	11.17	18.27	11.67	14.76

The production of jowar in the year 1958-59 was more than that of the previous year. However, price in the year 1958-59 had increased. In case of wheat also the price had increased in the year 1958-59 inspite of the considerable increase in the production over the previous year. There was a further increase in production of wheat in the year 1959-60, but the price in this year registered a slight fall over the previous year. In the year 1960-61 the production of wheat had fallen to less than half the quantity of the previous year, but rise in price was little over a rupee over that of the previous year. These movements of production of food-grains and their prices further lend support to the contention that in the planned economic conditions prices of food-grains, or for that matter those of all other commodities, have little or no relation to the supply and demand as many other factors, especially monetary and fiscal policies and the investment programme of the Government in the economy, influence prices.

Prices of the above food-grains for the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 were :—

(In Rs. per maund)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Rice ..	20.04	55.15	54.50	89.15
Jowar ..	12.09	30.20	32.39	38.72
Wheat ..	17.51	42.74	46.90	56.52
Gram ..	14.71	33.96	49.16	43.79

*(Prices in Rs. Per Quintal)

It may be observed in comparison that while from the year 1957-58 to 1960-61 there was not a continuous trend showing rise in prices, from the year 1961-62 to 1963-64 without exception the prices of all the important food-grains as above were continuously

rising. The rise in prices was very steep in respect of all the food-grains from 1961-62 to 1962-63. The Consumer Price Index for working classes at Indore with the year 1960 as a base, illustrates this rise.

Year			Index
1961	..	..	106
1962	..	..	111
1963	..	..	113
1964	..	.	130
1965	..	..	140
1966	..	..	154
1967	..	..	177
1968	..	..	178
1969	..	..	180

Wage Level

The general level of wages depends upon the price level but while the price level might change from time to time depending on the conditions of demand and supply monetary and fiscal policies of the Government, the wages have a tendency to stick to the higher or lower level during a particular period This can be seen from the fact that after the famine of 1899 there was a noticeable rise in the prices of all food-grains in the District. Famine had also taken a heavy toll of life and the working population was reduced so much so, that it was very difficult to secure the labour required for harvesting operations. Thus the scarcity of food-grains and shortage of working hands resulted in raising the wages also. But the upward movement in prices and wages was not necessarily related. This can be seen from comparing the indices for prices and wages for Indore City available for certain years of two decades of the present Century.

Taking the lease year 1902-03 as 100, the rise in prices was only one per cent in the year 1906-07 but the rise in wages of agricultural labourer and skilled worker like Carpenter in the same year (i.e., 1906-07) was 25 per cent. In 1910-11 the price level came down to 98, but wages remained on the higher level of 25 per cent.

At the beginning of the First World War in the year 1913-14 the rise in prices over 1902-03 level was three per cent. but wages of agricultural labourer have risen by 58 per cent In the closing years of War, i.e., 1917-18 prices have risen by 45 per cent but the wages of agricultural labourer have registered an increase of 68 per cent. This shows that though the tendency of rise in prices and wages was general, wage increase moved ahead of prices increased.

The contributory factor for this might be the loss of working population caused by annual visitations of plague, influenza, etc., in epidemic forms. The average daily wages of a skilled and unskilled labourers were annas 12-0 and annas 4-9 respectively in the year 1913. By 1918 these rose to annas 15-9 and annas 7-0, respectively. This shows that percentage-increase in the wages of unskilled workers was more (47.36) by the end of the First World War over the pre-War year (i.e. 1913) than that of skilled worker (30.41). There can be no-reason for this except that the wage level of unskilled workers was already very low before the beginning of the War and therefore War time increase in percentage terms happened to be higher.

In the years following the end of the First World War, *i.e.*, 1919 and 1920, the wages had risen further from the War time level. This rise in wage rates can be traced to the effects of epidemics like plague and influenza, which visited the region during preceding years and bad crop conditions due to failure of rain. The wages of skilled and unskilled labourers in the District were Rs. 1-3-3 and 0-8-9 per day in the year 1919 and Rs. 1-5-0 and annas 8-9 in the year 1920, respectively.

In the year 1921 the daily wages of skilled worker rose to Rs. 1-8-0 and of unskilled worker to annas 12-0. This was expected because in the year 1920 the rainfall was deficient which affected the crops and there was an influenza epidemic in the year 1921. Prices of food-grains registered an increase over those of the preceding year and the wage-rates followed suit. However, inspite of the normal conditions in the following years *viz.*, 1922 to 1924 and downward trend in the prices of food-grains, wage rates which registered an increase in the year 1921 (*i.e.*, Rs. 1-8-0 per day or skilled worker as compared to Rs. 1-5 0 in the year 1920) remained at that level up-to 1925. Similarly, wages of unskilled worker ((*i.e.*, annas 12-0 per day) remained unchanged. There was a further increase in the wage-rates of skilled worker in the year 1926 which rose to Rs 1-12-0 from Rs. 1 8-0 of the preceding quinquennium. The wages of the unskilled worker continued at the level of annas 12-0 per day. The circumstances resulting in the rise in wage-rates during the decade 1920-30 may be summarised in the following terms. "Famine and epidemics, which deprived the State of large number of labourers, have caused a permanent rise in wages in kind. In the year succeeding the family, very high wages were demanded at harvest time.".[1]

1. *Ibid.*, 1931, p. 191.

"Various other causes have operated to bring about an increase in the rates of wages of labour. With the growth of industries the demand for labour has, as a whole, increased and the pressure of population on the soil has diminished. Prices of consumers' goods have risen reducing the purchasing power of money and the labourer therefore now needs a larger sum of money to enable him to live. Spread of education and the development of the Post the Telegraph and the Railways, have brought the labourer into close touch with the labourers in other parts of the country. The Railway and the Steamship besides, have brought a much larger variety of consumers' goods within his reach. His wants have grown, and his standard of life and comfort have risen. Accordingly he now spends a much larger proportion of his income on his necessaries of life other than food-stuffs than what he used to do in the past, with the inevitable result that wages have risen faster than the prices of food-stuffs.[1].

The year 1929 might be said to be the last year of boon period, as from 1930 onwards world economic depression set in. Textiles, one of the most important industries of the District, was hard-hit and the first wage-cut was introduced by the mills in the year 1933. Another wage-cut followed after three years in 1936 Prices of agricultural and industrial products were low, unemployment was rife and consequently wages in industries and agriculture were also low. It was only towards the end of 1936 that the improvement became so general and pronuouced as to warrant the statement that the period of depression was definitely over.

At the beginning of the Second World War, *i.e.*, in the year 1939 wage-rates of an unskilled worker in the District (cooly) was annas 7—0 per day. Mason and Carpenter were paid Rs. 1 to Rs 1—8—0, per day. Blacksmith's wages were little higher, being Rs. 1—6—0 to Rs. 2—0—0 per dav. In agriculture wage-rates during 1938-39 for ploughing, sowing, weeding and harvesting operations differed, the highest wage-rate being paid for harvesting operation *i.e.*, annas 3—4 per day for man and annas 3—2 for woman. For ploughing operations daily wages were annas 3—0, Weeding operations carried the lowest wages *i.e.*, annas 2—2 for male and annas 2—1 for female labourer. The impact of War-time conditions of demand and supply on the price level began to be felt from 1941 and..................... ....consequently the demand for

1. *Ibid*

higher wages by the labourers became insistent. In the textile industry of the District workers not only desired the restoration of wage-cuts imposed during the depression period of 'thirties, but also demanded an increase in the dearness allowance to meet the increased cost of living. The level of wages during the War-period in all industries as well as in agriculture, therefore, increased. The higher level of prices and wages became a settled condition of the economy in the District as elesewhere. The rates of wages in agriculture for different operations in 1938-39 and 1949-50 were as under: —

Operations		1938-39 Rs. As. Ps.	1949-50 Rs. As. Ps.
Ploughing ..	.. Men	0 3 0	0 15 7
Sowing ..	.. Men	0 2 11	0 12 7
	Women	0 2 5	0 10 6
Weeding ..	.. Men	0 2 2	0 8 6
	Women	0 2 1	0 8 6
Harvesting	.. Men	0 3 4	0 15 6
	Women	0 3 2	0 15 1

From the year 1950-51 begins an era of planned economic development in the country, but even prior to this with the attainment of Independence in the year 1947, the National Government at the Centre introduced good many a legislation for the welfare of the labourers. One of these legislations, *viz.* Minimum Wages Act, 1948, purports to fix minimum wages for workers in the scheduled Industries so as to prevent exploitation of workers by the employers in the matter of payment of wages. The Act guarantees the payment of certain minimum to the workers in Scheduled Industries. This Act was made applicable to the District (which formed part of the then Government of Madhya Bharat, Part B State) by virtue of the Part B State (Laws) Act. Under this Act, the minimum wages in the Scheduled Industries namely, rice, *dal* and flour mills, for the District as on 1st November 1956 were: —

Category of workers	Wage Rate Rs.
Skilled	52—00 per month
Semi-skilled	42—25 „ „
Unskilled	30—00 „ „

In the bidi industry the minimum wages for Indore District were fixed for Bundle Wrapper at Rs. 65 per month or Rs. 4.25 per lakh, Bhatliwala Rs. 45 per month and Bidimaker Rs. 1.50 for 1,000 bidis.

For oil-mill industry in the District same minimum wages as in rice, *dal* and flour-mill workers were prevailing.

Minimum wages for different categories of workers under Local Authorities were also fixed under the Act. The minimum wages in different municipalities differed on the population basis For Indore Municipality the minimum wages were Rs. 50 per month for Blacksmith and Carpenter. A Mate, who might be said to be an unskilled worker, was fixed on minimum wage of Rs. 30 per month. In the Sanitation Department of the Municipality, minimum wages for male and female labour were Rs. 25 per month in the year 1956.

For Road Construction work in rural areas minimum wages of unskilled male worker were Rs. 1.25 per day and for female worker Re. 1 per day. While in the urban areas the respective wages were Rs 1.50 and Rs 1.25 per day.

In the Public Motor Transport industry minimum wages for Driver, Conductor and Cleaner were Rs. 75, Rs 65 and Rs. 45 per month, respectively.

The year 1956 was the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan at the National and State levels. The economic developmental activities during the Second Five Year Plan were envisaged on a much bigger scale, at the National as well as State levels. Larger investments both in the public as well as private sectors of the economy during the Plan period, had its effect on the price levels of commodities and services which raised the cost of living. This can be seen in case of Indore District from the Consumer Price Index Number (General) for working class of Indore:—

Consumer Price Index Number (1951-100)

Year	Index
1956	90
1957	93
1958	101
1959	107
1960	107

This increase in the prices of consumer goods and consequent rise in the cost of living generated fresh demands for increase in wages by the workers, and Government felt the necessity of revising the minimum wages in different industries once again. The wage rates so fixed and in operation from 1st January, 1959 in rice flour mills, oil mills and local authority in the District were as under: —

Category of employee	Basis of payment of rates of wages	Rs. paise
(1)	(2)	(3)
Clerical	Per month ..	75.00
Skilled;	Per day ..	3.50
Semi-skilled ..	,, ..	2.75
Unskilled ..	,, ..	
Male	,, ..	1.75
Female ..	,, ..	1.50

In bidi-making industry the Bundlewrapper and Packer remained at Rs. 65 per month, Bhatliwala got Rs. 50 per month while Bidi maker's wages were increased to Rs. 1.62 per 1,000 bidis.

The minimum wage-rates in Construction and Maintenance of Roads, or in Building operations were fixed for different categories of workers as under:—

Category of employee	Basis of payment of rates of wages	Rs. Paise
(1)	(2)	(3)
Clerical ..	Per month ..	75.00
Skilled;	Per day ..	3.50
Semi-skilled ..	,, ..	2.75
Unskilled		
Male	,,	1.75
Female ..	,, ..	1.50

In Public Motor Transport the monthly rates of wages were fixed as follows:—

Category of employee	Rs. Per month
Driver	90
Conductor	80
Cleaner	60
Unskilled worker	50

The fixation of minimum rates of wages as above confirms the fact of the rising cost of living in the economy of the District during the Second Five Year Plan period as elsewhere in the State and the Country as a whole.

The wage trends during the Third Five Year Plan period can be seen from the following rates of wages for different categories of workers in the Public Works Department of the State Government.—

Category of Labour		Rate of wages (per day) Rs. Paise		Rs. Paise
Skilled Labour—				
1. Stone Mason ..	1st class ..	3.50	to	4.00
„ „	2nd class ..	3.00	to	3.50
2. Brick-layer ..	1st class ..	3.00	to	3.75
„ „	2nd class ..	2.50	to	3.00
3. Carpenter ..	1st class ..	3.50	to	4.00
„ „	2nd class ..	3.00	to	3.50
Unskilled Labour—				
Male Mazdoor ..		1.25	to	1.50
Female Mazdoor ..		1.00	to	..

In the year 1962, the second year of the Third Five Year Plan, there was an upward revision of wage rates for unskilled labour as under:—

	Rs. Paise
Male Mazdoor	1.62
Female Mazdoor	1.25

For the year 1963 the following rates of pay were fixed by the Collector, Indore for the District in exercise of his powers under the Financial Rules :—

Class of Servant	Rates of Wages (monthly) Rs.
1. Motor Driver	120
2. Conductor	90
3. Carpenter	130
4. Blacksmith	130
5. Ploughman	60
6. Cooly	60

These are only certain categories of workers taken for comparison with the earlier period. The wage rates are for Indore proper including an area of five miles of Corporation limits and for whole-time workers, work lasting for eight hours.

Inspite of the limitations of the wage data regarding comparability with earlier period, the fact of rising trend in wage rates in the District as elsewhere is undeniable.

STANDARD OF LIVING

After consideration of livelihood pattern, price trends and wage levels, the position in respect of economic conditions of the population in the District becomes more or less clear. But in order to know the standard of living of the masses, and different classes amongst the masses much more is required to be known. Because the level of living is the sizing up of "the total life situation and as such can not be wholly a monetary concept or even an economic concept".

"The concept of level of living is so comprehensive as to include the scales of preferences and sitisfaction of wants of individual members in a family, as also collective wants of groups and communities". Thus it is apparent that standard of living cannot merely be related to economic conditions. It depends on the social conditions and the action that is being taken by the individuals, group of individuals as also the State to enrich the life of the masses by enabling them to lead a healthy and comfortable life cunducive to allround development. This being so quantitative measurement

of standard of living by finding out the size of the family earning strength and expenditure on different consumption groups of the classes in the society is but a very rough indicator of the standard of living.

Even this rough estimate has been further made difficult by non-availability of data comparable over a period of years and otherwise. However, information as available from different family budget enquiries during particular years, has been utilized, which may help in forming some idea of the standard of living of different classes in the society.

During the regime of Holkar State, in the year 1918 a study was made by the Economics Department of Indore Christian College into the cost of living of different grades of society in the Residency Bazar of Indore. It was a study in a small bazar of only 10,000 people. Five classes of consumers were considered 1. Non-Official European Family, 2. a Carpenter's family 3 a Mason's family, 4. an Agricultural labourer's family and 5. a Syce's family. As a matter of fact the first of these five classes was not a class of Indian society and need not be considered here, but the consumption pattern of this society illustrates by contrast the standard of living of others and hence reproduced. This study being only in the cost of living and not in the standard of living, the material available is only the quantities of different items of consumption which are given below :—

	Families of			
	Carpenter	Mason	Agricultural labourer	Syce
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers
Wheat	45	40	70	50
Rice, 2nd sort	15	16	1	8
Tur Dal, 2nd sort ..	10	8	4	5
Ground-nut ..	1	1	0	0
Milk	10	8	0	0
Ghee	2	2	0	¼
Gur	2.5	3	2	2
Potatoes	10	15	0	4
Tea	1/4	¼	0	0
Salt .. .	2	2	1	1

The number of members in the family of the above classes of workers is not given. Howere, from the above list of articles and the quantities thereof consumed, it can be said, that living standard of the Agricultural Labourer was the lowest. Since rice was an imported crop and was consumed "to some extent ordinarily by better class people and by the better paid artisans", the standard of living of Mason might be said to be higher than that of a Carpenter. As against this, more of milk was consumed by the carpenter's family than that of Mason. But generally Mason's family appears to be in a better position than that of the Carpenter's. As against all these articles of consumption those of the non-official European families and their quantities were : petatoes 44 lbs., sugar 20 lbs., tea 2 lbs., wheat 9 seers, bread 60 lbs., rice 4 seers, beef 36 lbs., eggs 12 dozens, milk 76 seers, etc. There is, of course, no comparison between the European and Indian pattern of consumption but certain quantities of commodities like milk, eggs, sugar, etc., are conspicuous by contrast.

Some 33 years later, i.e., in the year 1951 an Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted by the Government of India. The family-budgets of Agricultural Labourers in Zone II of which Indore District formed part, showed the average annual expenditure Rs. 1.9 on rice. Expenditure on pulses of all kinds (except for *tur dal*. which has been included in the above Table (of 1918) was Rs. 20.5 and for gur and sugar Rs. 10. Sugar was not mentioned at all in the year 1918 consumption items. For milk and milk products the expenditure was Rs. 6, and for meat, fish and eggs Rs. 4.8. These few items, which were absent in the items of consumption of the Agricultural Labour family in the year 1918, presumably appear to have entered the consumption pattern during the intervening period from 1918 to 1951. The difficulty, however is about the comparability of data. The 1918 items of expendiure of the Agricultural Labour are for the Residency Bazar of Indore proper, while the items of expenditure in the 1951 Agricultural Labour Enquiry are for zone II comprising 10 district including Indore. It is possible that taking the consumption pattern of 10 districts also in 1918, these items of expenditure would have been found at that time also. The Residency Bazar pattern of consumption cannot be taken as representative of all Agricultural Labourers in the District, though zonal average can be so taken. The average wage rate of agricultural casual labourer in the year 1951 for male was annas 12-2 and for female annas 9-3. As against this, the unskilled male labourer who may be taken as

equivalent to the casual agricultural labourer of labour Enquiry got annas 7-0 per day and female labourer annas 4-9 in the year 1918. The wage increase in 1951 as against 1918 does not justify any change in the consumption pattern for better. Taking the data above as they are, it may, however, be said that conditions regarding items of consumption of agricultural labour family in 1951 were comparatively better than those in 1918.

Average annual income of the agricultural labour family consisting of 4.8 members (Zone II comprising Indore District) was Rs. 356, while consumption expenditure was Rs. 331, thus leaving an annual saving of Rs. 25 per family. The percentage expenditure per family on various consumption groups was:—

Food	81.3
Clothing and foot-wear.	8.8
Fuel and Lighting.	1.5
House rent and repairs	8.2
Services and Miscellaneous	8.2

Inspite of the nominal saving of Rs. 25 annually the poverty of living becomes apparent from the following account:

> "Generally, agricultural workers took *Rabadi* in the morning and *jowar* bread at night. *Rabadi* is a local preparation of powdered *jowar* or *maize* boiled and mixed with *Chhachh*. To make it delicious some salt and chillies are added.

> "The agricultural workers had usually three meals a day during the busy operations. Their diet changed according to the seasons. Their staple diet included *Jowar*, *bajra* and maize. The consumption of pulses was not a regular feature. Pulses mostly of *masur* and *arhaar* were included in the diet for about 7 to 10 days in the month. Wheat or rice and vegitables were consumed only on festivals or certain auspicious ceremonies. Certain families also took meat, dates and *mahua* (Jungle fruit).

"The question of kerosene lamp or lantern did not arise at all. In their houses the light from the hearth was generally considered sufficient and only a few of them possessed chimneys, which were rarely used"[1]. The dietary and other living standards as above of 31.98 per cent poulation of the District (according to 1951 Census) does not leave any seope for even a conjecture in terms of standard of living for these sons of the soil.

A family-budget enquiry into the living conditions of industrial labour at Indore was carried out by the Central Economic and Statistical Organization of the erst-while Government of Madhya Bharat during the period April 1950 to March 1951. The total expenditure of the industrial worker's family at Indore on different items computed for purposes of calculating Index Number was :—

Group	Total Expenditure Rs.
Food	61-3-3
Fule and Lighting	7-11-4
House-Rent	5-8-10
Clothing, Bedding, etc	15-4-6
Footwear	
Miscellaneous	20-0-6
Total	109-7-5

It is a well-known fact that by 1951 the workers in organized industries like textiles have been able to improve their bargaining power for wages and working conditions to a large extent through their trade unions. Besides this, by this time the State Government had introduced progressive legislations like the Factories Act, 1948, the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance (No. VIII of 1951) which later became an Act in 1952, all of which contributed not only in improving the working conditions of industrial workers in mills and factories but also their living conditions. The unorganized agricultural labour in far-flung villages and no such protection statutory or other wise. At the time of second Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted during the year 1956-57 the over all agricultural wages for casual male worker and the daily wages with dearness allowance of unskilled worker in cotton textile industry at Indore were 76 paise and 328 paise, respectively. The wage rate of a unskilled mill-hand was thus about 4½ times higher than casual

1. Agricultural Labour Enquiry, 1951, Vol. VI, pp. 74-76.

agricultural labour and other things being equal, it may be said, that a mill-hand was in economically better position than his counter-part in villages.

During the years 1954-55 the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the erstwhile Government of Madhya Bharat conducted a family budget enquiry with a view to issuing an independent consumer price index number for the middle classes of Indore. Teachers and Clerks were taken as representative of the middle class and employees getting monthly basic pay from Rs. 40 to Rs. 500 exclusive of allowances were included in the enquiry. The results of this Enquiry may thus be taken as representative of the Lower Middle Class and Upper Middle Class.

The average size of the Middle Class family was found to be 5.68 persons with 0.06 persons living away from the family. The size of the Middle Class family was thus bigger than that of the Agricultural labourer being 4.8 according to 1951 Enquiry. In the lower income group viz., below Rs. 75 the size of the family was the smallest, while in the highest income group, viz., Rs 450 and above, it was the largest being 8.38 persons on an average. The average family, i.e., 5.74 persons (inclusive of those not living with the family) had only 1.53 earners and 4.21 persons as dependents. Almost all women and children in the family were dependent on the head of the family. This is a feature peculiar to the Middle Class family and can be found everywhere. though in a lesser degree now. With the spread of education among women. and the pressure of economic conditions, the women in the Middle Class families are now seeking employment opportunities to earn their livelihood. The old customs and tabooes in this respect are giving way under the pressure of economic conditions.

The average family income for all families included in the Survey was Rs. 186-4-1 per month. This income consisted of Rs. 120-4-0, as salary and Rs. 41-0-11 as allowances and Rs. 24-15-2 supplementary income from sources other than regular employment. The total average monthly expenditure on items of consumption was Rs. 169-8-8 followed by Rs. 14-5-1 on non-consumption items, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2-6-4 per month.

The consumption expenditure of Rs. 169-8-8 per month comprised Rs. 83-8-1 on food articles, Rs. 10-5-0 on fuel and lighting. Rs. 13-13-0 on dwelling. Rs. 4-9-10 on household requisites, Rs. 23-9-11

Rs. 23-9-11 on clothing and footwear articles and Rs. 33-10-10 on miscellaneous items. In percentages the expenditure on different consumption groups was :—

Articles	Percentage expenditure
Food	49.25
Fule and lighting	6.08
Dwelling	8.15
Household requisites	2.72
Clothing and footwear	13.93
Miscellaneous items	19.87
Total	100.00

Some idea of the dietary standards can be had from the following percentage expenditure on different items of food.

Items	Percentage expenditure
Cereals	27.00
Pulses	6.73
Meat	1.83
Milk and Milk Products	24.09
Oils	5.39
Vegetables	7.20
Spices	3.39
Sugar	10.86
Fruits	1.36
Other items	12.15
Total	100.00

In the 'Miscellaneous' group maximum percentage of expenditure, i.e., 16 was found to be on education.

With the nominal surplus of Rs. 2 per month per average family the economic conditions of the Middle Classes can very well be imagined. Out of the total 434 families surveyed, 201 or 46.31 per cent of the families were reported to be in debt. The average indebtedness per reporting family was Rs. 489-14-6. The average indebtedness per family was highest amounting to Rs. 1,750 in the income group of Rs. 450 and above and was the lowest Rs. 175 per family in the income group below Rs. 75. The marriage was responsible for 21 per cent of the debt, while 30 per cent of the total debt was incurred for building activities, 8 per cent on account of ailments and remaining 41 per cent related to expenditure on festivals, funerals, confinements, unemployment and other unspecified causes.

With nearly 50 per cent of the families indebted to the tune of Rs. 500 the economic conditions of the middle class families can not be said to be satisfactory and it is difficult to think of any "standard of living" under the circumstances, though doubtless the conditions regarding consumtion pattern, etc., appear to be comparatively better than the Labour Class-agricultural and industrial.

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

One of the important industries of the District is cotton textiles providing highest average daily employment to labour. All the cotton textile-mills, numbering seven are located at Indore proper. Besides these, there are silk mills, knitting mills, oilseed crushing mills, vegetable oil (Hydrogenated) mills, metal rolling, machinery manufacturing, motor vehicles, repairs of cycles, and furniture making industries in the District. It is one of the industrially advanced districts of the State. In addition to the many industries, number of Central and State Government offices as well as commercial business houses are located especially at Indore proper.

According to 1961 Census the population of "workers" in the Industries viz., mining and quarrying, (which included, lives-stock, forestry, fisheries, hunting, plantation etc.), household industry, manufacturing industry, and construction was 72,328. This in percentages worked out to 9.56 of the total population of the District in the year 1961. This means, inspite of being an industrially advanced District, the scope for employment in the industries proper is limited. Allied activities of commerce, transport, trade, and

public services also offer scope for employment. Working force in textiles, and public administration-Central as well as State Government is more or less stable at any time. Fluctuations, if any, are possible in the commerce, trade and transport under private sector.

The data as available form the Employment Market Reports for the quaters ending 31st March, 1964 and 31st March 1965, for both public and private sectors in the District reveal that in the public sector there was an increase in employment by 1.1 per cent at the end of March 1965 over the corresponding quarter of 1964. This increase may however be attributed to the larger coverage i.e., 160 em ployers furnishing returns in March 1965, as against 154 in March 1964.

In the private sector undertakings, inspite of the larger number of undertakings furnishing returns in the quarter ending 31st March, 1964 i.e., 292 as against 248 in the quarter ending 31st March 1965, the employment figure in 1965 stood at 30,545 as against 29,074 in March 1964. The Report atributed this increase in employment in 1965 to cotton-ginning and pressing factories, hosiery and knitting as also educational service in the private sector. The cotton-ginning and pressing is seasonal industry, and increase in the volume of employment might very well be taken as usual seasonal phenomenon. The employment figures for different sectors for the quarter ending December 1964 and March 1965 showed increase in employment in manufacturing construction, trade and Commerce, transport and services. But all this increase was reported to be of casual nature.

Employment Exchange

The Employment Exchange organization under the Central Government was established in the District at Indore proper as early as in the year 1950. The jurisdiction of this Exchange was extensive, as it covered Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua, Mandsaur, West Nimar, Ratlam, Shajapur and Ujjain districts. It was at the time of the reorganisation of the State that the Employment Exchange organization was taken over by the State Government. Some change was introduced in its jurisdiction. The proposed jurisdiction of the Exchange was to cover Indore, Ratlam, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua, Nimar (Khandwa), Nimar (Khargone). In 1957 Nimar (Khandwa) and in the year 1958 Ujjain and Ratlam had separate exchanges. By March 1961, the Indore Exchange had a jurisdiction over Indore,

Dewas and Dhar districts and by December 1961, Dhar was deleted from its jurisdiction. It was only on 2nd March 1963, that the jurisdiction of Indore Exchange became coterminus with Indore District.

The activities of the Employment Exchange mainly consist of bringing the job-seekers in contract with the employers. To this end, registration of the unemployed persons of all categories, ascertaining the needs of the employers for different types of personnel and providing suitable persons for an employment is being carried on in the Employment Exchange. With the initiation of planned efforts for the Country's economic development, the need for collection of accurate man-power data and its assessment in framing the plans, so as to combat the problem of unemployment in the Country was also felt. To this end Employment Market Information Scheme was launched through all Employment Exchanges in the State in the year 1957-58. The Scheme envisages the study of man-power available for employment, the difficulties experienced by the employers in getting persons in particular trades, etc. This method is known as Establishment Reporting System. The Scheme is operating at Indore Employment Exchange from the year of its initiation. Besides this the Scheme of Vocational Guidance was started at this Exchange in the year 1960.

The Scheme aims at rendering assistance to younger men in the choice of vocations suited to their physical and mental aptitude as well as qualifications, keeping in view the different type of manpower requirements of the Country Information regarding opportunities training facilities and scholarships available is collected regularly and supplied to the young men. An Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance) is in charge of this scheme.

The working of the Employment Exchange on the above lines can be seen from the following figures for some of the years of registration of candidates for employment, placement of candidates and number of persons on Live Registre of the Exchange:—

Year	No. of candidates registered	No. placed in Employment	No. on Live Register at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1950	1,846	121	978
1951	5,837	952	1,681
1955	8,575	657	3,110
1960	8,499	720	3,837
1964	14,519	1,413	6,895

Employment position in the District in the year 1968-69 can be seen from the number of registrations, placements and on Live Register, which was 17,248, 974 and 6,692, respectively.

If the number of candidates on the Live Register of the Exchange at the end of the year is any indication, it shows the lack of employment opportunities to the job-seekers.

By 31st March 1965, 14,818 persons including 2,125 women were registered with the Employment Exchange for employment assistance as against 14741 including 2125 women at the end of 31st March 1964. The number of persons available for employment assistance on the Live Register at the end of March 1965 was 7438 including 680 women as against 6,069 persons including 482 women at the end of 31st March 1964. These figures indicate the growing problem of unemployment.

Figures regarding the notification of vacancies indicate that there was a growing demand from the Public Sector rather than from the Private Sector. By 31st March 1964, 2,761 vacancies were notified out of which only 417 were from Private Sector. The situation as at the end of March 1965. was similar. The total notified vacancies at this time were 3589, out of which only 489 were from Private Sector, the remaining 3100 being from Public Sector. The trend in ever expending Public Sector activities becomes obvious from these figures.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Prior to the establishment of the National Government at the Centre, there was no concerted programme for improving all sides of village life, to change the outlook of farmers and mobilize local officials and resources for the betterment of rural areas. It was the Planning Commission under the National Government, which gave thought to this crucial issue in the Country's economic development. In February 1952, the Food and Agriculture Ministry of Government of India, appointed a committee to examine the Grow More Food activities which has been in progress from 1947 onwards and to suggest rapid extension of agricultural development. As a result of the recommendations of this Committee, it was decided by the Government of India in May 1952 to launch a nation-wide Community Development Programme. This programme was inaugurated in 55 project areas all over the Country on October 2, 1952. More projects were launched in 1953. Early in 1953, the Government of India decided that as improvement in

rural life was a permanent purpose the community projects should be supplemented by a less intensive scheme of development to be known as National Extension Service. This service was inaugurated all over India on October, 2, 1953.

In Indore District the National Extension Service Block was started at Mhow on 2nd October, 1954. This was converted into Community Development Block later on the 1st April 1956. This Block consists of 176 villages with an area of 307 sq. miles and a population of 52,050 persons.[1] This Block comprises an area of 36.5 per cent of the District, 35 per cent of the village in the District and 30 per cent of the District population.

The next Community Development Block in the District was started at Indore on the 2nd October, 1956. This Block consists of 177 villages with an area of 264 sq. miles, with a population of 67,475 persons. In percentage figures this Block covers 31.3 per cent of the area; 35 per cent villages and 40 per cent population of the District.

The third Block was started at Sanwar in the District on the 2nd October, 1959. The area of this Block is 271 sq. miles, with 149 villages and population of 52,268 persons.[2] This Block covered 32.2 per cent of the area of the District, 30 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the population of the District.

The fourth Block at Depalpur was started on 2nd October, 1962. The area of this Block is 396 sq. miles with 173 villages and a population of 79,860.

During the Second Five Year Plan period there were three Development Blocks in the District.

Agriculture

As regards the development activities of the Blocks in the field of agriculture, during whole of the Second Five Year Plan period, a total of 35,125 mounds of improved seeds and 32,885 mounds of chemical fertilizers were distributed, through all the Three Blocks.

With a view to providing irrigation facilities, two new tanks were constructed during the Second Plan period. New wells constructed numbered 469 and 260 old wells were repaired. The area of land reclaimed was 1,349 acres.

1. Particulars Relating to Development Blocks in Madhya Pradesh, (as on 1st April 1963).

2. *Ibid.*

During the Third Five Year Plan upto the year 1964-65, the quantity of improved seeds distributed was 15,602 maunds. Besides this, the quantity of improved seeds other than cereals was 22,086 maunds. The chemical fertilizers and other fertilizers distributed during the same period were 36,256 and 39,366 maunds, respectively.

In connection with irrigation facilities, 16 new irrigation tanks were constructed upto 1964-65 and 21 old tanks were repaired A total of 1,184 new *kutcha* and *pucka* wells were constructed and 683 old wells were repaired upto 1964-65. Twenty-four miles of field channels for irrigating the fields were also constructed during this period. As compared to the Second Five Year Plan period the progress of work in respect of providing irrigation facilities during the Third Plan period appears to have been stepped up. The area of land reclaimed upto 1964-65 was 8,912 acres.

Public Health

The Block Development activities in connection with public health were restricted to the opening up of health centres, provision of drinking water and general sanitation through construction of drains, etc.

In this connection during the Second Five Year Plan period, five primary and subsidiary health centres were set up, one in Indore and four in Mhow Blocks. By 1963-64 the number of the centres remained the same but distribution was changed, according to which, there remained only two centres in Mhow Block and one each in Indore Sanwer and Depalpur. In 1964-65 Mhow and Depalpur had one centre each.

Construction of drinking water wells during Second Plan period was of the order of 188, the number of repaired or renovated drinking water wells being 161. During Third Five Year Plan from 1961-62 to 1964-65 the number of drinking water wells constructed was 127, while the number of wells renovated was 167.

There were no rural dispensaries in the Block areas during the Second Five Year Plan period but during 1961-62 and thereafter upto 1964-65 the number of rural dispensaries functioning in the Block areas varied from year to year being 13 in 1961-62, 17 in 1962-63, 25 in 1963-64 and 18 in 1964-65.

The construction of *pucka* drains during the Second Five Year Plan period was confined to Indore and Mhow Blocks, the length of drains so constructed being 4,181 yards (3823.106 metres). During the year 1964-65 further 13 yards (11.887 metres) length of *pucka* drains were constructed in Mhow Block.

Education

In the field of education the Block development activities were concentrated on adult literacy.

During Second Five Year Plan period a total of 65 literacy centres were started which were continued to Indore and Mhow Blocks. A total number of 4,731 adults were made literate at these centres, the largest number viz., 3,921 being from Mhow Block.

In the Third Five Year Plan from the year 1961-62 to 1964-65 a total of 109 literacy centres functioned in the Block areas and the number of adults becoming literate was 1,648.

During the Third Five Year Plan, besides literacy centres, ordinary and basic type schools were started. The number of both these types of schools which was 155 in the year 1961-62 increased to 340 in 1964-65. Likewise the number of students enrolled also increased from 6,496 in 1961-62 to 23,537 in the year 1964-65.

Reading rooms and libraries in the Block areas during the Second Five Year Plan period were 69. This number during the Third Plan period, upto 1964-65 had increased to 120.

Communication

The Block Development activities in this connection related to the construction of *Kutcha* and *Pucka* roads and culverts.

During Second Five Year Plan in the theree Blocks then existing, 244 miles (392.680 Kms.) length of new *kutcha* roads and 64 culverts were constructed.

For the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 there is no record of road construction activity. In the year 1963-64 however, 20 miles length of *kutcha* and seven miles of *pucka* roads were constructed, while in the year 1964-65 only 0.50 miles of pucka roads and 33 miles of *kutcha* roads were constructed in the Block areas.

Co-operation

During the Second Five Year Plan period 91 co-operative societies were started in Indore and Mhow Blocks. During the Third Five Year Plan period upto 1963-64 there were 81 co-operative societies in the Block areas with a membership of 1,367 persons.

Besides the activities stated under different heads as above the other development activities in the Block areas related to social welfare work, like youth clubs *mahila samities*, starting of *balwadis*, and recreation centres, etc.

In all the different community development activities, while the Governmnet agency in this respect may take the initiative, co-operation of the populace also at the sametime is expected. The activities in the Block areas connot simply be foisted on the village community as acts of public administration. People's co-operation is an essential feature of the community development. In this context the amounts of Government expenditure and those of people's contribution during different plan periods may be of interest.

During the First Five Year Plan Government expendture in the then existing Block Development activities was Rs. 2.64 lakhs, people's contribution being of the value of Rs. 1.39 lakhs. The respective figures for the Second and Third Five Year Plans, as upto September 1965, were Rs. 19.03 and Rs. 7.75 lakhs for the Second and Rs. 17.97 lakhs and Rs. 5.72 lakhs for the Third Five Year Plan.

It is difficult to say anything categorically about the effects of community development activities on the economic and social life of the people for want of evaluation data in this respect. Another difficulty is that of segregating the effects of community development activities from other regular administrative activities. However, it may be said with certainty, that some amenities, guidance, and help are being given to the rural people in different Block areas. For example, agriculturists are being provided with improved seeds fertilizers, etc.They are also being taught to read and write, and provided with recreation facilities. Roads are being constructed linking the far-off villages with main traffic routes. To this extent, the life in the rural areas, economically and socially is being uplifted. Something is being done for them, where there was nothing previously.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

It was Maharani Ahalya Bai, ruling over the Holkar State between 1766 and 1795, who laid the foundations of administration of the State. If Holkar State was grateful to this sagacious ruler for the indelible marks she left on administration, the Capital city of the State was (and continued to be) doubly beholden to her, for it was she who revived[1] the Indore *pargana* thus paving the way for its glory.[2] It was, however, left for Malhar Rao II to formally make Indore the capital in 1818[3] as provided in the Treaty of Mandsor—the instrument of British supremacy over the State. The immediate consequence of this treaty was that a Resident was attached to the Holkar Durbar—a post that was merged into that of the Agent to the Governor-General with his headquarters at Indore in 1854.[4] In 1899, however, a separate Resident was appointed but the post was abolished in 1916.[5] The British supervision after this was maintained through the Political Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who later was designated as Resident for Central India. The British controlled the foreign affairs and such other important items and allowed the ruling princes some sort of internal autonomy.

State Government

The Government of the State was divided into several departments "in imitation of the system in force in British India."[6] Each department was in the charge of a member of a body at one time called the State Council, later on converted into an Advisory Body only to be re-christened at a still later time as the Cabinet.[7] The Government was carried on through a secretariat. To give it the semblance of a democratic set-up, the Government was divided into the main heads of (1) Executive, (II) Judicial, and at a later date (III) Legislative. The cabinet with the Prime Minister at its head performed the executive

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. I p. 424.
2. *Ibid.*, 1908, Vol. II, p. 181.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 281.
4. C. E. Luard, Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Families of Central India, p. 18.
5. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931 ,Vol. 1, p. 44.
6. *Ibid.*, 1908, p. 135.

functions. Though the highest judicial authority was the High Court, the cabinet, nevertheless, expressed its "opinions" in certain important cases. For purposes of legislation a legislative committee was constituted in 1926. It consisted of nine members, of whom seven were non-officials elected by different bodies. The Legislative Committee enjoyed little or no powers, for it was left to the Government either to reject or accept the bills recommended by it.[1]

The Cabinet was subordinate to the Ruling Prince, the Maharaja as he was called. It would appear from the various Administration Reports that the Resident, later called the Agent to the Governor-General, frequently interfered in, if not directly controlled the administration of the State.

District Administration

If the Government of Indore State was organised in imitation of the system in force in British India, the design of district administration was no exception to this rule. The administrative system was based on the repeated sub-divisions in charge of an officer who was responsible to the officer next in rank, above him. The most important of these units was the District or *Subhayat*. Indore State was divided into seven districts till 1904, when the area was so organised as to reduce the number of districts to five.[2]

The head of a district was styled "*Subha*". He was the representative of the Government and embodied the powers of the State. He was, in the first place, concerned with land and land revenue, and secondly he was a District Magistrate.[3] Besides his revenue duties, the *Subha* was to take interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people. In some branches of administration such as P. W. D., Forests, Jails, Sanitation and Education, his functions were indirect. But his active co-operation and direction on these were often needed.[4]

It was in the year 1938 that the sphere and influence of the *Subhas* were widened. The *Subhas* as heads of districts were made responsible for the efficiency of administration of their districts and for the welfare of the people.[5] In 1941, the State was divided into two Commissioner's divisions of Malwa and Nimar. All *Subhas* were placed under either of these two Commissioners. Indore district was in the Malwa Commissionership.

1. *Ibid.*, 1927, p. 10.
2. *Ibid.*, 1904, p. 2.
3. *Ibid.*, 1927, pp. 10-11.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 11.
5. *Ibid.*, 1933, p. 5.

Other important district officers were the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in charge of ranges and the Superintendent of Police who was responsible for the discipline and internal working of the police force. In matters relating to detection of crime and peace of the district he was under the control of the *Subhas*. The Assistant Surgeon was the head of the medical and sanitary administration in the District and advised the *Subha* on all matters connected with the health of the people.[1]

The *Subha* was aided in his multifarious duties by a large set of subordinate officers. They held charge of sub-divisions (or *parganas*) into which the District (or *Subhayat*) was split up for the sake of efficiency. The Sub-Divisional Officers were called *Amins*, and assisting them were Munsarims, Patwaris, Patels and other village officials The Patels collected land revenue, the Patwaris kept village records and accounts, while the Chaukidars functioned as rural policemen

Post-Independence Set-up

On 3rd June 1947, the Mountbatten-Plan was announced, which envisaged the lapse of paramountcy over Indian States on August 15, 1947. Owing to the political sagacity of Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel, the various princely states signed Instruments of accession and joined the Indian Union. Central India in particular owed much to his political wisdom and farsightedness. But for his efforts the integration of 25 states (including Holkar State) to form Madhya Bharat in June 1948, might have become difficult, if not impossible. The Ruling Prince of Indore was made the Senior Up Rajpramukh of the newly formed State of Madhya Bharat. Indore City continued to enjoy the status of a state capital, though second in importance and for a period of five months in a year.[3]

The State of Madhya Bharat was divided into 16 districts and these districts were grouped into three Commissioners' Divisions. In the year 1952-53, however, the number of Commissionerships was reduced to two.[4] Indore was the seat of both the Commissionership and the District.

On the formation of Madhya Bharat, there was a slight change in the position and privileges of *Subhas*, but the change was for the

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1. *Ibid.*, 1927, p. 11.
2. *Ibid.*
3. Madhya Bharat Administration Report, 1949-50, p. 1.
4. *Ibid.*, 1952-53, p. 9.

better. For instance, the Government delegated to them in 1949-50, its powers under various security acts so as to enable them to discharge more effectively their duties in the field of law and order. Further, in order to relieve them of avoidable burden, the Government ordered the Naib-Tahsildars stationed at District headquarters to discharge those routine duties under the Criminal Procedure Code, hitheto exercised by District Magistrates. In the year that followed, specific instructions were issued defining the duties of *Subhas*. Accordingly, the *Subha* was not only to be the chief revenue collector, the custodian of law and order and the chief representative of the Government, but was also to function as the chief co-ordinating authority for the activities of other departments in the District.[1]

With the launching of the First Five Year Plan in 1951-52, the position of the Collector (that was how the *Subha* was re-designated) was all the more heightened. The district machinery was made the chief agency for the implementation of the Plan and the Collector as its head, occupied a pivotal position in the plan-structure of the district. He was made the Chairman of the district Planning and the Executive Committees, that were formed to formulate and implement the Plan.[2]

If the year 1956 marked the successful implementation of the First Five Year Plan and the simultaneous launching of the Second Plan, it also marked a very important event in the annals of India. The various States of India were reorganised broadly on linguistic basis and the new State of Madhya Pradesh was formed with its capital at Bhopal on November 1, 1956. Indore District together with 42 other districts went to form this new State. Due to shortage of accommodation at the State Capital, some State-level offices are situated at Indore, though the city is the headquarters of a commissionership and a district.

Office of the Commissioner, Indore Division

Though the office of the Divisional Commissioners in Madhya Pradesh was created under the Madhya Pradesh Creation of Commissioners Act No. VI of 1957, this office was established in the year 1952 at the time of the former Holkar State.

At present the Indore Division consists of 9 revenue districts of Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua, East-Nimar (Khandwa), West-Nimar (Khargone), Mandsaur, Ratlam and Ujjain. These districts are under the administrative control of the Divisional Commissioner, Indore.

1. *Ibid.*, 1950-51, p. 5.
2. *Ibid.*, 1952-53, pp. 7-8.

There is an Additional Commissioner with Headquarters at Ujjain for appellate case work (revenue only) for districts of Dhar, Mandsaur, Ujjain and Ratlam. He has separate office and staff. He has also to work as the Chairman, Regional Transport Authority of this Division and is empowered to exercise the powers under the M. P. Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act.

The Commissioner is the revisional and second appellate authority for all the revenue cases, cases under M. P. Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, cases under Municipal Corporation Act, M. P. Municipalities Act, Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, Indian Arms Act, and M. P. Cement (Control) Order, etc. in the Division.

In addition to revenue and general administration duties, the Commissioner looks after Development and Planning, Jagir and Maufi work and acts as the Chairman of Divisional Board of Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen. In his work reloting to the Development and planning, he is assisted by the Development Assistant and Accounts Officer, while a Maufi Officer assists him in Jagir and Maufi work. One Accounts Officer has been provided to him, in addition, to assist in the work of reconciliation of *Taccavi*. The Commissioner is empowered to control all the local bodies in the Division except Municipal Corporation, Indore. He exercises control over matters pertaining to forest and education. The supervisory functions include the inspection of hospitals and dispensaries and he entertains public complaint relating to any instiution in the Division.

He enjoys full supervisory power over the collectors with regard to the matter connected with law and order and has powers to inspect jails, offices of the District Superintendents of Police and Police Station in the Division. The Commissioner also acts as the Chairman, Divisional Vigilance Board and exercises all statutory and non-statutory and all executive powers which are delegated by the Government or conferred upon him by law.

Collectorate

The Collector of Indore, by the end of 1963, had seven Deputy Collectors to assist him. Of these, three are in charge of one Sub-Division each. But the headquarters of all the seven Deputy Collectors are at Indore. The organisational set-up of the Collectorate may be described under three main groups of functions of the Collector, *viz.*, (i) Land and Land records and other tied matters, (ii) Law and Order, and (iii) Development.

For administration of the first group of subjects the District is divided into the four tahsils of Indore, Mhow, Sawer and Depalpur. These tahsils have been grouped into three Sub-Divisions of Indore, Mhow and Sawer and Depalpur, each being, incharge of a Sub-Divisional Officer, who is also the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. There is a Tahsildar in each tahsil. But at Indore is posted an Additional Tahsildar too, to cope up with the heavy load of work there. The Tahsildars of Mhow, Sawer and Depalpur tahsils are assisted by one Naib Tahsildar each, while the one at Indore is assisted by four Naib-Tahsildars. There is a separate Tappa Manpur in the Mhow Tahsil, being looked after by a resident Naib Tahsildar. At the village level, the land revenue and land records work is carried on by Patwaries, each of whom is in charge of one or more villages grouped into 146 Patwari circles. They work under the immediate supervision of Revenue Inspectors, who hold charge of a group of specified Patwari circles. Their number and span of control for the four tahsils are :—

S. No. (1)	Name of Tahsil (2)	No. of Revenue Inspectors (3)	No. of Patwari circles (4)
1.	Indore	2	36
2.	Mhow	2	30
3.	Sawer	2	37
4.	Depalpur	2	43
	Total ..	8	146

At the district level, a Superintendent of Land Records and two Assistant Superintendents of Land Records supervise the work of the Revenue Inspectors and Patwaries. The Superintendent of Land Records is technically under the Director of Land Records, through the Collector.

In the maintenance of law and order, the Collector as District Magistrate is assisted by the magistracy and the police. The magistracy includes the Additional District Magistrate (Executive), a Deputy Collector and other Deputy Collectors who are functioning as Sub-Divisional Magistrates and enjoying powers of First Class

Magistrates, and Tahsildars who are Second Class Magistrates. These officers exercise magisterial powers only in respect of preventive sections as the Judiciary has been separated from the Executive. The Police force in the District is headed by the Senior Superintendent of Police.

In the discharge of his functions relating to development activities, the Collector is assisted by a Deputy Collector, who is in charge of the Development Section of the Collectorate. There are four Development Blocks in the District comprising a tahsil each, *viz.*, Indore Mhow, Sawer and Depalpur. Each Block was headed by a Block Development Officer, uptill December, 1965. Thereafter in October, 1969 the post of Block Development Assistant was created to be in each Block. The Block Development Assistant is provided with a team of Extension Officers drawn from eight different departments, *viz.*, Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Cooperation, Public Works, Public Health, Social Education, Panchayats and Social Welfare, and Industries. Further down there are village-level workers both males and females known as Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas, respectively. Ten Gram Sevaks and two Gram Sevikas each, are attached to the Blocks.

In order to ensure effective participation of the people at the village level in planning and execution of development projects, a Block Development Committee has been constituted for each Block on a uniform pattern throughout the State. The Committee consists of officials and non-officials, the latter being members of Parliament, Vidhan Sabha, Gram Panchayats, etc. The Collector or the Sub-Divisional Officer functions as convenor of the Committee while the Block Development Assistant acts as its Secretary. A non-official from among those present is elected Chairman. The Committee mainly advises on the formulation of working plans and developmental programmes of the Block; reviews the progress and promotes people's participation, especially in such programmes as are oriented to increased agricultural production.

Apart from the three main groups of functions mentioned above, the Collector has to perform other statutory and non-statutory functions. For instance, he is also vested with executive and administrative powers in matters pertaining to excise, treasury, registration, etc.

The excise staff is headed by a District Excise Officer with four Excise Inspectors and twelve Excise Sub-Inspectors to assist him in

the District. The district is divided into eight Excise circles four in Indore city itself and the other four comprising the rest of the tahsils of Indore, Mhow, Sawer and Depalpur each. A Prosecution Inspector of the rank of an Excise Sub-Inspector is also posted at Indore for attending to cases pertaining to the department in the law courts.

Treasury

The control of the District Treasury and Sub-Treasuries is also vested in the Collector. A Treasury Officer drawn from the Madhya Pradesh Financial Service is in charge of the District Treasury, while the respective Tahsildars are in charge of the Sub-Treasuries.

Registration

Yet another responsibility of the Collector is the execution of the Registration Act. He is assisted in this behalf by a Deputy Collector who functions as the District Registrar. A whole-time Sub-Registrar is posted for Indore City, while the respective Tahsildars function as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars inthe tahsils.

The Collector is also to look after *maufi* and Wakf, Rehabilitation of refugees, food and civil supplies, panchayats, settlement of landless families into colonies, Census Operations, Elections, Agriculture, Harijan and Tribal Welfare, etc. In the work relating to Agriculture, Panchayats and Tribal Welfare, he is asisted by the District Agriculture Officer, the District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, and the District Tribal Welfare Assistant, respectively. One or the other of the Deputy Collectors assists him in the discharge of other functions.

Committees

The Collector is also associated with a number of official and non-official committees in the District. Notable among the former is the District Advisory Committee, which was formed in every district in 1958, by amalgamating all the existing committees. This committee of which the Collector is the Chairman, consists of many non-officials as its members. They include local M.L.As., and M. Ps; Sarpanchas of Mandal Panchayats and Panchas of Kendra Panchayats, Mayor of Indore Municipal Corporation, President of the District Congress Committee, representatives of the labour unions, industrial organisations, Bharat Sewak Samaj, etc. A Deputy Collector works as the Secretary of the Committee. Its functions

are mainly to advise the Collector on problems purely of local character which affect the interests of general public. This Committee discharges the functions of all the advisory committees functioning previously such as the District Planning Committee. It also acts as the advisory committee under the Emergency Relief Organisation Scheme, Small Savings Scheme, etc., and is further charged with the job of securing public co-operation in implementing the prohibition policy of the Government. There are Block Development Committees one for each Block. The Community Development programme in the Blocks is implemented with the advice of these committees.

Keeping in view the fact that the policies of the Government are mainly implemented at the District and subordinate level, the Government recently decided to further strengthen the position of the Collector.[1] It has been decided that the Collector would be the Chief co-ordinating authority of all the departments, except Judiciary, Sales Tax and Labour departments at the District level and that utmost importance would be given to his suggestions and orders. Besides the Collector has been vested with two specific rights. First, he can issue directions on any subject to any district level officer, and second he is free to inspect any office in the District. The collectors are to observe the Government instructions themselves, to get them observed by the subordinate officers and to check their tour diaries, especially of the officers in the Forest and Agriculture departments. The orders of the Collector are obligatory on the part of the District Officers but they can place it for the Commissioner's final decision if any of the Collector's orders is considered impracticable or wrong. The Commissioners are to decide such matters in consultation with the respective Heads of the Departments or the matter can be referred to the Government.

Bench of High Court

A Bench of High Court is located at Indore in addition to that at Gwalior. The main seat of Madhya Pradesh High Court is Jabalpur. During the year 1961-62 there were 4 Puisne Judges at Indore. In addition to the complement of ministerial and class IV staff, they are assisted by a Deputy Registrar who looks

1. General Administration Department Memo. No. 6179-CR-40-1-2, dated 20th September, 1965.

after the administration. The Bench of High Court entertains all appeals assigned to it by the High Court and controls the District Courts under its jurisdiction.

District Court

The District and Sessions Judge is the head of the District Court. He decides all civil and criminal cases, looks after the administration and inspects the working of all judicial authorities including the judicial work of those in the Executive. There are six Additional District and Sessions Judges at Indore for civil and criminal cases. Apart from these, to look after the civil cases there are three Civil Judges. Class I, One Additional Civil Judge, Class I (only for 10 days in a month) and five Civil Judges, Class II at Indore. At Mhow there is a Civil Judge Class I (only for 20 days in a month) and a Civil Judge Class II. One Civil Judge Class II maintains the court at Hatod (for 15 days in a month) who also maintains a link court at Sawer (for the rest of the period in the month). Apart from the court of the District and Sessions Judge and the courts of the six Additional District and Sessions Judges, the Criminal cases are decided by six First Class Magistrates and five Second Class Magistrates (all Civil Judges Class II) at Indore. Four Honourary Magistrates also hold courts. of whom two are Second Class Magistrates and two are Third Class Magistrates. At Mhow there are two courts, Judge Class I and Magistrate Class I. The court of Civil Judge class I and Magistrate Class I at Sawar is linked with the court of the Civil Judge and Magistrate of the same rank at Hatod.

For the disposal of revenue cases the Collector and the Sub-Divisional Officers at Mhow, Sawer and Hatod (Tahsil Depalpur) hold the courts of the District Magistrate (executive) and Sub-Divisional Magistrates (executive), respectively.

Nyaya Panchayats

The Nyaya Panchayats have been established in the District at suitable places within the reach of the people and covering specific area of jurisdiction. These have been established under the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act of 1949 and enjoy civil and criminal powers under sections 67. 68, 69, 70 and 71. Generally the Nyaya Panchayats entertain civil suits of money, movable property

or house-rent not exceeding Rs. 100.00. This limit may be advanced upto Rs. 500.00 either by a Government notification or by the written consent of the plaintiff and the defendent. Any case involving partnership, government or public servants, minor or mad persons and cases to be brought before a Revenue Officer cannot be entertained by a Nyaya Panchayat. The Nyaya Panchayats take up criminal cases under sections 75 and 76. For a stolen or unappropriated property upto a value of Rs. 50.00 and can impose fines upto Rs. 100.00 but no imprisonment can be awarded.

Office of the Official Liquidator Attached to the High Court of Madhya Pradesh

This office was created by the Government of India under section 448 of the Companies Act, 1956. It is located at Indore and is under the direct control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Company Law Administration. The liquidator liquidates a company or companies directed to be wound up by the High Court. This is a part-time office which is assisted by some of the staff members of the High Court on payment of extra allowance for their extra duties.

The appointment of the staff is made by the official liquidator in consultation and with the sanction of the Regional Director, Bombay who also functions under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Company Law Administration.

Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police

This office is a camp office with the strength of one D. I. G. of Police, one P. A. and one L. D. C. The P. A. and L. D. C. are borne on the strength of the police Headquarters, Bhopal and draw their pay from the Police Headquarters. The Camp Office deals with the subjects of crimes, confidential and official correspondence and matters of urgent and important nature. The other correspondence is dealt within the Police Headquarters from where the Dak is sent daily to the D. I. G., at Indore through Railway Police Guard. After the disposal of the files received from the Police Headquarters the same are sent back to Police Headquarters through the same agency.

There are 11 districts under the Range D. I. G. *viz.*, Indore, Ujjain, Dhar, Jhabua, Dewas, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Khargone, Khandwa, Ratlam and Mandsaur and the Police Training School,

Indore. The Range D.I.G. inspects these districts once a year and records an inspection note. He also sanctions casual leave to the Superintendent of Police of the District and PTS, Indore and personally looks into complaints of serious nature. He inspects the spots of important offences and gives instructions to the Superintendent of Police, and Senior Superintendent of Police. The Senior Superintendent of Police is the head of the Police organization in the District and belongs to the cadre of Indian Police or Indian Police Service. He functions under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range. He is assisted by five gazetted officers—Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents and a team of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. For the purpose of efficient administration the District has been divided into a number of police stations with convenient jurisdiction. A Sub-Inspector in the capacity of Station Officer is in charge of a Police Station covering about 100 to 150 villages or a section of the city. He is assisted in his work by a number of constables, Head Constables and sometimes by a fellow Sub-Inspector. Four to seven police stations are supervised by a Circle Inspector whose jurisdiction generally coincides with the Tahsil boundary. Railway Police, flying squad, armed, special and other branches of police have also been constituted for specific purposes.

Jails

There are three jails in Indore District, viz., the Central Jail, the District Jail known as Residency Jail and Sub-Jail at Hatod. The Superintendent of Jails is the head of the Jail Department in the District. The Superintendent of Jails is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madhya Pradesh. He is assisted by a team of Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Warders. The Central or General Jail and the District Jail are under the control of a Senior Jailor and a Jailor, respectively, while the Sub-Jail at Hatod is under the control of an Assistant Jailor. Apart from the clerical staff, the Department is also served by a Probation Officer, a Welfare Officer and two teachers.

Public Service Commission, Madhya Pradesh

This Office is located at Indore but its jurisdiction is co-ordinated with the permanent executive body of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission set up under article 315 of the Constitution of India discharges the functions assigned to it by article 320 (3) of the Constitution.

Its main duties relate to recruitment to the more important services and posts under the State Government, promotion from one past to another and from one service to another, and disciplinary cases relating to State Government servants when the order is to be passed by the State Government. The Commission is an advisory body. It submits an annual report to the Governor on its work, which report is placed before the State Legislature together with the State Government's comments on the cases referred to in the report in which the Commission's advice was not accepted and the reasons for such non-acceptance.

The Commission consists at present of a Chairman and two Members assisted by a Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries and the necessary complement of Class III and Class IV Staff.

Other Offices of the State Government

Indore being the Commissoner's headquarters, all the Divisional Offices are situated here. Certain State-level offices are also functioning here, for want of accommodation at the Capital, the city of Bhopal. The State-level offices situated at Indore are the Directorates of Civil Supplies, the Industrial Tribunal, the Industrial Court, Chief Inspector of Factories, Medical Store, Labour Commissioner and Sales Tax Commissioner.

A list of important officers or establishments of the State Government or Statuatory Bodies located in Indore Disrict is given below :—

State Level

1. Chairman, Public Service Commission, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.
2. Director of Civil Supplies. Madhya Pradesh Indore.
3. Commissioner of Sales Tax, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.
4. Labour Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.
5. Chief Inspector of Factories. Madhya Pradesh, Indore.
6. President, Industrial Court. Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

Regional or Divisional Level

1. Commissioner, Indore Division.
2. Bench of High Court, Indore, M. P.
3. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Indore.
4. Joint Director of Agriculture, Indore.
5. Assistant Cotton Extension Officer, Indore.
6. Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Tractor), Indore.
7. Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Drilling). Indore.
8. Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Indore.
9. Conservator of Forests, Indore Circle, Indore.
10. Deputy Registrar Co-operative Societies, Indore Division, Indore.
11. Superintending Engineer, (B & R), Indore Circle. Indore.
12. Sub-Divisional Officer (B & R) for Electrical and Mechanical works, Indore Circle, Indore.
13. Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Indore.
14. Regional Superintending Engineer (Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board) Western Circle, Indore.
15. Executive Engineer, (Housing Board Division) Indore Division, Indore.
16. Inspector of Records, Indore.
17. Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures, Indore Division, Indore.

18. Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Indore Division, Indore.

19. Assistant Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Indore.

20. Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Indore Division, Indore.

21. Inspector of Stamps and Registration, Indore Division, Indore.

22. Deputy Commissioner, Sales Tax, Indore.

23. Regional Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Indore.

24. Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Indore.

25. Sales Tax Officer, Flying Squad, Indore.

26. Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Inspection Wing, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

27. Divisional Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Indore Division, Indore.

28. Assistant Labour Commissioner, Indore Division, Indore.

29. Inspector of Factories, Indore Division, Indore.

30. Divisional Superintendent of Education, Indore.

31. Officer-in-Charge, Directorate of Geology and Mining, Sub-Office, Indore.

District Level

1. Collector, Indore District, Indore.

2. District and Sessions Judge, Indore.

3. Superintendent of Land Records, Indore.

4. District Excise Officer, Indore.

5. Treasury Officer, Indore.

6. District Panchayat & Welfare Officer, Indore.

7. District Tribal Welfare Assistant, Indore.

8. Superintendent of Jails, Indore.

9. Senior Superintendent of Police, Indore.

10. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Indore.

11. District Live Stock Officer, Indore.

12. Assistant Fisheries Officer, Indore.

13. Divisional Forest Officer, Indore Division, Indore.

14. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Indore.

15. Executive Engineer, Indore Division (B & R) I, Indore.

16. Executive Engineer, Indore Division (B & R) II, Indore.

17. Divisional Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Indore.

18. Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Indore.

19. Executive Engineer, Irrigation Survey Division, Indore.

20. Executive Engineer (Public Health Engineering Department), Indore Division, Indore.

21. District Statistical Officer, Indore.

22. District Publicity Officer, Indore.

23. Inspector, Weights and Measures, Indore.

24. District Excise Officer, Indore.

25. Sales Tax Officer, Sales Tax Circle I, Indore.

26. Sales Tax Officer, Sales Tax Circle II, Indore.

27. Sales Tax Officer, Sales Tax Circle III, Indore.

28. District Panchyat and Welfare Officer, Indore.

29. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Indore.

30. District Education Officer, Indore.

31. Civil Surgeon, Indore.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Resident Audit Office of Accountant-General, Madhya Pradesh

The Accountant-General has set up Resident Audit offices at Jabalpur, Raipur and Indore to audit the accounts of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. The office at Indore, which is headed by a Resident Audit Officer, conducts concurrent and local audit of Indore and Gandhisagar regions as also the concurrent audit of Bhopal and Sarni regions. Besides other subordinate staff the Resident Audit Officer is assisted by S. A. S. Accountants posted one each at Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur.

Central Plant-Protection Station, Indore.

Such stations have been established at various places in India to assist the State Governments with technical personnel, plant-protection machines, and pesticides to control pests and prevent out-break of plant diseases. Occasionally the organisation conducts regional surveys on pests and also arranges training programmes for the benefit of State Government Officials.

The Station of Indore is headed by a Plant Protection Officer, who is assisted by four Technical Assistants and mechanical staff in the implementation of the scheme. The station is controlled by the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.

Wheat Breeding Sub-station, Indore

To evolve and evaluate the varieties of wheat suitable for the Central Zone of India (*viz*: Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Southern Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) a Wheat Breeding Sub-Station was established at Indore under the auspices of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

The Sub-Station is headed by an Assistant Wheat Breeder. He is assisted by three Research Assistants and three Junior Scientific Assistants, in his reseach work. Some State Government specicialists also collaborate in the conduct of research at this station.

Office of the Aerodrome Officer, Civil Aerodrome, Indore

The Aerodrome is under the over-all administrative charge of an Aerodrome Officer. His responsibilities include general administration and security of the Aerodrome, provision of air traffic and safety services and co-administration with other concerned organisations. The Aerodrome Officer is directly under the Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay Region, who in turn is responsible to the Director-General of Civil Aviation.

Aeronautical Communication Station, Civil Aerodrome, Indore

The station provides wireless telegraphy, radiotelephony, and navigation facilities to aircraft in flight. It also collects data regarding weather conditions and aircraft movements in the region. These facilities and items of information are essential for the safe and regular operation of commercial, private and Airforce planes.

An Assistant Communication Officer is in charge of the station. In technical matters, he is helped by five Radio Technicians and two Radio Operators. He is under the immediate control of the Controller of Communication, Bombay, who is in turn responsible to the Director-General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

Current Weather Observatory, Indore

The Observatory is located in the Terminal Building of the Civil Aerodrome, Indore. It includes a Class I surface observatory where self-recording instruments in addition to the usual sets of mannual reading instruments are maintained. The Observatory records and issue frequent reports of the weather at aerodromes as also special reports of deterioration and subsequent improvement of weather. It records observations at 00, 23, 06, 12 and 18 hours G. M. T.

The Current Weather Observatory, Indore is under the control of the Regional Meteorological Centre, Nagpur, Indian Meteorological Department. The staff working at CWO Indore includes a Senior Observer and an Observer.

Central Excise

The Superintendent of Central Excise, Indore, is charged with the responsibility of collection of excise duties in the districts of Indore and Dewas, and in Dharmpuri (a *tappa* in Dhar district). This Office deals with the duties in tobacco, sugar, matches, internal-combustion engines, art silk, copper, copper alloys, straw board, gold, textiles, V. N. E. oil, soap, iron and steel, electric wires and cables, coaltar dyes, package tea, wireless receiving-sets, acids and electrical batteries. The Indore Circle is divided in to five ranges for the execution of outdoor work. The headquarters of the three Multiple Officers Ranges are at Indore and each of the ranges is headed by a Deputy Superintendent. The other two ranges are headed by an Inspector each posted at Kannod and Dhamnod, respectively. In all 19 Inspectors and 19 sub-Inspectors are working in the Indore Circle attached to different ranges.

The Superintendent, Indore Circle, is under the control of the Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Ujjain, who in turn is subordinate to the Collector of Central Excise, Nagpur.

Indore Unit of the Directorate of Field Publicity

The mobile Publicity Unit carries on plan publicity throughout the nine districts of Indore Division. It is in the charge of a Field Publicity Officer, who works under the guidance of the Regional officer of the Directorate of Field Publicity, Bhopal.

The Unit gives publicity to the National Plans, defence efforts, national integration and other policies through the media of films, exhibitions and the printed word. It also arranges such mass-attracting programmes as dramas, songs, meetings, and rural radio forums, as part of the field publicity drive. The Unit is the only central agency for organising field programmes, also on behalf of the Song and Drama Division, Films Division, besides that of the Directorate of Field Publicity.

Income Tax

The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Indore Range, is the administrative head of the Income Tax Officers posted at Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain, Ratlam, Khargone, Guna and Mandsaur, and is in charge of inspection and assessment of the work of these officers. He is the appointing authority of Ministrial and Class IV staff in his jurisdiction. Besides, he also discharges statutory duties under Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Gift-Tax and Expenditure Tax Acts. This office is under the control of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Nagpur.

The Indore Income Tax Circle embracing the districts of Indore and Dhar is divided into eleven wards each headed by an Income Tax Officer, all posted at Indore. They are under the control of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Indore Range, Indore.

Indore is also the headquarters of the Central Circle (Investigation) headed by an Income Tax Officer, who deals with cases that are specially assigned to him from time to time. An Assistant Controller of Estate Duty is also posted at Indore to look after the assessment of Estate Duty not exceeding rupees ten lakhs. He exercise jurisdiction over Indore, Khargone, Dhar, Dewas, Gwalior, Morena, Datia, Guna, Shivpuri, Bhind, Sagar, Damoh, Ratlam, Jhabua, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Sehore, Raisen Vidisha, Hoshangabad, Betul and Khandwa districts.

In order to facilitate the appeals of the aggrieved parties against the orders passed by the Income Tax Officer of Indore, two Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax are also posted here.

All the officers of the Income Tax Department posted at Indore, except the ones posted in Indore circle, are directly controlled by the Income Tax Commissioner, Nagpur.

Central Wage Board For Iron and Steel Industry

A tripartite Wage Board for Iron and Steel Industry was established under the provisions of the Second Five Year Plan with its headquarters at Indore to work out the wage structure of the employees in the industry through out the country. The Board is headed by a Chairman. Assisting him are a Member-Secretary, who is also the administrative head of the Board, an Assistant Accounts officer, who helps in analysing the financial implications of wage structure, and two Investigators, who conduct family-budget enquiries and compile statistical data.

The Board has issued a questionnaire and all interested parties are invited to send in their answers to Central Wage Board for non-working and working journalists. The report of the Board on the Iron and Steel Industry was completed by the middle of 1965. Thereafter it was entrusted with the work of investigating the facts about the wages and service conditions of the journalists. An Investigator has been added in the executive staff.

National Savings Organisation

The organisation was formed by the Government of India, for inculcating savings habit among people and for inducing them to invest in government securities. The Madhya Pradesh Regional Office is headed by a Regional Director assisted by a Deputy Regional Director. The office is located at Indore.

Two District Organisers are posted in Indore District. One of them propagates the savings campaign in the urban areas of the District while the other concentrates his efforts in the rural areas including Dewas District. Supervising their work is an Assistant Regional Director, Indore, whose jurisdiction extends to the districts of Dewas, Khargone and Khandwa.

Post and Telegraph Department

The office of the Senior Superintendent of Post-offices, Indore Division, Indore is responsible for the supervision of all post, telegraph and public call offices (except Central and Departmental Telegraph offices) located in the districts of Indore, Dhar, Khargone, Jhabua and Ratlam and Sailana tahsil of Ratlam District. The Senior Superintendent of Post Offices works under the control of the Post Master-General, Madhya Pradesh Circle, Bhopal.

He is assisted, in addition to the ministerial staff, by an Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, two Inspectors, one each in charge of Mhow and Indore Sub-Divisions, an Inspector for complaints, four Town Inspectors and two Post Masters of the Head Post Offices at Mhow and Indore.

By the end of July 1965, there were 75 Sub-Post Offices, 321 Branch-Post Offices in Indore Postal Division including 36 Sub-Post offices and 58 Branch Post-Offices in Indore District. There are 17 Telegraph offices, combined with the Post Offices in the District.

The accounts control of the Branch Post Offices rest with their respective Sub-Post Offices which are in turn controlled by the two respective Head Post-offices at Indore and Mhow. The overall controlling authority of the work of Head Post Offices having the overall jurisdiction is the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices. Indore Division, Indore.

Office of the Project Evaluation Officer

This is one of the forty project evaluation units establishment in India under the auspices of the Planning Commission. The unit works for an independent assessment of the progress of Community development programmes in the area. Occassionally it also conducts socio-economic surveys to study the progress and impact of National Developmental Schemes in selected areas on sampling or other basis.

The Unit at Indore which was first established in 1952 at Raipur (West Nimar) is headed by a Project Evaluation Officer. Assisting him are two Investigators and other subordinate staff. This office is under the Regional Evaluation Officer, Lucknow, who in turn is an arm of the Evaluation Advisory Board of the Planning Commission.

Small Industries Service Institute

The small Industries Service Institute, Indore attached to the Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, is headed by a Director, who is assisted by two Deputy Directors, six Assistant Directors, eleven Junior Field Officers, and three Investigators. It is also running four Extension Centres at Indore, Ujjain, Jabalpur and Gwalior, each headed by an Assistant Director or a Junior Field Officer. Skilled workers are trained at these centres and some of them are awarded stipends during the training period. Attached to the Institute are three mobile workshop vans, which tour the interior parts of the State for giving demonstrations to artisans and village workers on the use of modern machines.

All India Radio

A Station of the All India Radio with 20 KW. Medium Transmitter started functioning here since 22nd May, 1952. The Assistant Station Director is its administrative head and he works under the guidance of the Station Director, All India Radio, Bhopal. Assisting him are four Programme Executives and six Transmission Executives. For the technical maintenance of studies and transmitters, there is a Station Engineer. He is assisted by two Assistant Station Engineers, four Assistant Engineers and eight Engineering Assistants. The radio station at Indore is one of the two main stations of Madhya Pradesh, the other being at Bhopal. The three other Auxiliary stations of the State are situated at Raipur, Jabalpur and Gwalior.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The earliest authentic reference we have to a revenue assessment in some of the areas now falling in Indore District is in the 16th century. The *Ain-i-Akbari* gives statistical information about the area, revenue demand, etc., of the *parganas* of Depalpur, Saver and Kampil which in Akbar's time were parts of the *Sarkar* of Ujjain of the *subah* of Malwa[1] and which now form part of Indore District. This would suggest that Todarmal's system of land revenue settlement was extended to these areas during the rule of Akbar (1542-1605.) The direct administration by the Mughals left its impress and brought about modifications in the fiscal history of the land. With the decline of the Mughal power much of the local administration was undoubtedly obliterated. The intermediaries on whom the Moghul power had relied for their administration suffered severely and there was much spoliation of territory as well as of rights.

The first Maratha raid in Malwa was towards the close of the 17th century. A few years later the Marathas were collecting *chowth*. Under the pressure of events the Mughal Emperor granted the Peshwa, Baji Rao, the Dewani of Malwa. Baji Rao appointed Holkar State was analogous to that out of which the system of the study, to administer the country and to collect the dues.

Little definite is known of the revenue system in these territories under Akbar's successors until we come to the Rule of the Holkar dynasty. An account of the old local land system of Holkar State is available in Sir John Malcolm's *Memoir of Central India*, published in 1824. According to this narration the land system of the Holkar State was analogous to that out of which the system of the Deccan had developed. Under this system, the control of the village and the collection of the rents were entrusted to a hereditary Patel remunerated by a *watan*, *i.e.*, customary rights and privileges, the chief of which was the right to enjoy, free of assessment, a certain area of cultivated land. The Patel was assisted in his work by the Patwari. The village site and the village waste were at the disposal of the State, but the primary claim of each cultivator to his particular

1 Ain-i-Akbari, Tr by Jarrett, p 209.

holding was recognised and he was held directly responsible for the rent to which he was assessed by the Government. This system, though analogous to the *raiyatwari* system of the British India, sharply differed from it in one respect. In British India the *raiyat* was recognised as practically the proprietor of the holding with unrestricted rights of transfer and the revenue was assessed upon the land and was not regarded as a rent based on a contract with a landlord. In the Holkar State, however, the ruler was the universal landlord; the cultivators were his tenants and as a consequence their rights of transfer were liable to definite limitation and their assessment was the rent they paid to the State as tenants of the ruler. As a matter of fact, the alienation of holdings was allowed only for a limited term under special sanction and on payment of fee or *nazarana* to the State. The revenue system could, therefore, be best described as the *khalsa* system.[2]

The institutions of the Patel and Patwari, however, declined greatly in importance after the *ijaradari* system was brought into force. The genesis of this system is to be found in those troublous times when martial exploits claimed a paramount interest and the defensive and offensive operations left no time to the rule to personally superintend the administration of the State, particularly the collection, etc., of revenue.[1] Under this system the revenue was collected, for the most part, through revenue farmers or contractors known as *ijaradars*, who took up, for a term of years, the responsibility for the revenue assessed on individual villages or small groups of villages. Sometimes whole *mahals* (corresponding to the modern tahsils) and even districts were leased out to them. These assessments were made not on any principle but on an arbitrary and haphazard calculation of the averages obtained in previous years. The *ijaradars*, once they got their *ijaras*, had the right of making charges in the holdings and the holders thereof, independently of the State. The *ijaradars* collected the revenue and paid it to the State treasury. The difference between the revenue they paid and the revenue they realised constituted their profit. When the whole *mahal* or the district was once leased out, the *ijaradar* could, of his own authority, lease out one or more villages to others as he pleased at an arbitrary fixation of rent which was exacted by the sub-*ijaradars* from the cultivators. *Pattas* or leases were given to the *ijaradars* for a period of 11 years at the expiry of which the leases were renewed for the

1. C. U. Wills, The Land System of the Holkar State, p. 6.

2. Indore Mahal Settlement Report, 1904, p. 108.

same period, but the amount payable by the *ijaradars* was increased.[1] Under this arrangement while the State took care to see the amount of the lease duly and fully realized from the *ijaradars*, it connived at the gradual deterioration of the condition of cultivators arising out of the growing oppression of the *ijaradars*.[2] An idea about the evils of the *ijaradari* system can be had from the following[3] :—

> "The system may have its advantages at the time of its inception, but is thoroughly unsuited, to the present times. Instead of conferring any benefit, it has resulted in a degeneration both of the soil and the farmers. For the tenure of the Ijaradaris being of a limited duration, they try to wring as much as possible out of the poor ryots without spending a single pie on the improvement of the soil. It is easy to understand that no person would like to undergo trouble and expense, if, after a short system is proved by experience to promote selfishness and oppression."

Maharaja Tukoji Rao II put a stop to the system of wholesale *ijaras*. When he attained majority in 1850, he let the old *ijara* system continue for three years, during which period he studied the problem and discovered that the original revenue fixed fell much short of the area under cultivation. This was re-adjusted and the leases were renewed for 11 years, the assessment to have an increment of 6 pies per rupee for the first five years and an increment of 12 pies in the rupee for the remaining six years ending 1865.

In 1864, Maharaj Tukoji Rao organised a regular survey department, and steps were taken for carrying out a survey and settlement of the State's territories. The earlier surveys were on the *kardhap* system. Under this system land was measured by the rope. No field maps or village maps could be prepared under this method and the only documents for identifying individual fields were some rough hand-sketches. By about this time, the period of the leases given to the *ijaradars* in 1850 had expired and the ruler availed himself of this opportunity of abolishing the *ijara* system altogether. All the *mahals* were brought under *khalsa* management one after another and most of the *ijaradars* were appointed *amins*

1. V. K. Kunte, Note on Indore Administration (1844-72 and 1872-75), p. 113.
2. Indore Mahal Settlement Report, 1904, p. 29.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 107.

under this arrangement. When a *pargana* was held in *ijara*, its chief revenue officer was called the *kamavisdar* while under *khalsa* his designation was changed to *amin*.[1]

It may be noted that at this Settlement, fields were not systematically classified and the rates were fixed by a rough calculation of the cultivated waste area. At the same time, the Settlement made a slight advance over the previous assessments in the sense that whereas under the old system the cultivators only knew the total amount of revenue assessed on their *khatas* or holdings, under the new Settlement, every cultivator came to know the rate at which each *bigha* of land was assessed. Under the old system only the cultivated portion of land was assessable. The unculturable portion was in theory at least to remain free of assessment. Under the new Settlement 10 to 15 per cent of the culturable land was allowed free for purposes of fallow and *charnoi* or grazing waste. The rest of the culturable land was assessed. The *kharab* or unculturable land was not assessed. It may be of interest to note here that under this Settlement villages continued to be given on *ijara*. But the *ijaradar* was enjoined to collect the revenue strictly according to the rent-roll given to him. He was allowed to retain 12½ per cent commission as the cost of the collections and also as compensation for arrears of revenue which might not be recovered from the cultivators. The term of this Settlement was fixed at 11 years.

A noteworthy result of this Settlement was that the land revenue was more than doubled in each *pargana* and was regarded as being unduly heavy. Its impact was greatly felt by the people, as the Central India Agency Report for 1870-71 observes[2] :—

> "The Durbar is continually pressed to lower the assessment of this or that village or district, and compelled to allow remissions arising from ordinary occurrences of seasons. The whole population is thus on the strain.".

Apart from the heavy assessment the introduction of the levy of *sirdeshmukhi* which is described at some length later, was another soure of distress and vexation, and added insult to injury. In addi-

1. V. K. Kunte, Op. Cit., p. 115.

2. Central India Agency Report, 1870-71, p. 5

tion, there was another source of revenue called the *siwai jumma* or extra revenue. There were also extraordinary and occasional taxes called the *zastee pattee* and one year's cess; if these happened to be continued for more than a year, they fell under the *siwai jumma*. Although many of these disappeared under the regular assessment no tax, which the igenuity of man could devise, was wanting. All these demands fell heavily on the people whose plight was described by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India in 1970-71 thus :—

"If a ryot refused or was unable to pay the demands on him he was confined in the village chowkee exposed to the sun with a heavy stone on his head, and prevented from eating or drinking this punishment was more resorted to in exacting extraordinary than regular revenue. If a whole village resisted, the potail was selected as the victim."

The Settlement of 1865 was so exacting and so pernicious that it was described by the Agent in 1875-76 as the "crying evil" of the Holkar Government. To quote him again[1] :—

> "It is notorious that the crying evils of Holkar's Government are the over assessment of land, and the extraction of the uttermost farthing from the ryots and these are matters in which his Highness is not to be persuaded from the path which he has chosen, and which he rigorously pursues."

It appears, however, that these remarks did not go unheeded, for in 1876 a revision survey was undertaken for carrying out another settlement. In some doubtful cases the area was rectified by the *hardhap* survey and in some cases by the *shanku* (cross-staff and chain) survey. Maps were also prepared for the first time according to the measurements taken and it was also at this time that some approach at a regular classification was made. But the survey later turned out to be rough and scientifically incorrect[2]. For the purposes of fixing the assessment the land was divided into three categories, viz.,

(a) Lands yielding *kharif* (winter) crops,

1. *Ibid.*, 1875-76, p. 6
2. *Ibid.*, 1877-78, p. clxxiv.

(b) Lands yielding *rabi* (summer) crops,

(c) Lands yielding either crop alternately, i.e., *rabi* crop one year and *kharif* next year.

The rates for the third category of land were a little higher than those for the second and those for the second were higher than those for the first. In some places lands were also classified according to their fertility. This revision Settlement, which was completed in 1880-81 was guaranteed to last for 15 years, i.e., till 1894-95[1]. The demand fixed under the Settlement proved to be excessive, the actual collection did not come up to demand, as can be seen from the following excerpts of a Memorandum on the Administration of the State for the year 1886-87 submitted by the Minister of the Holkar Government to the Ruler of the State[2] :—

> "The balance of land revenue which remains to be collected is above one-fifth of the demand. I entertain no hopes of its collection. The truth is that the demand is excessive by more than one-fifth...A wise administrator should at once reduce the demand by one-fifth and adjust the existing unequal taxation."

About the cesses he observed:—

> "The cesses imposed on the ryots, such as 'Karja chukoti," etc., towards the close of the late Maharaja's reign should be abolished. as they are neither just nor necessary but are oppressive to the ryots.".

The term of the Settlement of 1880-81 having expired, a new survey and settlement was sanctioned in 1894-95. The *shanku* (cross-staff and chain) system of survey was introduced and a sum of Rs. 12,06,490 was set apart for this purpose, the allotment of Indore District being Rs. 2,05,551. The survey operations were, however, dislocated due to the disastrous famine of 1899-1900. In the year 1903, it was decided to effect a summary settlement in the District. But in 1906 the Council decided to have the District regularly settled. The new land settlement operations were entrusted to H. J. Hoare, a civil servant from the then United Provinces. The District

1 Indore Mahal Settlement Report, 1904, p 30

2. Central India Agency Report, 1886-87, pp 113-115

was traversed and cadastrally surveyed on the Plane Table system in 1905-06 and in the following year attestation, soil classification, inspection and assessment were completed.

A few salient features of this Settlement may be mentioned here. To begin with, an elaborate system of soil classification, based mainly on the depth of the soil, was evolved, the main classes being:—

Halki—A depth of soil less than the span of the thumb and the first finger.

Khardi—A depth of soil less than the span of the thumb and the little finger but greater than *halki*.

Kali III—A depth of soil greater than *khardi* but less than 3/4 of a cubit.

Kali II—A depth which exceeded *kali III* and went up to 1¼ and occasionally 1½ hands.

Kali I—A depth which exceeded *kali II* and went up to 1¾ to two hands in depth.

Kali I—A was deep soil.

All soil classification was done with the assistance of panchayats. The predominant soil of the District was *kali I-A*, which was a rich black cotton soil with numerous calcareous nodules and which grew wheat and gram year after year without manure or irrigation. The above classification was followed in respect of the cultivated area, the uncultivated part of the holding being roughly divided into three classes, viz., (a) *uttam* or *kali* (b) *madhyam* or *ranhar*, and (c) *kanisht* or *halki*.

For assessment purposes, all the villages of the District were grouped into two circles—one known as the ordinary circle and the other as the jungle circle. Each of these circles was divided into two classess, viz., (a) superior villages, and (b) inferior villages. The distribution of the villages into the circles and classes was as below:—

		Villages
Ordinary circle class I (Superior)	..	500
do. do. do. II (Inferior)	..	21
Jungle do. do. I (Superior)	..	19
do. do. do. II (Inferior)	..	3

The villages in the ordinary circle, class I, which comprised the bulk of the District, were mostly composed of vast open plains of deep black cotton soil with irrigated fields around the site, growing chiefly poppy[1]. The jungle circle existed mostly in the Mhow pargana.

The demand at the previous Settlement was fixed at Rs. 10,95,576 while at this Settlement it was fixed at Rs. 10,02,592 the tahsil-wise break-up of this figure being[2] : —

			Rs.
Indore Tahsil	..	..	2,24,788
Mhow ,,	.	..	1,50,217
Depalpur ,,	..	.	4,05,308
Sawer ,,	..	..	2,22,279
		Total ..	10,02,592

The reduction in demand was mainly due to decrease in irrigation and the consequent decline in the rental value of the lands. The term of this Settlement was fixed at 20 years.

This Settlement also witnessed an important change in the system of land revenue administration. It has already been stated that under the rule of Maharaja Tukoji Rao although all the *mahals* were brought under *khalsa* management, the villages continued to be given on the *ijara* system. The result was that the *khalsa* system remained virtually in abeyance owing to the super-imposition of the *ijaradars*. It may be of interest to note here that the *ijaradar* was often a moneylender or in league with a moneylender and used to finance the tenants. Although he was, as a rule, bound to respect Settlement

1. Holkar State Settlement Report, 1909. p. 132.
2. Pargana Rent Reports of Indore District, 1927

rents and could not enhance them he got round these safeguards by amassing a *zirayat* or personal holding comprising the holdings of all tenants, who were either ejected or who left their holdings. The number of ejectments was not small specially when the tenants' payments were credited to private money-lending transactions. Further, the Patwaris and their records also deteriorated under the *ijaradari* system, because the State demand and its realizations did not depend to the same extent on the correct maintenance of land records and as a result the main incentive to their correct maintenance was removed. With the deterioration in the Patwari's efficiency and in his records, the powers of the *ijaradar* further increased and the control of the revenue administration got slacker and slacker. The Settlement Officer, Hoare, noticed these evils and described the *ijardari* system as 'the refuge of an incompetent administration.[1] He, therefore, emphatically pleaded for the abolition of this system. His recommendation was accepted and the *khalsa* system re-established, under which the Patel was made the chief revenue realizing agency and the Patwari recorded the collections.

Before the term of this Settlement was about to expire, preparations were begun in 1925 for re-settlement operations. To begin with, steps were taken to train the land records staff (Patwaris and *Munsarims*) in settlement work and with this end in view training centres were opened at different places in the State, Indore City being one of them The training was given for about two months commencing from the middle of August, 1925. Equipped with a trained staff and with all other requisites, the Assistant Settlement Officer started field work, which included map-correction, soil-classification and preparation of record of rights. This was completed by the middle of 1926.

The field enquiries disclosed that in the year of revision, the extent of the actual irrigated area had further decreased in the District, due partly to short rainfall in the year of revision and partly to an increasing tendency to grow cotton in place of poppy.[2]

The system of soil-classification, adopted at the Settlement of 1907-08 was followed at this Settlement also. As stated earlier, in the previous Settlement only the cultivated area was fully classified, the rest, i.e., the uncultivated part of the holding being roughly

1 Indore State Settlement Report, 1909, p. 12

2. Rent Rate Reports of Parganas Indore and Mhow, 1927, p. 9.

divided into three classes, viz., *uttam, madhyam* and *kanisht*. In this, Settlement, owing to changed circumstances, the entire area of holdings needed full and detailed classification and while the classification of fields, which were under cultivation at the previous Settlement, was not disturbed unless obviously wrong the remainder of the occupied area was re-classified in full details. *Kali* was sub-divided according to depth or the degree of fertility, the chief classes being: —

Kali I-A	—	2 cubits depth and over.
Kali I	—	from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cubits.
Kali II	—	from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubits.
Kali III	—	from one hand span and 3 fingers to $\frac{3}{4}$ cubit.

Three-fourths of the *kali I-A* soil of the Holkar State was found in Indore District. In this respect this District was richest amongst all the tracts and the State.

Unlike the previous Settlement, when sometimes even a whole district was adopted as a unit for the purpose of settlement operations, at this Settlement the *pargana*, called the *mahal*, was taken as a unit. But the real unit of assessment was the village and in order to compare it with neighbouring villages having similar or almost similar qualities and advantages, the *pargana* was divided into groups, called assessment circles of villages where conditions were almost the same. For each such group, a set of soil rates, called circle standard rates, were framed which when applied to each village, gave its rental value These rates formed the basis of assessment of land revenue in the group concerned. Based on these principles, 21 assessment circles were formed in the District.

It may be recalled that at the previous Settlement some jungle circles, particularly in the Mhow *pargana*, were, also formed. Although such circles were formed on this occasion also, their number and extent diminished on account of general development caused by a demand for land for cultivation purposes and the consequent clearance of the jungle in many villages. The jungle circles possessed as fertile soils as many others but since they suffered from depredations of wild animals, their soils were classed as inferior and charged at comparatively low rates.

For building up the standard rates, enquiries were made on the spot to ascertain whether the previous circle rates admitted of variation and if so, to what extent. While doing this, enquiries were made as to the capacity of each village in relation to the previous circle rates and tentative rates considered to be suitable were found out and noted. The two sets of rates were then collated and the circle averages of both were struck and compared. Thereafter, the rates were examined in relation to the rise in the prices of agricultural produce with a view to seeing if any enhancement in the existing rates was possible on this ground. But at the same time, regard was also paid to the state of collections of the existing demand, the condition of the tenantry and the general condition of the circle. The rates thus arrived at were the standard rates for each circle of the *pargana*. It may, however, be noted that in actual assessment, these rates were not used in all cases or in their entirety, but where necessary, they were modified to suit individual cases. This was done through village to village inspection by assessing officers who, while finding out the rental value of each village, took into consideration all relevant factors, such as, the character and capacity of the soils, the character and economic condition of the tenantry, the state of collections of the existing revenue demand, the development or otherwise of the village since the last settlement, the character of the crops produced, the distance from the markets, the means of communications and the like.

The result of the assessment of Indore District at this Setlement is given in the following Table[1]: —

Pargana	Demand Fixed at Settlement (Rs.)	Existing Demand at the Expiry of the Last Settlement (Rs.)	Demand Now Sanctioned (Rs.)	Increase/ Decrease (Rs.)
Indore ..	2,24,788	3,30,795	3,62,261	+9.6
Mhow	1,50,217	2,06,336	2,08,762	+0.7
Depalpur ..	4,05,308	5,17,458	5,68,647	+10.8
Sawer	2,22,279	3,24,320	3,53,770	+8.8
Total ..	10,02,592	13,78,709	14,93,440	+8.32

1. Pargana Rent Reports of Indore District, 1927.

At this stage, a significant feature of the *raiyatwari* system may be noted. While in *zamidari* estates the amount of revenue fixed for a village by the Settlement Officer remained unaltered till the next settlement except, in cases of large alluvion or diluvion, in *raiyatwari* estates that amount was liable to change in any year with the increase or decrease in the occupied area. This partly explains the increase in the revenue in the inter-settlement period during which time the occupied area had risen in the Disrict by 35.95 per cent. (This percentage is inclusive of the rise in the Petlawad *pargana* which was then a part of Indore District).

The incidence of revenue per acre of the cultivated area and that of the occupied area in the District are given in the following Table[1]: —

Incidence of Revenue Per Acre of Cultivated Area			Incidence of Revenue Per Acre of Occupied Area		
As at Last Settlement	As Per Expiring Demand	As Per New Demand	As at Last Settlement	As Per Expiring Demand	As per New Demand
Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
3 6 9	3 8 8	3 12 8	2 9 0	2 9 5	2 12 10

This Settlement was given effect in the District from February, 1928, and its term was sanctioned for 30 years. Although this term expired in 1958, no further settlement operations have been undertaken in the District with the result that land revenue is being paid at the rates assessed at the last Settlement. So much about the history of the land revenue assessment of the *khalsa* villages.

Jagirs

Apart from the *khalsa* villages, there were also some *jagir* villages in the State These villages were assigned to some privileged grantees, known as *jagirdars* and *istimrardars*.[2] The former held villages permanently free of revenue, while the latter were subject to a quit revenue fixed in perpetuity. Another important class of

1. Holkar State Settlement Report. 1929, p. 123.
2. Marathi forms current in the State were *jahagirdars* and *istmurardars*.

such assignees was known as *inamdar*, who was the holder of a rent-free grant, of a specific area in a village, made as a reward for some religious or secular, past or future service or for maintenance.

The Table below shows the number of *jagir* villages, along with their area, population, income, etc., in each tahsil of Indore District on the eve of the abolition of the *jagirdari* system:—

Tahsil		No. of Jagir Villages	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Income	Revenue Paid to the Government
					Rs.	Rs.
Indore	..	24	74	27,605	90,495	10,339
Mhow	..	18	44	7,116	45,961	2,714
Depalpur	..	15	54	7,883	65,894	N.A.
Sawer	..	27	70	18,684	1,23,355	440
Total	..	84	242	61,288	3,25,705	13,493

In accordance with the policy of the Ruler, the *jagir* villages were left untouched by the settlement operations for quite a long time with the result that tyranny and exactions of the *jagirdars* often became so pronounced that the tenants had no other alternative except to desert their ancestral lands and to migrate to *khalsa* lands. The District officers were also discouraged from taking a direct interest in the non-*khalsa* villages and in consequence the *jagirdars* and *istimrardars* became virtually independent of any administrative control.

Consequently, the administration of the *jagirs* was autocratic and was carried on according to their whims. They exercised civil, criminal and revenue powers within their jurisdiction. The village records were not properly maintained and the Patwari was treated by the *jagirdar* as his private servant.

Many measures were undertaken to curb their wrongful and oppressive activities. Noteworthy among them was the enactment of a Manual for Jagirdars of the Holkar State, which came into force from the 1st February, 1928. This Manual laid down rules and principles for the governance of *jagirs*. By the Indore Land

Revenue and Tenancy Act (I of 1931) the Holkar State sought to apply the State Settlement system to *jagir* and *istimrar* grants (section 79 (3), to compile the ordinary annual village papers for those areas (Section 96 (2), to appoint and control the village officials both in *khalsa* and *non-khalsa* villages (Chapter X) and to confer protection, by means of a *pattedar* tenancy, on all tenants who held land from an assignee. In pursuance of the policy to bring the revenue administration of all the assigned villages in line with that of the *khalsa*, regular survey and Settlement operations of the *jagir* villages were started in January, 1934, but it was only about 1945 that these operations were nearly completed.[1]

Certain further changes which were introduced in the status and powers of *jagirdars* as a result of the advent of the popular Government in Madhya Bharat may be briefly noted. The view was gathering support that the existence of quasi-independent administrative and judicial powers in the hands of *jagirdars* constituting an *imperium in imperio* was an anachronism and had to be done away with immediately. On the coming into being of the State of Madhya Bharat an Ordinance promulgated by the Maharaja of Gwalior, was extended to the whole of Madhya Bharat by which the *jagirdars* ceased to have these powers. This was later converted into an Act of Legislature. By these reforms all the police stations and the Magistrates' and Judges' Courts under the authority of *jagirdars* came under the jurisdiction of the Madhya Bharat Government direct. The powers of the *jagirdars* to issue coercive processes for the realisation of arrears and revenue due to them from their own peasantry was also done away with. The next step in reforms came with the promulgation of the Madhya Bharat Jagirs Land Records Maintenance Ordinance (No. 21 of 1948) which was converted into an Act of the Legislature. This placed the revenue officers under the *jagirdars*, and more particularly the Patwaris of the villages, under the jurisdiction of the Government. Hereafter all village maps and village land records maintained by the Patwaris became State records as in *khalsa* villages. The result of all these reforms was to deprive the *jagirdar* of all administrative powers in his villages and to reduce him to the status of a mere revenue receiver. He stood forth purely as an assignee of the revenues of the *jagir* villages and no more. With a view to protecting the forest from the indiscriminate felling resorted to by *jagirdars* in the

1. Holkar State Administration Report, 1931, p. 18; 1945 p. 21

wake of abolition of *jagirdari*, Jagir Forests (Prevention of Indiscriminate Cutting) Act, Sam. 2007, was passed and promulgated on 2nd July 1950, requiring *jagirdars* to obtain permission of the Forest Department before cutting forests.

At the same time, in pursuance of the general policy of abolition of intermediaries between the State and actual tiller of the soil, the Government of India appointed in August, 1949, a committee known as The Rajasthan-Madhya Bharat Jagir Enquiry Committee for examining the question of abolition of the *jagirdari* system in the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. In accordance with the recommendations of this Committee, the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1951 (Act, No. 28 of 1951), was enacted. It received the assent of the President on 27th November, 1951, and brought into force from the 7th December, 1951. But the interlocutory order of the High Court secured by the *jagirdars* made it necessary for the Government to suspend the taking over of *jagir* villages. The High Court awarded its decision and declared the Act valid except in respect of some sections. The Act came into force from 4th December, 1952, and a notification was issued for its implementation. But some *jagirdars*, filed an appeal in the Supreme Court at this stage. The stay order passed by the Court stopped further action in the matter. However, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal on 2nd February, 1954, and the *jagirs* stood resumed from the 4th December, 1952.

The Table below shows the amount of land which vested in the State as a result of the abolition of Indore *jagirdari* system.—

Tahsil	Area (in Acres)
Indore	47,151
Mhow	18,121
Depalpur	34,528
Sawer	44,999
	Total: 1,44,799

The consequences of resumption were that all rights of *jagirdars* in *jagir* lands, etc., vested in the State free from all encumbrances. As from the date of resumption all *khud-kasht* land cultivated personally by *jagirdar* was deemed to be held by him as the *pacca* tenant thereof and was to be assessed at the village rate. Every tenant of the *jagirdar* including *shikmi*, (i.e., any person holding the *khud-kasht* land of the *jagirdar*) was also given the status of a *pacca* tenant of the land cultivated personally by him. A sub-tenant or a tenant of a sub-tenant could also acquire the rights of a *pacca* tenant in the holding by applying to the Tahsildar in this behalf within specified period. A special provision was that where a *jagirdar* had no *khud-kasht* in which he could acquire the right of a *pacca* tenant, he could be granted suitable land on lease in any neighbouring village. The Act provided for compensation to *jagirdars* for the loss of their rights, equal to seven times their net income, payable in 10 annual instalments.

The Table below shows the amount of compensation payable and actually paid in each tahsil upto 1961-62 and from 1962-63 to 1964-65:—

(Rs.)

Tahsil	Amount Payable	Amount Paid Upto 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Indore ..	3,79,330	3,45,148	33,578	33,719	1,197
Mhow ..	2,28,874	2,01,369	21,509	29,533	..
Depalpur ..	3,83,368	3,41,332	9,477	..	..
Sawer ..	6,36,005	4,59,248	..	..	..

Following the abolition of *jagirdari* system, a uniform pattern of land revenue administration has been established in all the villages of the District. In every village, there is a Patel through whom the land revenue is collected, though he is not held responsible for arrears. He is remunerated by the grant of a certain percentage in the realizations made by him. Commission paid to Patels amounted to as much as Rs. 81,725 during 1967-68, Rs. 78,825 during 1968-69 and Rs. 79,443 during 1969-70. The Tahsilwise details can be seen in Appendix-A. Until recently the office of the Patel was hereditary and continued undisturbed, so long as the incumbent was of good behaviour. Since the coming into force of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code of 1959, this office has become elective.

The Government have started an experiment of land revenue collections through the village Panchayats. This experiment has been introduced only in Indore and Mhow. Tahsils where eight and nine Panchayats have been entrusted with this work. In the other two tahsils it has not been possible to introduce this experiment as the Panchayats empowered in this behalf were unable to furnish the necessary security.

The land revenue is received in two instalments, the first instalment (*kharif kist*) being due on the 15th January in all the tahsils of the District. The second instalment (*rabi kist*) is due on the 15th May in all the tahsils except Mhow and Sawer where it is due on the 21st April.

Income From Land Revenue and Special Cesses

The following Table shows the annual demands and collections of land revenue in the District from 1951-52 to 1969-70:—

(In Rupees)

Year	Demand	Collection
1951-52	15,22,566	15,67,777
1956-57	18,63,792	18,61,205
1961-62	20,06,063	16,85,345
1966-67	20,37,197	18,42,776
1967-68	20,54,032	18,17,815
1968-69	2,65,767	82,716
1969-70	20,55,735	17,36,400

Tahsilwise statistics for the last three years are given in Appendix-A.

As a further measure of relief Madhya Pradesh Government by promulgating the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (No. 10 of 1968), abolished Land Revenue with effect from 1st July, 1968. However, simultaneously it also promulgated the Madhya Pradesh Krishi Bhoomi Vikas Kar Adhyadesh 1968 (No. 11 of 1968), under the provisions of which Agricultural Land Development Tax has been levied. It is payable in respect of each holding used for purpose of agriculture, which is in excess of ten

acres. The rate of the Tax is the same as that of the Land Revenue. The Agricultural Land Development Tax was, however, withdrawn in 1969. The receipts from Bhoomi Vikas Kar amounted to Rs. 17,12,906 during the year 1968-69.

Tax on Cash Crops

Tax is also levied on cash crops from the year 1966-67. Demand and collection of this Tax is shown in the Table below:—

(Rs.)

Year	Demand	Collection
1966-67	86,744	44,704
1967-68	74,724	57,184
1968-69	85,499	78,570
1969-70	79,578	66,374

Tahsilwise statistics for the last three years appear in Appendix-A.

Cesses

As mentioned earlier, *sirdeshmukhi* was introduced in the State some time in the latter half of the nineteenth Century. There were three kinds of *sirdeshmukhi* income in the District (excluding the *jagir* villages) One of them was the *sirdeshmukhi dami* realized at the rate of seven per cent on the land revenue. Its burden, however, did not fall on the cultivators in Indore Mahal for, when payments of land revenue were made, 93 per cent out of it was credited as land revenue and the remaining seven per cent as *sirdeshmukhi*. The other kind of *sirdeshmukhi* was in the form of land under which 25 bighas of land were set apart in each village. As a general rule, the rates for these lands were higher than the village rates and there was, to some extent, some sort of compulsion on the Patel or *ijaradar* to cultivate the *sirdeshmukhi* area and pay in the assessment, if nobody else could be found to do it. The third source of *sirdeshmukhi* income was the *bheit*, which was realised from each village at a rate ranging between Rs. five to Rs. seven according to its capacity. It was offered by the Tikayat Patel of the village and the holders of the *sirdeshmukhi* lands though in some cases the burden fell on one of the two. This levy was, however, abolished at the Settlement of 1904.

In addition to the *sirdeshmukhi* income, the following cesses and *siwai jama* were also collected:—[1]

(I) Road Cess

It was collected at the rate of three pies per rupee of the net land revenue and was utilised for road repairs.

(II) Jasti Kharch

This was also a cess on land revenue and levied by Maharaja Tukoji Rao II on each plough. It was stopped for a time by Maharaja Shivaji Rao, but was revived by him after sometime to maintain the Patwaris. It was realised in proportion of *bighas* instead of the number of ploughs. Its rate varied from one anna to four annas per *bigha* of land. Other cesses included tank income (where tank produced *singadas*, etc.,) garden-income, *gawal tola* (charge for settlement of cowherds), *kumar bhatti* (furnace tax), *amrai bahar* (auction price of mango-groves), *jhopad patti* (cottage tax), *ban charai* (grazing charge), grass-*birs*, *nadi-ret* (river sand)' *paras-pera* (yard produce) *mahoo khajuri* (income from sale of dry date trees), opium tax, *ahin lag* (tax on milkmen), and *tulai* (payment for weighment).

All these cesses were steadily abolished so that towards the end of the Holkar rule, no cess of any kind was levied on land revenue in the District.

After the State's merger in Madhya Bharat, a Panchayat cess at the rate of half an anna per rupee of land revenue was realised, along with the land revenue under the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act, 1949, and was subsequently paid to the Panchayats in the District. Now under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act of 1962, cess at the rate of 10 p. per rupee of land revenue has been levied at the Panchayat level. The Table shows the annual demand and collections of cesses in the District during the period from 1959-60 to 1964-65:—

Year			Demand	Collections
			Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	..	..	61,052	60,147
1960-61	..	..	61,001	60,373
1961-62	..	..	61,599	60,653
1962-63	..	..	62,133	59,905
1963-64	..	..	61,560	60,894
1964-65	..	..	60,307	60,221

1. Indore Mahal Settlement Report, 1904, pp. 97-102.

Siwai

Siwai represents the income derived from miscellaneous sources. The yearwise statistics of demand and collection of *siwai* from 1965-66 to 1969-70 are shown in the following Table. Tahsilwise details for the last three years are given in Appendix-A.

(Rs.)

Year	Demand	Collection
1965-66	1,26,807	1,14,380
1966-67	1,36,653	1,25,176
1967-68	1,41,412	1,32,638
1968-69	1,85,620	1,73,663
1969-70	1,57,926	N.A.

Relation Between Landlord and Tenant

It has been stated earlier that the Ruler of the Holkar State was the proprietor of all lands within the State and the cultivators were his tenants, in which capacity they paid to the State the rent assessed on their holdings. The remoteness of the Ruler's proprietary interest, however, made room for a Patel, who was responsible for the management of the village and the collection of the rents. Following the introduction of the *ijaradari* system in the first half of the 19th Century, the Patel was relegated to the background and the *ijaradar* became virtually supreme in his area. He had the right of making changes in the holdings and the holders thereof independently of the State. He could also lease out one or more villages to others as he pleased at an arbitrary fixation of rent which was exacted by the sub-*ijaradars* from the cultivators. Over and above this, the *ijaradar* was also the village money-lender whose *modus operandi* in amassing land-holdings of his tenant-debtors has already been described. In short, the cultivators had to undergo great hardships under the *ijaradari* system. Shortly after the introduction of the *ijaradari* system another institution, viz., *tipdari* was established to strengthen it. The *tipdar* was the person who stood security for payment of revenue dues by the cultivators to the State or the *ijaradar*, as the case may be. On acceptance of the *tip* or security, the *tipdar* became fully responsible for the payment of the revenue. But this responsibility had its reward in the form of numerous concessions granted to him by the State which offered him shelter

to oppress the people with impunity. When a cultivator had once given the security of a *tipdar* to the *ijaradar* or to the State he was constrained to put up with all the tyranny the latter chose to inflict upon him. He was not free, if he so wished, to offer another *tipdar* as security. He was bound by the State's Circular to throw himself at the mercy of his oppressive *tipdar*.[1] One such Circular issued in 1881, stated as follows :—

"The cultivator should only have one Sahukar (i.e. Tipdar). If he resorts to another, the debts of the first Tipdar must be instantly paid off by the 2nd with interest. If a cultivator borrowed money from another Tipdar, he will be regarded as insolvent and his khata forfeited and given to another."[2]

The effect of this Circular was described in the following words in 1904 by the Revenue Member of the Holkar State:—

"This circular order has sorely ruined the cultivators. They have little or no credit in the market; and if by chance, somebody is willing to lend them food and seed-grain, without interest, they cannot borrow it for fear of greater persecution from their first sahukar. Thus the Tipdar is beyond the reach even of complaint. Properly speaking, the ryot must be at liberty to choose another Sahukar, if the first one does not suit him."[3]

The *tipdari* system was found widely prevalent in the State also during the settlement operations conducted by H. J. Hoare. He expressed the view that it should be entirely obliterated or largely limited.

Many reforms were introduced by the State to mitigate the evils arising out of the *ijaradari* system. Noteworthy among them was an order issued in 1905 which dealt with the problem of lands acquired by the *ijaradar* in his *ijara* village during the term of his lease. By this order, it was decided that except waste land which an *ijaradar* might have brought under cultivation and was cultivating himself, all lands acquired by him during the term of the lease would be resumed by the State on the termination of the *ijara*. Further, such lands were usually restored to the original owner or his heirs or were assigned to the persons who were actually cultivating them, whom-so-ever the Government considered to

1. *Ibid.*, p. 108.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 106.
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 108-109.

have the better right.[1] This was followed by the abolition of the *ijaradari* system and re-establishment of *khalsa* system by Hoare's Settlement of 1908.

At the same time, steps were also taken to gradually abolish the *tipdari* system. If may be noted here that this system flourished partly because while fixing the instalment dates of land revenue, the Government proceeded on the assumption that the tenant was not to be trusted with his produce and as a result the dates were so fixed that hardly had the crops been cut that the revenue became due. But since it takes time in winnowing, etc., before the produce is brought in the market, most of the tenants had no money in hand to pay their revenue demand and were, therefore, compelled to borrow from the *tipdar.* Hoare noticed this defect and after making careful enquiries from the tenants and Patels fixed the dates in such a manner that by the time the *kists* fall due, the tenants had disposed of sufficient produce to meet their obligations. Instructions were also issued to the Patel in the *wajib-ul-arz* that he should realize the revenue instalment either in part or in full as soon as the tenant had sold any of his produce. Under this arrangement, the *rabi-kist* and *kharif-kist* in Indore District were fixed for the 20th May and 15th February, respectively.

As stated earlier, following the abolition of the *ijaradari* system, the *khalsa* system came into vogue again at the Settlement of 1908. It was, however, not fully understood or appreciated by the local officers with the result the true tenant status of the cultivator was neglected. He was described in the village papers as a *raiyat;* and practically unrestricted rights of transfer subject to the payment of a *nazarana* or fee to the State were gradually permitted to him. This tendency to overlook the fundamental principle of the Ruler's universal ownership of the land and to relax the restrictions on the cultivator's rights of transfer was fraught with danger to the welfare of the agricultural classes. This danger was particularly marked in the first quarter of this Century, when owing to the spread of cotton cultivation and the high prices, which that staple commanded, there were rapidly increasing agricultural profits. This afforded an opportunity to the money-lending classes to deal with an improvident but now more credit-worthy peasantry. At the same time, the peasantry was endowed with practically unrestricted powers of alienation. They could sub-let or mortgage their holdings as they pleased and there was no real

1. Holkar State Administration Report, 1906, p. 7.

restriction upon outright sales, so long as the State received its fee. The result was that the credit of the peasants was inflated and their indebtedness rapidly increased.

Upto 1908 the alienation of their rights by cultivators was of comparatively rare occurrence. Transfer of Holdings Rules passed by the Ruler in 1908 were intended to stop transfers of lands except between *bona fide* agriculturists. These Rules allowed transfers of sale subject to the veto of the *Amin* (Tahsildar) who was to receive instructions from the Government as to the way of using his veto. The State, more perhaps by oversight than by design, drifted away from this restrictive policy, proper to the *khalsa* system. No instructions regarding the *Amin's* exercise of a veto on sales were issued; nor was the intention of the Government to stop transfers, except between *bona fide* agriculturists, ever declared. Moreover, in exercising the power of allowing transfers, no effort was made to see that a tenant did not lose his land which was the source of his sustenance or that the land lost did not pass into the hands of a person who was not a *bona fide* cultivator. As a matter of fact, in the absence of an explicit provision of law on these matters, the permission became a formal affair and was got for the asking. The only conditions precedent to the grant of sanction for sale were the consent of the vendor and the payment of the State *nazarana*. Thus, by the time the Settlement of 1927-28 took place, it had become clear to the Government that the object of laying down the Transfer of Holdings Rules had not been achieved.

According to the Transfer of Holdings Rules, mortgages of tenant right were also to be discontinued everywhere. Since these Rules never came into practical operation, during the next 20 years mortgages steadily increased in number and were freely foreclosed in execution of Civil Court decrees. The Government took note of this practice and in 1928 reminded the Civil Courts that the Transfer of Holding Rules had the force of law. The Courts, therefore, not only refused to enforce a mortgagee's claim by foreclosure but declared that the whole transaction, out of which the mortgage had arisen, was null and void as being contrary to the declared policy of the Government. This led to vigorous protests from the money-lending class and the result was that an order was issued on the 24th October, 1929, authorizing the tenantry to mortgage their rights with the permission of the *Suba*.

Not only were sales and mortgages of tenant right freely permitted in the State but another form of transfer came into common use and that was the unrestricted freedom in sub-letting. Although the practice of sub-letting was described as 'very rare' in 1908, at the Settlement of 1927-28, it was found to be unrestricted. This freedom undermined the very foundation of the cultivator's tenure by bringing in money-lenders who, taking advantage of the keen demand for land, speculated in land simply to earn high sub-rents.

It will thus be seen that many loopholes had crept in the working of the system. With a view to plugging these loopholes, the Government took up the work of codifying the law relating to the land revenue and land tenures of the State and this culminated in the enactment of the Indore Land Revenue and Tenancy Act (I of 1931), which was brought into force on 20th of April, 1931. The provisions of the Act brought into clear relief the rights and privileges of the tenants, the conditions governing their tenancy of the land and other ancilliary matters. The primary principle of the Act was the re-statement of the Ruler's universal landlordship, which made it possible to introduce necessary restrictions on the tenants' right of transfer. Since this Act was described as the first Indian enactment to utilize the principle of the Ruler's universal landlordship for beneficial purposes, to prevent the ignorant agricultural classes from losing their lands, a few of its salient features may be noted here. First according to this Act, there were only two classess of tenants, viz., (a) the ordinary or unprotected tenant, and (b) the *pattedar* or protected tenant. The ordinary tenant was practically the tenant-at-will, whose number was very small in *khalsa* villages. The ordinary tenancy was, however, the common form of tenancy in villages held by a *jagirdar* or *istimrardar*. The *pattedar* tenant took the place of the former *raiyat*. The *pattedari* status was ordinarily conferred on persons in whose favour Government created a tenancy and practically all tenants in *khalsa* villages were declared *pattedar*. A *pattedari* tenant was entitled to have his rent assessed under the orders of Government and once this was done, it should not be enhanced until the end of the settlement period.

In order to prevent the *pattedar* from losing his lands, it was provided in the Act that although he could, with the previous sanction of the *Suba* and after the payment to Government by the prospective transferee of a fee equal to one year's rent of the land, transfer his rights in holding by sale, the right could be transferred to a

bona fide agriculturist only. It was also laid down in the Act that culturable land, when newly allotted, should be conferred in permanent tenant right only on one who came within the category of *bona fide* agriculturist. The door, for future entrance into the field of agriculture was thus closed for all but *bona fide* cultivators

At the same time, instructions were also issued to the *Subas* enjoining upon them to carefully consider each application from tenants for permission to sell their rights. These instructions, in part, read as follows:—

> "It will be essential for him to satisfy himself that the transfer will be to a bona fide agriculturist; but that is not the only point for his consideration. He must also satisfy himself that the sale is in the best interests of the transferring tenant and his family."[1]

Another important feature of the Act was the provision which withdrew from the tenant the right of mortgage he had previously enjoyed. Mortgages in favour of a co operative credit society were, however, permitted as a special case for the creditor society could be presumed to have an interest in the welfare of its members.

A specific provision was also made in the Act to deal with the question of sub-letting. Although under the Act a *pattedar* tenant could sub-let the whole or any part of his holding for his agricultural purposes, he was forbidden to sub-let it solely with a view to obtaining rent or merely to remain an intermediary between the person from whom he held and the actual cultivator of the land.

The Indore Land Revenue and Tenancy Act of 1931 remained in force until the State's merger in Madhya Bharat where another Act, called the Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950 (66 of 1950), was enacted.

Coming to the position of the cultivators in the *jagir* villages, it may be stated that although they were left as ordinary tenants or tenants-at-will, a provision was made in the Indore Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1931, by which the Government was authorised to confer at any time, on them the status of a *pattedar* tenant after defining the area of home-farm, if any, of the *jagirdar* (Section 70). It was, however, only in May, 1948, that all the tenants of assigned villages were granted *pattedari* tenant rights. In the event of any

1. C. U Wills, Op. Cit., p. 18.

such *pattedari* tenant failing to pay the land revenue of his holding or for committing any breach of the rules, he could be dispossessed of his holding only under the orders of the *Suba*.

In order to prevent the harassment of tenants by *jagirdars* and to protected their rights against forcible ejection, arising out of the contemplated abolition of the *jagirdari* system, the Madhya Bharat Jagir Tenants' Restoration of Land Act, Samvat 2006 (26 of 1949) was enacted in Madhya Bharat to enable the tenants to re-acquire their dispossessed lands.

Under the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1951, as already noted, every tenant of a *jagirdar* was deemed to be a *pacca* tenant of the land cultivated by him. A sub-tenant or a tenant of a sub-tenant, who was in possession of any land in a resumed *jagir* land, could also acquire the rights of a *pacca* tenant in his holding under certain conditions

Attempts were also made by the Madhya Bharat Government to rationalize the land revenue and tenancy laws in the *raiyatwari* villages. For this purpose the Madhya Bharat Revenue Administration and Ryotwari Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950, was enacted and brought into force from the 15th August, 1950. This Act not only consolidated the position of the tenants in the *raiyatwari* areas, but conferred occupancy tenant's rights on all those tenants who, or whose predecessors in interest, had been lawfully recorded as tenants. The Act also introduced certain restrictions on transfer of leases to enable more holdings of an economic size being created in future.

In the re-organized State of Madhya Pradesh the whole position regarding land tenures and tenancy reforms in the constituent units was reviewed and, as a result a unified Land Revenue Code, 1959, was enacted and brought into force from the 2nd October, 1959. This Code incorporates all the important features of land reforms such as uniformity of tenures, protection of tenants against arbitrary ejectment, rack-renting and conferring *bhumiswami* rights on them.

In place of the previous tenures, the Code provides for only one class of tenure holders of lands from the State for agricultural purposes to be known as *bhumiswami*. A *bhumiswami* shall have right of transfer subject only to one restriction that such transfer does not either create a holding above a prescribed limit or an uneconomic holding below ten acres. Subject to certain rules in respect of the

cutting of certain species of trees he will have full rights over all kinds of trees in his holdings. A *bhumiswami* has also a right to mortgage his land both by the simple or usufructuary mortgage subject, however, to certain restrictions. The Table below shows the extent of the area occupied by *bhumiswamis* along with the land revenue payable by them in 1961-62:—

Tahsil	Area (In Acres)	Land Revenue (In Rs.)
Indore	1,78,131	5,03,326
*Mhow	28,164	45,961
Depalpur	2,17,100	6,48,902
Sawer	1,65,394	5,00,038
Total ..	5,88,789	16,98,221

The Code protects the rights of sub-tenants. All persons holding land from *bhumiswamis* as lessees, sub-tenants or *shikmis* on the date of the coming into force of the Code were to be termed as occupancy tenants. An occupancy tenant can be conferred *bhumiswami* rights on his paying 15 times the land revenue in five equal instalments. Occupancy tenants have taken advantage of this statutory provision. To protect the existing occupancy tenants of *bhumiswamis* from being rack-rented, it has been laid down that the maximum rent payable by an occupancy tenant shall not exceed four times the land revenue in the case of irrigated lands, three times the land revenue in the case of lands under *bandhs* and twice the land revenue in other cases. No sub-letting or leasing of land is now permitted except in very emergent cases once in three years or by certain classes of persons, such as, widows, unmarried women, minors, etc. The Code provides for the preparation of a new set of record of rights. The entries in them shall be kept up-to-date by bringing on record annually all changes that take place after they have been certified by Revenue Officers not below the rank of a Naib-Tahsildar.

The land reforms indicated above affect more the type of tenure than the size of the property. Even so, some restrictions have been imposed in this respect.

*The information for this Tahsil is in respect of former *Jagir* villages only.

The maximum of individual holdings in respect of future acquisitions was fixed at 50 acres by the former Madhya Bharat Government. In respect of existing holdings, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has enacted in 1961 special law, which is known as the Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act. According to this *Act*, apart from inherited land, no person shall acquire more than 25 standard acres per family consisting of a husband and wife. Additional five standard acres have been allowed for dependants upto five to the maximum extent of 25 standard acres depending on the number of dependants, i.e., upto 50 standard acres.

Nistar and Grazing Rights

Rules for village *nistar* and grazing rights were framed in the Holkar State at the Settlement of 1908, when it was laid down, "Every cultivator in any village shall have the right of pasturing his cattle in the State village waste and of cutting thorns for the protection of his field or house without any permission" Further, "any cultivator wishing to take away from the State village waste grass or firewood or *babul* thorns or any tree not being a reserved species of tree, or a fruit tree or any produce or material which is not reserved by the Durbar, may do so with the permission of the village Panchayat ...."[1]. This position continued until the Indore Land Revenue and Tenancy Act of 1931 was brought into force This Act also laid down the rights of the cultivators in regard to grazing and *nistar* in the village waste and to trees in their holdings. A tenant was given the right, free of charge, to graze his agricultural cattle in the waste land of his village and to collect from such waste land, grass, dry wood, thorns and leaves for his agricultural or domestic purposes.

In Madhya Bharat, these facilities were not only continued but in 1954-55, ten per cent of the village area, if available, was also reserved for grazing. The present position is that although the area so reserved continues to be used for grazing other *nistar* rights in *abadi* and unoccupied land and its produce (as required in chapter XVIII of the M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959) have not yet been determined.

Till the abolition of the rights of intermediaries the rights of residents of a village in unoccupied land and its produce were defined in the *wajib-ul-arz*. Now the Land Revenue Code, 1959, has directed the preparation of a *nistar patrak* for rights over unoccupied

1. Indore State Settlement Report. 1908, App. II. Rules 4 and 5.

land in a village belonging to the State and a *wajib-ul-arz* for rights in or over lands belonging to other *bhumiswamis*.

Bhoodan

The Bhoodan Movement initiated in the country in 1951 by Acharya Vinoba Bhave to solve the problem of landless labourers had its impact on Indore District also. The Acharya himself visited parts of the District in 1960 and 1961 to further the cause of this movement and as a result of his efforts and those of his co-workers, donations of land have been received in the District as *bhoodan*. The following Table shows the amount of land donated and distributed till 1961-62 :—

Tahsil	Land Donated (In Acres)	Land Distributed (In Acres)
Indore	78	40
Mhow	42	42
Depalpur	309	42
Sawer	154	N.A.
Total	583	124

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE-CENTRAL AND STATE

The fiscal system in the former Holkar State was different from what obtains to-day in the States. The State being an independent entity in financial matters, all its sources of revenue were 'State' subjects and, as such there was no source of revenue which could be called 'Central'. Besides, the income from land revenue the other important sources of revenue of the Holkar State were excise, customs, industrial receipts, forests and stamps. Of these excise, customs and industrial receipts were substantial sources of revenue.

The fiscal system underwent a series of changes after the State merged in Madhya Bharat. To begin with, all internal customs barriers within the new State were abolished in August, 1948, and customs duty was levied only on the borders of the new State's territory. A more important change came after the coming into force of the Constitution of India, when an agreement was reached between the Government of India and the Government of Madhya

Bharat in regard to financical intergration. Under this agreement, among others, the following items of revenue were transferred to the Centre from the 1st April, 1950 :—

(1) Central Excise.

(2) Opium.

(3) Posts and Telegraphs.

Further, the inter-State customs duty was abolished progressively over a period of five years and the consequent loss of revenue was made good from alternate sources, such as, Sales Tax, etc. The Indian Income Tax Act was also adopted in the State from the 1st April, 1950. This was followed by the imposition of Estate Duty in the year 1953. The State of Madhya Bharat was assigned its share of Union Excise duties, Income Tax and Estate Duty collected within its territory. Thus emerged in Madhya Bharat two types of revenues-Central and State.

Central Revenue

The important items of Central revenues are Union Excise Duties, Income Tax and Estate Duty. Some particulars about these are given below :—

Union Excise

The important excisable commodities in the District are cloth, tobacco, vegetable non-essential products[1], etc. The annual receipts in the District from this source from 1950-51 to 1969-70 are given below :—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1950-51	24,39,550
1951-52	39,06,302
1956-57	1,01,18,463
1961-62	2,33,41,389
1966-67	2,14,83,868
1967-68	2,11,19,326
1968-69	2,35,39,762
1969-70	2,08,30,158

1. The excise duty on vegetable non-essential products has been withdrawn from 1963-64.

Income Tax

As stated earlier, the Income Tax was introduced in the District from the 1st April, 1950. The receipts from this Tax in the District from the year 1950-51 to 1969-70 are indicated below :—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1950-51	36,825
1951-52	17,71,996
1956-57	62,48,250
1961-62	1,18,03,069
1966-67	2,32,34,531
1167-68	2,46,85,760
1968-69	3,40,38,351
1969-70	2,68,56,679

State Duty

The assessment, collection, etc., of this duty were entrusted to the Income Tax Department until 1955-56, when an Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, was appointed for the Madhya Bharat Region, first with headquarters at Delhi and from 1959 at Indore.

The receipts under this head are given below :—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1954-55	24,000
1956-57	52,476
1961-62	3,46,967
1966-67	6,32,339
1967-68	6,54,600
1968-69	12,19,034
1969-70	18,25,559

State Revenue

Certain important sources of State revenues not already covered are Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Sales Tax and Taxes on Motor Vehicles. The income from each of them is given below :—

Excise

The annual receipts from Excise during the period from 1950-51 to 1969-70 are shown below :—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1950-51	41,85,743
1951-52	36,81,048
1956-57	40,45,343
1961-62	51,56,240
1966-67	38,38,765
1967-68	44,52,688
1968-69	54,96,251
1969-70	56,94,261

Stamps

The annual income under this head, which is from sales of stamps of various denominations both judicial and non-judicial, is shown below :—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1950-51	8,90,473
1951-52	10,22,146
1956-57	8,92,705
1961-62	20,13,579
1966-67	36,67,333
1967-68	37,44,839
1968-69	45,83,791
1969-70	44,93,929

Forests

The revenue from forests is derived from sale of timber and other produce removed by Government and consumers, purchasers and from other miscellaneous sources like cattle grazing, etc. The annual income from the forests in the District from the year 1950-51 to 1969-70 is indicated below :—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1950-51	15,81,930
1951-52	23,98,870
1956-57	51,25,566
1961-62	65,14,593
1966-67	66,28,517
1967-68	79,99,350
1968-69	90,58,125
1969-70	110,90,536

Registration

The annual income under this head, which is derived from registration fee, copying fee, etc. is shown below ;—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1950-51	1,65,446
1951-52	47,387
1956-57	44,631
1961-62	1,52,324
1966-67	2,76,896
1967-68	2,69,112
1968-69	2,85,689
1969-70	3,35,400

Sales Tax

As stated earlier, Sales Tax was introduced in Madhya Bharat in 1950. It was levied under the Madhya Bharat Sales Tax Act, Samvat 2007 and Madhya Bharat Sales Tax Rules 1950, framed

thereunder. The yearly receipts from this item in the District during the years 1950-51 to 1969-70 are shown below:—

(In Rupees)

	Receipts under		
Year	General Sales Tax Act of the State	Motor Spirit Act	*Central Sales Tax Act
1950-51	16,28,374	—	—
1951-52	39,11,668	—	—
1956-57	73,48,222	5,05,666	—
1961-62	1,71,68,367	36,77,319	12,50,579
1966-67	3,66,11,654	1,13,68,706	60,84,921
1967-68	4,70,30,990	1,13,72,638	84,83,474
1968-69	5,05,09,911	1,41,55,466	91,02,407
1969-70	6,23,71,536	2,16,57,086	1,31,86,390

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

The income under this head is derived from the registration of motor vehicles, issue of licences to drivers and conductors, etc. The annual receipts under this head from the year 1954-55 onwards are shown below:—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1954-55	11,99,582
1956-57	15,66,684
1961-62	44,19,020
1966-67	55,71,606
1967-68	64,48,589
1968-69	75,50,712
1969-70	75,92,819

* The Central Sales Tax Act was introduced from 1-7-1957.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Legislation and Justice, as now understood, are of comparatively recent growth in India, which, however, had a system of its own from olden times for rendering justice to the aggrieved. The Mohammedan rulers of India built upon the older fabric designed to administer justice, a superstructure of Arabian origin and gave it general authority in their possession all over India, the *qazis* being the dispensers of justice in Malwa during the Mohammedan rule. The advent of the Marathas in these parts, however, disturbed the prevailing order of things and introduced a new state of affairs that naturally took much time to assume a permanent character.

"During early days the disturbed state of Central India precluded the employment of any but the most primitive and readiest measures of dispensing justice, and during the time of Malhar Rao Holkar I, Maharani Ahilya Bai, and Tukoji Rao Holkar I, no written codes of law or uniformity of procedure were attempted, though in all probability the general system inaugurated by the Peshwas, was followed as far as possible"[1]. As regards the maintenance of peace and order and the punishment of crimes, the system handed down from the time of the Muslim rulers continued in force. The cases were investigated and either disposed of summarily by the local State officials themselves or submitted by them to a *Panchayat* or arbitration committee composed of respectable persons. The aggrieved party could take up his case to higher authorities and finally to the Ruler. In cases involving religious questions, the opinion of Hindu or Muslim religious experts was taken. No regular Courts of Law existed in those days the local Kamavisdars being the heads of the combined civil, criminal and revenue[2] administration in each pargana.

During the Maharaja's (Tukoji Rao II) minority the Council of Regency established a regular civil court at Indore. This court was called the *Aval Adalat* and the presiding officer, the *Nazim*. Its

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1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, II, p. 138.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 163.

powers were not defined, but the practice was to decide petty suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000 in the *Adalat* and to obtain in important cases the orders of the Durbar.[1] This was followed by the establishment of a Civil Court called *Duyam Adalat.*

Another Civil Court was constituted in latter times and this Court was called the *Duyam Adalat.* But at the fag end of the administration of Dewan Bahadur Raghnath Rao the *Duyam Adalat* was abolished.

An institution called the *Gyara Panchas* (or the Eleven Arbiters) the origin of which is traceable to the time of Maharaja Malhar Rao Holkar II, if not to a still earlier period, existed in Indore. Eleven out of the big mercantile firms in the city were represented on it. Besides being a sort of general reference in commercial matters, this institution also served as a Civil Court and settled all disputes arising between traders in connection with opium trade, *hundis* or bills of exchange, and certain other commercial transactions.

In Indore city proper criminal justice in petty offences was dispensed by the city *kotwal*, a hereditary official. The *kotwal* also tried petty civil cases and had the power to appoint *Panchas*. Every caste had its own *Panchas* and their awards were usually binding on the parties. Appeals, if any, went to the Durbar who was the minister or Chief Executive Officer, and very occasionally in important cases, if the parties had sufficient influence or interest up to the Chief himself.

During the minority of Maharaja Tukoji Rao II. (1844-86) Sir Robert Hamilton, seeing the unsatisfactory state of affairs, replaced the hereditary *kotwal* by the *Motamid Faujdari* who dealt only with criminal work, while a judge called the *Nazim Adalat* was put in charge of the civil court.[2]

The city was divided into eight *kotwalis* or Police Magistrate's circles with a *kotwal* in charge of each. The *kotwals* still decided petty cases, and sent up other serious crimes to the *Motamid-faujdari*.

At this time written records of all proceedings and regular judgements were introduced. All criminal cases coming from the districts were sent first to the *Motamid-Faujdari* who after examin-

1 *Ibid.*, p. 163

2. *Ibid.*, p 140.

ing them sent them for disposal, with his own opinion, to the Durbar.

The appointment of Sir T. Madhava Rao as Minister at the close of the year 1872 heralded a new era of administrative reforms in the State. One of his first reforms was the reorganisation of the judicial system. By 1875 regular courts modelled on those existing in British India, but adopted to meet local conditions had been established and placed in charge of qualified officials.

These courts, all of which were established in 1873 included (1) a *Sadar* Court at Indore with two judges (subsequently raised to three) invested with the powers of a High Court, subject to the appellate and general administrative control of the Ruler, and (2) three District Courts out of which one was at Indore. At the same time, Revenue Officers *Subhas, Amins, Vahiwatdars* and *Thanadars,* were also invested with properly defined civil and criminal powers. The *Sadar* Court was also vested with general administrative control over all the sub-ordinate courts in the State, its senior Judge being designated "*Sar Nyayadhish*" or the Chief Justice.

The essence of the Minister's Judicial organisation was, that the *Sadar* Court should be the final court of appeal in the State. No appeal was to lie to any higher authority from the decision given by the *Sadar* Court in appeal. But when the sentence of imprisonment proposed to be confirmed by the *Sadar* Court exceeded fourteen years the proceedings of the case were submitted to the Durbar for confirmation. If that sentence was neither life imprisonment nor capital punishment, the Durbar passed order in its own authority. If it was either life imprisonment or Capital punishment the Durbar considered the records of case and submitted it with its opinion to the Maharaja for orders.

With the advent of Sir Madhava Rao, the Maharaja delegated to him full judicial powers.

Power of the Zila Judges

The criminal[1] powers given to the Zila Judges were almost the same that were to a District Judge in British India. In civil suits no limit of his monetary jurisdiction was fixed and he enjoyed unlimited civil powers.

1. V. K. Kunte, Note on Indore Administration, 1872-75, Vol. II, p. 60.

All civil and criminal appeals from decisions of the *Wahivatdars* also were heard by the Zila Judge. The Sessions cases continued to be committed to the Court of the Zila Judge.

The Indore City *Adalats,* both *Aval* and *Duyam* and the City *Foujdar's* Court were kept in their existing form and appeals from their decisions, were made to the Zila Judge. The limit of the monetary jurisdiction of the *Adalats* was fixed at Rs. 2,000. The City *Foujdar* was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class

The Subhas were both Revenue and Judicial Officers. As Judicial Officers they were First Class Magistrates and Zila Magistrate also. Appeals from their decisions were heard by the Zila Judges, and they performed their judicial functions under the supervision of the Zila Judges.

Besides the Ruler, who also constituted within himself the highest court in the State, the Civil and Criminal Courts established in the State during 1873-76 were divided into six grades with defined monetary powers

In 1877 a Court of Small Causes was established presided over by one of the Judges of the *Sadar* Court. Two years later. it was abolished but re-established in 1883 under a separate Judge.

About the same year the old *Nazim Adalat* was transformed into a *Hakkrasi* or Execution Court. which executed all decrees of the Civil Courts in Indore City. This Court was in 1907 replaced by the City *Munsif's* Court while all *Vahivatdars'* Courts were replaced by two *Munsif's* Courts, one at Depalpur and the other at Indore.

System from 1901

Judicial appeals and applications for revision against the decisions of the High Court were referred to the Judicial Committee subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions.

In Judicial matters, the High Court was the highest Civil and Criminal tribunal. It also exercised a general administrative control over all the subordinate courts. It consisted of three judges of whom the senior most was designated the Chief Justice.

The High Court exercised original civil jurisdiction in suits, the valuation of which did not exceed Rs. 10,000. Its powers were as laid down in the Indore Criminal Procedure Code (Act IX of 1927).

There were two permanent District and Sessions Judges located at Indore. The original civil jurisdiction of District Judges extended to suits the value of which did not exceed Rs. 10,000, their other powers being as laid down in the Indore Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes. The District Judges also exercised original jurisdiction to hear insolvency petitions and to grant probats and heirship certificates.

For the administration of Criminal Justice, there were below the Sessions Court, Magistrates of 1st 2nd 3rd class. There were also benches of Honorary Magistrates for Indore city. In the *Mofussil,* the powers of the District Magistrate were exercised by the *Subha,* who was also the Chief Revenue Officer in his district, while in Indore City there was a District Magistrate to deal with the criminal work of the City. The District Magistrate Indore City, was invested with additional powers under Section 23 of Indore Code of Criminal Procedure. The *Subha* of the Revenue District of Indore was *ex-officio* District Magistrate.

In addition, retired and pensioned officers of the State and other respectable gentlemen of character and intelligence were appointed as Honorary Magistrates in the year 1914. This institution was confined only to the capital of the State. At first there were nine persons appointed on the panal of Honorary Magistrates, the quorum in the case of Benches being two. The Benches exercised the powers of a Third Class Magistrate and tried only such petty cases as the District Magistrate under the orders of High Court transferred to them for disposal. Later on, their strength rose to 20 persons.

In 1903[1] a Commission consisting of the Legal Member of the *Sadar* Court was appointed to examine the working of the various Courts. In the same year the Council formally adopted the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, and the Code of the Criminal Procedure, 1898, subject to certain minor alterations to suit the local requirements. The Act came into force from the 1st September, 1904.

In 1906, it was decided to separate the Judicial branch from the Executive branch of the administration. As a consequence

1. Indore Administration Report. 1903-04, p. 9

the District Officers were set free to devote themselves to their revenue duties. After this reorganisation the courts in Indore District, in addition to the *Sadar* Court, were as follows: —

(1) Court of District and Sessions Judge, Indore.

(2) Court of the First Class *Munsif*, Indore.

(3) Court of the Second Class Munsifs, 2 at Indore and 1 each at Hatod and Mhow.

(4) Courts of the District Magistrate at the headquarters of the District and two Magistrates for the city of Indore.

In the year 1928 the Civil and Small Cause powers of several courts were enhanced and the *Munsif* at Indore continued to be assisted by an additional *Munsif* in order to reduce the congestion of work in the city and one of the relieving *Munsifs* was attached to Court of District Magistrate, Indore City The limit of pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court of Indore was raised to Rs. 500. The First Class Magistrates were empowered to try cases under section 99 of the Indore Criminal Procedure Code; and with the coming into effect of the Forest Act of 1928, the Divisional Forest Officers ceased to exercise Magisterial powers. An additional Judge for the District Court at Indore was also appointed for a year.

In 1930, the powers of the High Court were enhanced to Civil suits exceeding Rs. 15,000. In addition, the pecuniary powers of all the District Courts were raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. The pecuniary jurisdition of all the *Munsifs* Courts was raised to Rs. 2000 and similarly the jurisdiction of the *Munsif's* courts in suits of Small Causes was raised to Rs. 100.

In 1941, the pecuniary jurisdiction of the High Court was raised to Civil Suits exceeding Rs. 20,000 and similarly the powers of all District Courts in original suits were enhanced upto Rs. 20,000 and *Munsifs* Courts tried Civil suits upto Rs. 3,000 In the same year there were five benches of Honorary Magistrates for the City of Indore each bench consisting of four members. Two of these benches exercised powers of Third Class Magistrate and two of Second Class, and one of the First Class.

After formation of Madhya Bharat the Judiciary was reconstituted on the line of the Judiciary as in the British Provinces. The Civil Courts in Madhya Bharat were regulated by the Madhya Bharat Civil Courts Act, and those for criminal cases by the Code of Criminal Procedure in India, as adopted in Madhya Bharat.

The High Court of the United State came into existence on the 29th January 1948. Its working was regulated by the provisions of the United States of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa (Madhya Bharat) High Court of Judicature Act (No. 8 of 1949). It was vested with the jurisdiction to entertain and dispose of all appeals, within the provisions of law, on the same lines as the provincial High Courts. It consisted of the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges with two Benches one at Gwalior and the other at Indore. The Indore Bench disposed of cases pertaining to the southern division, *viz.*, Indore, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Jhabua, Dhar, Dewas, Ratlam and Nimar district.

In the year 1949-50 the system of Honorary Magistrates was abolished and the cases pending in their courts were transferred to other competent Courts.

The Act of 1949 continued to operate till it was repealed by the Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Act No. 19 of 1958 w.e.f. 1st January, 1959. When Madhya Bharat and Mahakoshal were integrated in 1956, the seat of the Madhya Pradesh High Court was shifted from Indore to Jabalpur and a Bench of the High Court with four puisne Judges remained at Indore. The other courts in the District were as follows.

1. Court of the District and Sessions Judge

Indore is the seat of the District and Sessions Judge. Previously the court had jurisdiction over Dewas revenue district also but this was discontinued from 15th August, 1961. The Court entertains all sessions cases arising out of the territorial jurisdiction of the Sessions Division and hear Appeals and Revisions under the Code of Criminal Procedure and has juridiction in all Civil matters exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value. It also entertains appeals against the decisions of the Civil Judges under it. Cases under Special Acts are also entertained by it.

2. Court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge

This class of Court has concurrent jurisdiction with that of the

District and Sessions Judges' Court, and is taking up cognizance in all cases transferred to the Court by the District and Sessions Judge, Indore from time to time, for trial and disposal.

3. Court of the Civil Judge Class I

This class of Court deals with cases upto Rs. 10,000 in value arising of the territorial jurisdiction fixed by the District and Sessions Judge, Indore.

4. Court of the Civil Judge Class II

It takes up suits upto Rs. 5,000 from the territorial jurisdiction fixed by the District and Sessions Judge, Indore.

5. Court of Small Causes

There is no separate Small Court under the new Act. But one of the Civil Judges is to entertain suits upto Rs. 500 in value, while one of the Additional District Judges is empowered to take-up suits upto Rs. 1,000 in value under the Small Causes Court Act. The Civil Judge Class II can only take up Small Cause work upto Rs. 200 in value. At Indore only one Civil Judge of Class II is taking up suits upto Rs. 500 in value The appellate jurisdiction is barred under the Act and revisions against the judgements and orders lie to the High Court.

Criminal Justice

The distribution of criminal work to the Magistrates remained as it was prior to 1st November 1956. The Deputy Collectors who were also the Magistrates took up criminal cases under the preventive Sections of the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, while the Judicial Magistrates took up cognizance of criminal cases under section 190 (1) (a) and (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

Present Organisation of Courts

At the end of January 1963, the following courts were in existence in the District:—

1. Civil Courts

S. No. (1)	Name of the Court (2)	Strength of Judges (3)	Remarks (4)
1	District and Sessions Judge, Indore.	One	
2	Additional District and Sessions Judges.	Six ..	Headquarters at Indore.
3	Civil Judges, Class I ..	Five ..	Four Judges at Indore. One at Mhow.
4	Civil Judges, Class II ..	Eight	Five Judges at Indore. One at Mhow. One at Sawer. One at Hatod.
	Total ..	Twenty	

Link-Courts

Of the above said courts the Civil Judge, Class I Mhow holds the link-court at Indore as Additional Civil Judge Class I for 10 days in a month.

2. Criminal Courts

The table below shows the strength of courts in the District during the period.

S.No (1)	Name of the Court (2)	No. of Magistrates (3)	Remarks (4)
1	District and Sessions Judge	One ..	Seat at Indore.
2	Additional District and Sessions Judges.	Six ..	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3	District Magistrate (Powers under Preventive Sections of Criminal Procedure Code).	One ..	Seat at Indore
4	First Class Magistrates ..	Four ..	1. Additional City Magistrate—1. 2. City and Additional District Magistrate—1. 3. Municipal Magistrate—1. 4. Additional District Magistrate—(Railway lands).
5	Sub-Divisional Magistrates (Powers under Preventive Sections of Criminal Procedure Code).	Three ..	Seat at Mhow, Sawer and Hatod.

In addition the following Civil Courts also take up Magisterial work.

1. First Civil Judge, Class I, Indore.
2. First Civil Judge, Class I, Mhow.
3. Civil Judge Class II, Mhow.
4. Civil Judge Class II, Hatod.
5. Civil Judge Class II, Sawer.
6. First Civil Judge Class II, Indore.
7. Second Civil Judge Class I, Indore (acts as Additional District Magistrate).

One of the Additional Sessions Judges takes up cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act arising out of the old Madhya Bharat Region. He is also empowered to take up cases under the Motor Vehicles Act.

A change in the set-up was introduced with effect from the

14th November, 1969 in Madhya Pradesh Civil Court Act, 1958. Accordingly the State has been divided into 33 Civil Districts and Sessions Divisions. The following table shows the present set-up of Courts in the District.

S. No.	Name of the Court	No. of Magistrates	Head Quarters
1	District Judge	One	Indore
2	Additional District Judge	Six	Indore
3	Civil Judge, Class I	Seven	Indore—6 Mhow—1
4	Civil Judge, Class II	Nine	Indore—6 Sawer —1 Mhow—1 Hatod—1

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

In this District there exists separation of the Judiciary from the Executive since the year 1906.[1] "The question of re-organising the courts of the State with a view to separating the Judicial from the Executive branch of the Administration had been before the council for some time and was finally decided by the Council's Resolution No. 1140, dated 22nd September 1906". Accordingly the Judicial powers under the preventive sections of the Indian Penal Code were transferred to a separate body of officers who were solely responsible for the disposal of cases.

1. Gaothi Panchayat

As early as 1909, *Gaothi Panchayats,* composed of village *Patel,* village *Patwari* and three tenants paying the largest revenue to the State, were introduced in all the villages of the State except in those maintained by Forest Department. They were looking after certain aspects of local sanitation and village waste lands.

2. Village Panchayats

In 1920, the *Gaothi Panchayats* were superseded by Gram Panchayats under Holkar State Panchayat Act, 1920 (Act I of 1920).

1. *Ibid.*, 1906, p. 10.

Under this Act the Panchayats were invested with judicial powers. Accordingly the *Panchayats* had civil powers upto Rs. 15 in value.

In addition to the civil powers the *panchayats* had certain criminal powers under sections 150, 277, 323, 352, 504 and 510 of the Indore Penal Code.

In 1928 this Act was replaced by the Indore Village Panchayat Act No. 8 of 1928. Every such *Panchayat* consisted of not less than six and not more than 15 *Panchas* including the *Sarpanch*. Under this there were three classes of Judicial powers for *Panchayats*, namely, (*A*) Primary Powers, (B) Secondary Powers, (C) Advance powers. No legal practitioners were allowed to appear before the Panchayats and their decisions were final.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, the Panchayat Act, 1949 (No. 58 of 1949), was enforced from June 1949 under which *Panchayats* were effectively organised and the Government established a separate department of *Panchayats*.

Nyaya Panchayats

In 1951, Madhya Bharat Panchayat (Amendment) Act (No. 26 of 1951) was passed. Under this Act the Panchayats were deprived of judicial powers and new bodies called Nyaya Panchayats were established. Each Nyaya Panchayat generally covered an area of a Revenue Inspector's Circle. The number of members of each ranged from 5 to 10. The members were elected by the *Panchas* of the Gram Panchayats of the area. The *Sarpanch* was elected by the *Panchas*. The normal term of a Nyaya Panchayat was one year.

The Nyaya Panchayats established under this Act enjoyed a number of Civil and Criminal powers. The Civil powers were defined by sections 67, 68, 70 and 71 of the Act, while the criminal powers are enumerated under sections 75 and 76 of the Act. After the re-organisation of States, the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act 1962, was passed. It defines the extent of civil and criminal powers of the Nyaya Panchayats. As regards civil powers they are empowered to entertain cases whose value does not exceed Rs. 100. The judgements, decrees and orders of the Nyaya Panchayats are final, though the Sessions Judge in criminal cases and the District Judge in Civil matters has been empowered to call for and examine records of such a case and pass such orders as they deem fit.

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES

The table in the appendix elucidates important crime in the District during the years 1956—69. The crime prevalent in the District are mainly in respect of offences against public tranquillity, affecting decency and morals, murder, attempt at murder, offences affecting life, hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, kidnapping and forcible abduction, theft, criminal breach of trust, cheating, simple trespass, counterfeiting of notes or coins, offences relating to local and special laws, offences against contempt of lawful authority or public servants, offences affecting public health, safety and convenience, criminal force and assault and offences relating to documents and falsification of accounts. The table below shows crime situation in the District.

1. Crime Situation (1955—69)

Year	No. of offences reported	No. of Cases investigated	No. of Cases detected	No. of Cases in which conviction was obtained
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956	3084	2771	1794	797
1961	3988	3736	892	559
1966	5161	5034	1859	290
1967	5939	5842	1982	597
1968	5694	5639	2312	918
1969	7114	7014	5240	2792

3. Ordinary Thefts

The type of thefts falling under this category are cycle thefts, bazar thefts, *ghat* and fair thefts, etc. All these thefts are quite common in the District and are attributed to local criminals. The following table elucidates the details of the crime.

Year	No. of Cases reported	No. of Cases investigated	No. of persons convicted	Total value of property Stolen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
1956	1802	1001	377	1,27,784
1961	1921	1671	478	2,62,865
1966	2483	3356	608	4,02,067
1967	2696	2599	684	6,12,988
1968	2536	2469	520	3,99,424
1969 .. .	2923	2823	487	7,23,478

Miscellaneous Thefts

The table below shows the classification of thefts into various categories for the period 1956—69.

Year		Copper wire	Cattle Thefts	Cycles	Motor Cycle and accessories	Fire Arms	Total
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1956	..	18	64	214	6	6	308
1961	..	11	160	404	20	5	[illegible]0
1962	..	38	166	..	655	2	8[illegible]7
1963	..	61	168	..	858	3	990
1964	..	43	176	..	747	1	967
1965	..	56	148	..	848	1	1053

(5) **Property Stolen and Recovered**

The table below shows that number of cases and the value of property stolen as well as recovered in the District.

Year		No. of cases in which property stolen	No. of cases in which property recovered	Total value of property stolen	Total value of property recovered
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.	Rs.
1956	..	1,851	772	2,90,566	91,334
1961	..	2,940	924	5,47,046	1,44,324
1966	..	3,687	961	8,80,296-38	3,62,000
1967	..	3,667	1,063	12,90,043-21	2,80,918
1968	..	3,832	918	13,17,820-46	3,03,438
1969	..	4,401	775	25,67,028-92	6,15,153

(6) **Excise Crimes**

The table below shows number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of cases under Opium Act and Excise Act, committed in the District since 1956.

Year		Excise Act Number of Cases	Excise Act Persons Committing Crimes	Gambling Act Number of Cases	Gambling Act Persons Committing Crimes
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956	..	..	..	151	445
1961	..	339	457	114	383
1966	..	259	308	432	873
1967	..	234	269	827	1608
1968	..	141	158	965	1545
1969	..	108	111	1467	1921

Organisation of the Police Force

Upto the early seventies of the 19th century, the Police Force was a part of the State Army which was charged with the duty of maintaining law and order.

In Indore city proper the city *Kotwal* and his subordinates did the police work under the orders and supervision of the *Shahar Fouzdar*. There were two companies of Infantry known as "Aligol" consisting of 500 men who were utilized as Police Force. For night patrolling through the city *Risala sawars* were utilized. In the mofussil areas some of the Sibandi sepoys attached to tahsils did Police work, while in villages the local *Choukidars* formed the village Police.

A special police force called the *Girai* was raised for the protection of the Mail-tongas which plied on the Agra-Bombay Road. within the State territory. The officer supervising the Force was called the *Girai* Officer and his headquarter was at Indore.

Reorganisation of the Force

With the advent of Sir T. Madhava Rao, the Police Force was reorganised. As a first step, the sepoys, the *sowars* and most of the officers required for the Police were altogether withdrawn from the Military and placed under the control of Judicial Department. An Inspector of Police was earmarked for each of the Districts and one for the city of Indore while the foot and mounted police were distributed among the three districts and Indore city. At the same

time instructions were issued to Police Officers to follow the spirit of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Penal Code and the Evidence Act in doing Police work as far as possible. In 1886-87 the Indore City Police was separated from the District Police which continued to be indicated under the Army Budget.

In January 1901, both the city and the District Police were placed under an Inspector-General of Police who brought about a re-organisation of the whole department by introducing a new procedure of work and a distinctive uniform for the city Police.

During the Minority Administration of 1903-11 the Police Force was re-organised under a British Police Officer lent by the Central Provinces Government who organised the Force on model of British Provinces. The staff of the State Police Force now consisted of—

(a) The Administrative and Superintending Staff.

(b) The Executive Force.

(c) The Prosecuting Branch.

(d) The Special Branch (and Criminal Investigation Department).

(e) The Mobile Traffic Police.

(f) The Criminal Impression Section.

(g) Mounted Police.

(h) Special Armed Reserves.

Executive Force

(a) District Police, for the maintenance of peace and for the prevention and investigation of crime.

(b) The Armed Police for the suppression of armed disturbers of peace, for quelling riots and for furnishing escorts in special cases.

(c) The Recruit Reserve for training recruits for despatch to Ranges as required.

The executive officers were.—

(a) District Superintendents and District Inspectors.

(b) Sub-Inspectors.

(c) Head Constables.

(d) Constables.

Prosecuting Branch

For each district an officer of the rank of Prosecuting Inspector or Prosecuting Sub-Inspector was appointed to conduct police cases in Court and to perform the other duties of his office.

Special Branch and C.I.D

An officer of the rank of District Inspector in charge of the Special Branch, was attached to the office of the Inspector-General of Police. He was assisted by a Sub-Inspector and worked under the direct supervision of the Inspector-General. This branch received and recorded information of a political nature, and issued a daily abstract of Intelligence for the information of the Prime Minister. It also discharged the functions of Criminal Investigation Department in connection with crime matters. The Assistant Superintendent, Indore city was *ex-officio* criminal Investigation Department's Inspector and could be deputed at any time on special duty as such.

A small staff of Head Constables and Constables was attached to the Indore City Police for duties in connection with Special Branch work. They worked under the control of the City Superintendent and their reports were intended to supplement, not to replace, reports from Station Officers. The Watcher Staff worked in plain clothes and was exempted from parade.

Mobile Traffic Police

A special squad of Constables and Head Constables, under the Traffic Sub-Inspector, with its headquarters at Indore was employed to maintain watch on roads and to apply the provisions of the Indore Motor Vehicles Act and Rules. The squad worked under the personal supervision of the Inspector-General through the Superintendent of Armed Police.

Criminal Intelligence

In 1908 a class was opened at the Indore Finger Print Bureau, for training of certain Police Officials. Later on, when Seagrim assumed charge as Inspector-General, the Finger Impression Branch was developed into a Criminal Intelligence Department.

Gradually every Station House and outpost in the State was provided with a set of finger impression apparatus thus facilitating the taking on the spot collection of the finger impressions which were sent to the Headquarters, Criminal Branch, for record and

circulation to the Bureau. The Department continued its existence till the year 1923 when the C.I.D. was separated from the office of the Inspector-General Police and designated as City Criminal Investigation Department. In 1927, in order to make better use of them and more clearly define their duties, the Department was reorganised to a certain extent dividing them clearly into criminal and political branches. During 1928 the criminal branch was abolished and the investigating staff was increased. The political branch also was altered to suit the requirements. The Department thus possessed an efficient Finger Impression Office run by officers trained by the Finger Impression Bureau in British India.

However, the Department was later on reorganised after the formation of Madhya Bharat and was placed under the I. G. of Police who controlled and supervised the working of the Department.

Mounted Polic

Till the year 1904 the force was unwieldy, in excess of the requirements of the State and underpaid. On Mr. Seagrim's advice a reorganised scheme was passed by the Council in 1904.

In the year 1933 the Mounted Police was abolished as this force had lost much of its old usefulness when other improved means of communications, such as, the motor bus service, could carry the Police Force to any place quickly in times of emergency.

Special Armed Reserve

A Special Armed Reserve was instituted in the year 1904, consisting of 100 men of the best fighting classes. The strength of the force gradually increased to 150 officers and men in 1905 and was finally augmented to 200. This small but picked force was in charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police and was the back bone of the State Police. It constituted a highly trained body of picked men and officers, armed with Martini Carbines. Whenever trouble and unrest appeared, the Special Armed Reserve were always put on duty to restore confidence and support the Police throughout the State.

Till 1904, the State was dotted all over with small *chowkies* at every two miles. They were abolished as useless in 1905 and the direction of Police Station Houses and outposts was carefully revised as per regular system prevailing in British India.

From 1904 to 1920, British Officers from the Central Provinces were on deputation as Inspector-General and the general administration of the Department was based on the lines of the Police administration in the Central Provinces. The State was divided into 8 districts with District Superintendent of Police the headquarters of every district. From 1920 to 1926 the Department was managed by local officers and there were some changes in the personnel and the procedure of work. From the middle of August, 1922 the City Police was separated from the District Police and the administrative control of the former was vested in the Commissioner of Police, Indore City.[1]

The City[2] and District Police charges were again amalgamated on the 1st August, 1924. "On this reamalgamation of the City and District Police Forces the designation" 'Commissioner of Police for the city of Indore' was altered into 'the City Superintendent of Police' and the whole State Police Force came under the direct administration and unitary control of the Inspector-General as before the separation".

By this gradual reorganisation the administration of the Department was put more on the lines of a District of the Central Provinces. For administrative purposes the State was divided into 9 ranges. Indore district and Indore city fell under the jurisdiction of the Central range.

The most important reform accomplished during the year 1931 was the abolition of outposts in accordance with modern principles of Police Organisation.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, the Police Ordinance, *Samvat* 2005, (1948 A. D.) provided for the uniform organisation of the police force. It was later replaced by an Act, in 1949. In that year the Office of the District Superintendent of Police with his headquarters at Indore was established and for the rural area one Superintendent was posted at Mhow.

Railway Police

The Railway Police is employed for maintaining law and order at Railway Stations and investigating offences which occur on running trains.

1. Holkar State Administration Report, 1922, p. 10.
2. *Ibid.*, 1924, pp. 29-30.

The Branch of Government Railway Police at Indore was established in 1954. It has under it all the area of former Madhya Bharat Railway Lands.

In Indore district there is only one Police Station of G. R. P. situated at Indore with two outposts at Mhow and Fatehabad.

The G. R. P. Indore has the following Railway, Stations under its charge.—

1. Indore-Fatehbad—Laxmibai Nagar, Palia, Ajnod, Fatehabad.
2. Fatehabad to Chambal—Peer Thalar, Gautampura, (Chambal).
3. Indore-Choral—Rajendra Nagar, Rau, Mhow, Patalpani Kalakund, Choral.
4. Indore-Dewas—Mangalia, Barlai.

Fire Brigade

In the year 1909, the Fire Brigade was established and placed under the control of the Police. A small staff was sent for training to Bombay who returned there from in December 1909. The Fire Brigade was then immediately put on working basis under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Police. At the close of year 1922, it was transferred to the city municipality.

But the control of the Fire Brigade was retransferred from the charge of City Municipality to the Police Department from 1st May 1924 A scheme for better and more efficient working was sanctioned and brought into force from 1st October, 1925. The Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and Senior Drivers were sent to Bombay Fire Brigade, for a training of 3 months.

During the year 1942 the Fire Brigade was reorganised and the Force was expanded Its control and supervision remained with DIG, Central Range, Indore. This State of affairs was continued till the formation of Madhya Bharat. The Indore fire Brigade is looked after by the Chief Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent along with other subordinate staff.

Present Police Organisation and Working

At present Indore is the headquarters of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of Western Range. Below him functions the

Senior Superintendent of Police who belongs to the cadre of Indian Police Service and is the head of the Police Organisation in this District. He is assisted by five Gazetted Officers. The District, for purposes of efficient administration, has been divided into a number of Police Stations which have been conveniently demarcated on the basis of incidence of crimes, area and population. A Police Station looks after the crime and order situation of about 108 to 150 villages and the staff of each Police Station varies from I Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 6 Constables for minor stations to 2 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables and 18 Constables. Then there are Circle Inspectors of Police having a charge of 4-7 Police stations and their area of jurisdiction generally coincides with tahsil boundaries.

There were 20 Police Stations in the District by the end of 1969. Out of these, nine stations are in Indore city, three each in Indore Tahsil, Depalpur tahsil, and Mhow Tahsil and two in Sawer Tahsil. The appendix shows names of these Police Stations.

The table in appendix also shows the strength and cost of the Police Force in the District for the period 1956-69.

Home Guards

The force came into being in this District with effect from 1st October, 1961. The force is a voluntary one on a quasi-military footing and is intended to supplement civil power and generally to assist the Police in the discharge of their lawful duties in times of emergency.

The administration of the force throughout the State rests in the Commandant-General and in this District, the Company Commandant is at the head.

Eligibility

Any person fulfilling the necessary requirements of age is eligible for enrolment on the recommendation of a Committee presided over by the District Magistrate, the *Senani* and a non-official nominated by the State Government.,

On enrolment, every *Nagar-Sainik* undergoes a course of training for a period of not more than 2 months. Every *Nagar-Sainik* receives during the period of training, and likewise when called upon for duty, free board and lodging, and in addition, honorarium

according to the scale laid down in standing orders. He is further bound to serve for a period of 6 months, after which he may be placed on the Reserve for a further period during which he may be called up. The District Magistrate is empowered to call them up when emergency demands and they proper subject to his control during such emergency.

Every Home Guard on qualifying is given a certificate of authority under the seal of the Commandant-General which must be surrendered on his ceasing to be a member of the force for any reason. There are two training centres at Mhow and Indore for the training of Home Guards. Till 31st October 1962, 156 Sainiks had been trained as Home Guards in the District.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

Before 1875 A. D. there were no regular Jails in the State. In Indore City the upper storey of Raja Bhai Fansay's Wada was utilized for keeping the convicted as well as undertrial prisoners.[1] The *Shahar Faujdar* acted as the Jail Superintendent and he was assisted by a Jailor. In *Parganas* there were no jails worth the name and there were only lock-ups. These Jails and lock-ups were in worst shape so far as their sanitary conditions, ventilation and living facilities are concerned.

With the advent of Sir T. Madhava Rao as Minister, a Central Jail was established at Indore. The new Jail building at Indore was completed in 1876-77 at a cost of more than Rupees One lakh[2]. At the same time regular rules were drawn up for its management and control on the lines of those existing in the Central Provinces. Later on, during the ministership of Reghunath Rao, the Jail rules were revised.

At present there are three jails in Indore district namely Central Jail and District Jail at Indore and a Sub-Jail at Hatod.

Prison Organisation

In the year 1900, the District Jails were under the control of District and Sessions Judges, while the Central Jail at Indore was under the direct supervision of the Judicial member of the Council. In 1904, the control of the Jails was placed under the

1. V. K. Kunte, Op. Cit., Part I, pp. 63-64
2. Indore State Gazetteer. 1931, p 372.

direct charge of the Judicial Member who functioned as Inspector-General of Prisons till 1911. A few local officials were trained specially for Jail work. In 1911 the control of the jails was passed on to the State Surgeon, who acted as *Ex-officio* Inspector-General of Prisons. Later on, the Jail department was placed under the control of Inspector-General of State Hospitals. Formerly the District Jail Indore, previously known as Residency Jail during the British Rule, was controlled by the Chief Medical Officer of the Central India Agency. In former Holkar State, Prisoner's Act and Prison's Act were passed in 1941-42. After formation of Madhya Bharat, the Jail Department was placed under an independent Inspector-General of Prisons and the Residency Jail at Indore was also placed under the control of the Superintendent, Central Jail, Indore. At present the same system of management is being continued.

Reforms

In the year 1904,[1] during the time of Raghunath Rao as minister, reforms were introduced in the Central Jail, Indore such as (1) graded service of warders (2) new kitchen arrangements, (3) appointment of female warders, (4) Improvement of Jail diet.

Remission system and scales of diet based on Caloric value of food were introduced.

Some of the changes introduced in 1905[2] were:

(1) A common Bishi supplemented the system of each prisoner cooking his own food in consideratioin to caste prejudices. Every Prisoner's food was weighed before being given to him.

(2) Appointment of convict warders and overseers for guarding prisoners day and night.

(3) History tickets were issued to convicts and under trials.

The following[3] reforms were introduced during the year 1948-49.

(1) Diet worth Rs. 12/- P. M. was allowed to each prisoner.

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1. *Ibid.*, pp. 372-373.
2. Holkar State Administration Report, 1905, p. 12.
3. Madhya Pradesh Administration Report, 1948-49, p. 89.

(2) No fetters were imposed on political prisoners, nor on the ordinary prisoners and under-trials except in the case of those who were dangerous or absconders.

(3) Grinding by hand-mill was limited to 10 seers per prisoner per day for those sentenced to hard labour.

(4) Whipping for jail offences was suspended.

(5) Working hours in the jail factories were limited to 8 hours per day.

(6) Use of *gunny* clothes and penal diet as jail punishment was stopped.

(7) Drawing water by human labour and grinding of lime-stone as jail punishment was stopped.

Welfare of Prisoners

Ever since 1900, importance has always been attached to the medical fitness of prisoners. Almost every jail, was provided with medical aid and the Central Jail Indore had a dispensary under independent Assistant Medical Officer for treatment of ailing prisoners. At present, there is an independent Medical Officer for the Central Jail Indore, and a part time Assistant Medical Officer for the District Jail Indore. The Assistant Medical Officer, Hatod, is also *ex-officio* Superintendent for that jail.

In the year 1960, a Welfare Officer was appointed at Central Jail, Indore, in order to look after the welfare of prisoners.

Education

In the year 1940-41, imparting education to the prisoners in the Jail, was considered necessary, along with the other vocational training. To achieve this purpose, a teacher was appointed to teach the prisoners at the Central Jail, Indore. At present, there are two teachers at the Central Jail, Indore, for teaching prisoners in a regular jail school and present education is given to the prisoners up to 4th standard. If any one wants to appear in the Board of High School Examination, Hindi Prathama or Madhyama Examination is permitted. Four daily newspapers are subscribed for the prisoners. Weekly, bi-weekly and monthly papers are also subscribed by the Jail for the prisoners. Besides this, there is a Library for the prisoner in which there are all sorts of books on History, Religion, fictions, Drama, Agricultural, and Social topics which are issued to prisoners.

Recreation

After they cease to work in the evening the prisoners are allowed the facilities of out-door and indoor recreation. The out-door games are mainly Volleyball, Kabaddi, etc. Indore games are carrom and chess. Cultural programmes are, now and then organised in which eminent persons are invited to give lectures on religious, moral and spiritual subjects.

Board of Visitors

A Board of Visitors has been appointed by the State Government, the members of which inspect the jail from the point of view of general welfare of the prisoners.

Vocational Training

The prisoners are being provided to learn various vocations during the term of sentence so as to improve their out look and make them good citizens after their release. The training is imparted in carpentry, printing press, weaving, Ambar Charkha etc.

Classification

The prisoners are mainly divided into four classes namely, the casuals, the habituals, the adolescents and juveniles. The Central Jail, Indore, is a Jail for long term prisoners. The adolescent prisoners are transferred to Borstal Institute, Narsimhapur and the juveniles to Reformatory School, Seoni, where they are given educational and vocational training to suit their ages and at the same time, segregating them from each other and the adult prisoners. The following table gives the details of prisoners received, discharged and remained during the year 1956-69.

Year	Prisoners at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Total	Discharged in all causes	Remained at the end of year	Total daily average of prisoners
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1956	576	1,900	2,476	1,279	1,197	519.26
1961	837	2,140	2,977	1,989	988	889.19
1966	1000	2,703	3,703	2,551	1,152	1,091.49
1967						
1968	1168	2,843	4,011	2,891	1,120	1,120.7
1969	1120	3,079	4,199	3,069	1,130	1,180.5

NATURE OF CASES HANDLED

The cases involving following offences were handled by the courts in the District, during the period given in the accompanying tables—

Criminal Cases

(i) Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.

(ii) Serious offences against the person.

(iii) Serious offences against property.

(vi) Minor offences against person.

(v) Minor offences against property.

(vi) Other offences under Criminal Procedure Code, Special and Local Laws.

Civil Cases

(i) Suits instituted for money or movable property.

(ii) Suits for possession or recovery of immovable property other then pre-emption suits and mortgage suits.

(iii) Suits to establish right to pre-emption.

(iv) Mortgage suits, i.e., for foreclosure or sale or redemption.

(v) Suits for specific relief.

Criminal Cases

Disposal of cases by Magistrates

The table below shows the number of cases and number of persons dealt with during the years 1963, 1964 and 1965

Year	Cases		Persons	
	No. disposed	No. pending	No. disposed	No. pending
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1963 ..	21,855	2,288	24,772	3,773
1964 ..	27,539	2,761	34,696	4,279
1965 ..	29,351	3,900	33,88[illegible]	5,443

Conviction under various offences

The table below shows the details regarding the number of persons convicted under various offences during the years 1963-1965.

Year		Offences affecting human body	Cases Committed to Sessions	Offences against property	Offences affecting Public Health	Offences relating to religion
1		2	3	4	5	6
1963	..	404	104	1,131	151	2
1964	--	403	146	857	127	—
1965	--	397	--	912	59	—

Number of Persons Punished

The table below shows the various punishments inflicted to persons in Criminal cases during the years 1963—1965.

Year		Imprisonment	Fines	Security taken	Persons dealth with under Borastal Act	Death
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1963	..	1,683	18,742	75	8	6
1964	..	1,901	28,417	109	2	3
1965	..	941	25,504	98	6	7

Number of Witnesses Examined

The table below shows the details regarding witnesses examined during the years, 1963 to 1969.

Year		Discharged on I day	Discharged on II day	Discharged on III day	Discharged on IV day	Diet money disbursed
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
						Rs.
1963	..	11,495	1,620	776	336	30,190.15
1964	..	10,758	1,460	699	168	30,445.20
1965	..	11,950	1,497	483	157	28,764.24
1966	..	11,791	2,446	612	257	35,303
1967	..	11,077	2,463	870	318	32,858
1968	..	9,345	2,262	1,011	501	39,795
1969	..	7,506	1,867	983	336	40,375

Fine Imposed and Realised

The following table depicts the amounts of fine imposed, realised and written off during the years 1963 to 1969.

Year			Amount of fine imposed	Amount of fine realised	Amount of fine written off
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
1963	..	..	2,43,899	2,27,507	6,646
1964	..	..	3,83,026	3,53,996	26,113
1965	..	..	4,45,691	4,17,376	12,872
1966	..	..	4,50,870.73	3,50,918.93	4,726
1967	..	..	2,04,504.12	2 94,247.44	2,030
1968	..	..	2,89,919.27	2,81,358.02	4,460
1969	..	..	2,88,746.00	2,78,169.00	1,700

Appellate Work

The table shows the details of criminal appellate work in the District during the period 1962-69.

Year		Original		Appellate	
		Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular;	Miscellaneous
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1962	..	20,745	947	551	24
1963	..	21,855	1,586	600	14
1964	..	27,439	2,086	582	76
1965	..	29,351	2,479	480	103
1966	..	72	47	381	114
1967	..	70	43	274	126
1968	..	90	113	231	144
1969	..	102	58	92	54

Civil Cases

Number of Suits Instituted and Disposed

The table below gives the details regarding the civil suits during the period 1963—69 in the District.

Year		Total number of suits for money and movable property	Total number of title and other suits	Disposal of suits by various court		
				District Courts	Sub-ordinate Civil Courts	Courts of Small Causes
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1962	..	4,683	1,471	167	3,505	3,810
1963	..	4,935	1,668	194	4,062	4,210
1964	..	4,592	1,766	174	3,799	4,434
1965	..	4,718	1,947	147	3,395	4,358
1966	..	4,517	2,154	125	2,514	3,861
1967	..	4,828	1,960	138	2,578	3,915
1968	..	5,072	1,988	145	2,554	3,915
1969	.	4,704	2,008	117	2,490	3,361

Number of Cases Decided

The following table shows the cases, both original and appellate, Regular and Miscellaneous, during the years 1962—69.

Year		Original		Appellate	
		Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1962	..	7,472	1,260	613	240
1963	..	8,466	1,643	686	227
1964	..	8,407	1,790	937	287
1965	..	7,900	1,675	892	274
1966	..	7,858	1,483	951	368
1967	..	7,107	1,479	897	273
1968	..	7,336	1,314	544	303
1969	..	6,711	1,215	402	187

Duration of Civil Cases

The table below shows the various points regarding the duration of civil cases in the District during the period 1962-64.—

Year	Without trial	Exparte	Admission	Compromised	After full trial
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1962..	4,05,318	3,98,200	84,508	5,19,924	9,99,562
1963..	4,58,190	3,74,711	74,835	5,70,133	10,19,193
1964..	5,22,551	4,87,495	80,936	5,95,289	10,62,288

Civil Suits Pending

The following table gives a picture of the suits pending during the years 1962 to 1969 :—

Items of Suits	Years				
	1962	1966	1967	1968	1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Suits pending at the begining of year.	6,561	4,413	4.785	5,513	6,234
(2) Instituted during the year	6,154	6,671	6,788	7,060	6,712
(3) Received during year ..	280	151	291	275	164
(4) Otherwise received during year.	1,119	1,408	756	722	759
(5) Total for Disposal during year.	14,114	12,643	12,620	13,750	13,869
(6) Disposed by transfer ..	1,090	1,360	718	722	74s
(7) Otherwise disposed ..	6,382	6,498	6,389	6,614	5,968

Appellate Work

The table below gives the various details regarding the appellate work of civil Courts in the District during the years 1962—69 :—

Year	Appellate Work		
	Pending at the beginning of year	Instituted and reinstituted during the year	Otherwise received during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1962	475	515	138
1963	515	625	111
1964	565	745	145
1965			
1966	560	625	309
1967	543	526	566
1968	438	266	99
1969	261	303	113

Miscellaneous Appeals

Year		Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted and reinstituted during year	Otherwise received during the year
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1962	..	151	211	4
1963	..	126	223	5
1964	..	127	306	1
1966	..	216	226	41
1967	..	115	311	21
1968	..	174	200	12
1969	..	83	179	10

LEGAL PROFESSION AND BAR ASSOCIATIONS

The following description elucidiates the stages in the evolution of legal profession in the District.

"A Law Class[1] with a qualified teacher was opened at Indore in 1877, a Law Examination for Judicial subordinate officers instituted and a notification was issued announcing that no appointments would be made in the Judicial Department or promotions granted to judicial officers who had not passed the examination. They were discontinued five years later as the principle of appointing only such men as had passed the examination was not adhered to in practice. Sir T. Madhava Rao and Diwan Bahadur Raghunath Rao selected the best qualified men for the higher judicial offices, but they had no hand in selecting the subordinate judicial officers, who being revenue officers were appointed by the Maharaja. After Raghunath Rao left Indore, the best of the higher judicial officers gradually left the State, and a period of decline set in.".

"In the year 1902 the Judicial Secretary drafted rules for the examination of candidates desiring to practise in the Courts of the State. They were passed by the State Council and an examination is now held annually, in accordance with these rules by the *sadar* court, who grants *sanads* of efficiency to the successful candidates empowering them to plead in all Courts of the State." Later on Law course was introduced in the College for pleadership.

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, Vol. II, p. 142.

Bar Associations

There are two Bar Associations at Indore. High Court Bar Association and District Bar Association. In addition there are small Bar Associations at Mhow, Sawer and Hatod. The Indore Bar Association is the pioneer to be established, in this District. It was established in 1905 and at that time the total membership was only 12. The Association and its constitution were approved in 1929 and the Association was registered. "The object of the Indore Bar Association was to promote social fellings and provide for facilities of the members." It has its own library with about 3000 books. The strength of the association registered a constant rise from time to time. In December 1960 it had 313 members as follows :—

1.	High Court Bar Association	175
2.	Indore Bar Association	104
3.	Hatod Bar Association	7
4.	Sawer	4
5.	Mhow	23

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The organisational set-up of some of the departments, not dealt with in chapters X—General Administration, XV—Education and Culture and XVI—Medical and Public Health Services is given here.

Agriculture

The Joint Director of Agriculture, Indore, controls the work relating to the Department in all the nine districts of the Division. Besides, he controls the work of all the following regional officers of specialised sections.

(a) Cotton Extension

The Assistant Cotton Extension Officer, Indore, attends to the development work of cotton in the districts of Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam, Jhabua, Dhar, Dewas and Mandsaur. He is assisted by a Demonstration Kamdar.

(b) Tractor Wing

The Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Tractor) supervises the working of tractors for bunding, tractorisation and cultivation work in the districts of Indore, Dewas and Khargone. He is assisted in his work by a Mechanical Cultivation Officer and 64 other technical personnel with a complement of office staff. The office books the land for tractorisation, prepares *taccavi* cases and organises the movement of tractors.

(c) Drilling and Boring Section.

This Section is in charge of the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Drilling) who controls the working of air-compressors and various boring machines used for the deepening of wells in old Madhya Bharat region. He is assisted by 8 Supervisors, 12 Rock Drilling Operators, 18 Hand Boring Operators, 21 Rock Drilling Helpers and other subordinate staff.

(d) Horticulture

The horticultural development work in Indore Division is in the charge of the Assistant Director (Horticulture), Indore.

(e) Soil Conservation

The Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, under administrative control of Deputy Director, Indore, controls and supervises the contour-bunding programme in the districts of Indore and Dewas. Contour-bunding is helpful for checking erosion which leads to ultimate destruction of soil.

The Deputy Director, Agriculture is in charge of the agricultural activities in the districts of Indore and Dewas and he works in co-ordination with the Collectors of the respective districts, although in technical matters he is guided by the Joint Director of Agriculture, Indore Division, Indore. He is assisted by one Assistant Director, four Agricultural Assistants and four Agriculture Extension Officers in the Blocks of Indore, Sawer, Mhow and Depalpur.

There are 10 Agriculture Demonstrators—6 for Plant Protection, 1 for Cotton Extension and 3 for Tractor Scheme. In addition, there are 2 Government Seed Multiplication farms at Indore and Depalpur with a set of staff working under the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

Veterinary Department

The District Livestock Officer, Indore, is in charge of the activities of the department in the District. Treatment of animal diseases, control of epidemics and development of livestock form the main functions of the department. He controls almost all the institutions of the department in the District, *viz.*, one District Hospital, three Tahsil Dispensaries, nine Outlying Dispensaries, one Artificial Insemination Centre, three Cattle Breeding Extension Centres, six Key Village Units and two Artificial Insemination Units. But the Mobile Dispensary and the poultry Extension Centre are under the control of the Deputy Director, Indore.

The District Livestock Officer is assisted by three Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. Of these, one is in charge of the District Hospital, Indore, the other is looking after the Artificial Insemination Centre, Indore and the third is controlling the Dispensary cum-Artificial Insemination centre, Depalpur. The dispensaries at Rajmohalla, Sawer and Gautampura are each in charge of a Sub-Veterinary Assistant Surgeon each. The District is also provided with the services of Live-Stock Inspector and 37 Stockmen, who are posted in the different institutions of the Department.

The Table below shows the location of different institutions of the department, alongwith the staff position in each.

S.No.	Institution	Location	Tahsil	V.A.S.	Sub-V. A. S.	Stock-man
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	District Vet. Hospital	Indore ..	Indore ..	2	..	5
2.	Vet. Hospital	Raj Mohalla, Indore.	Indore ..	..	1	..
3.	Mobile Unit, Indore	Indore ..	Indore ..	1	..	2
4.	A.I. Centre	Do.	Do.	1	..	2
5.	Vet. Hosp. *cum*-C.B.Unit	Hatod ..	Indore ..	..	..	2
6.	Do. ..	Kampel ..	Do.	..	..	1
7.	Key Village Unit	Bijalpur ..	Indore ..	..	..	1
8.	Vet. Disp. *cum*- C. B. Unit	Khudel ..	Indore ..	..	..	1
9.	Poultry Exten. Centre	Indore ..	Indore ..	Poultry Manager	Poultry Supervisor	..
10.	Vet. Hospital	Sawer ..	Sawer ..	1	..	1
11.	Do. ..	Kshipra ..	Do.	..	..	1
12.	Do. ..	Potlod ..	Do.	..	..	1
13.	Key Village Unit.	Manglya	Do.	..	..	1
14.	Do. ..	Dharmpuri	Sawer ..	..	..	1
15.	Do. ..	Ajnod ..	Do.	.	..	1
16.	Do. ..	Pakacha	Do.	..	..	1
17.	Do. ..	Balia ..	Do.	..	..	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
18.	Vet. Hosp. *cum* A.I. Unit	Depalpur . .	Depalpur . .	1	. .	. .
19.	Vet. Hosp. *cum* C.M. Unit	Betma . .	Do.	. .	. .	1
20.	Vet. Hosp. *cum* A.I. Unit	Goutampura	Do.	. .	1	. .
21.	Key Village Unit	Machal	Do.	. .	. .	1
22.	Vet. Dispensary	Manpur	Mhow	.	. .	1
23.	Vet. Dispensary *cum* C.B. Unit	Simrol	Do.	. .	. .	1
24.	Do. . .	Jamli . .	Do.	. .	. .	1
25.	Do. . .	Khurda . . Khurdi . .	Do.	. .	. .	1
26.	Key Village Unit	Marsola .	Do.	. .	. .	1
27.	Do. . .	Kodaria	Do.	.	. .	1
28.	Do. . .	Rag . .	Indore . .	. .	. .	1
29.	Do. . .	Rangwasa	Do.		. .	1
30.	Do. . .	Ralamandal	Do.	. .	.	1
31.	Do . .	Dudhia . .	Do.	. .	.	1
32	Do. . .	Bangerda . .	Do.	.	. .	1
33	Do. . .	Khajarana	Do.		.	1
34.	Do. . .	Tillore . .	Do	. .	. .	1
	Total			6 and one Poultry Manager	2 and one Poultry Supervisor	37

The District Livestock Officer, Indore, works under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Indore. The latter also supervises the working of all the other District Livestock Offices of the Division, and the various specialised schemes launched. The Deputy Director is assisted by a Poultry Inspector in his work relating to poultry development, by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the scheme connected with Meat Inspection Organisation, and by Assistant Director of Veterinary Services (Rinderpest) in the Rinderpest Eradication Programme. He also controls the Gosadan Scheme under which old and unproductive cattle are transported to the *gosadans* situated at Okhala (Khargone District) and Barekhan (Mandsaur District). He also supervises the Applied Nutrition Programme and Crash programme of Poultry Extension. The Milk Supply Scheme and the Dairy Extension Scheme were allotted Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 3,50,000 respectively. The Deputy Director works under the guidance of the Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Fisheries Department

An Assistant Fisheries Officer is incharge of the working of the office at Indore. His main duties are survey of fishes potential, procurement of fish-seed, its rearing to stocking size and supply to the pisciculturists, and the management of pisciculture in the selected tanks and its conservation. He is also to give professional guidance to private individuals, co-operative-societies and village panchayats. He is assisted in his work by four Fisheries Inspectors, posted at Yashwant Sagar, Bilaoli tank, Bilaoli Fish Farm and at Mhow under 50 Block Scheme Plan.

Forest Department

The Divisional Forest Officer, Indore, is responsible for protection, exploitation and regeneration of forests in the districts of Indore and Mandsaur. A part of forests in the districts of Ujjain and Ratlam is also under his jurisdiction. He is authorised to sell, enter into contracts, supply material to individuals as well as to departments, collect revenue and control expenditure. He also tries forest offence cases. He is assisted in this behalf by 2 Assistant Conservators of Forests, 10 Rangers, 11 Deputy Rangers, 20 Foresters and 199 Forest Guards. He is immediately responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Indore Circle, Indore.

The office of the Conservator of Forests, Indore Circle, Indore, controls the Divisional Forest Offices of Indore Commissioner's Division.

Co-operative Department

The Co-operative department in Indore District is under the administrative control of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Indore. He exercises such statutory powers as registration, audit, inspection, and arbitration, in order to control and supervise the co-operative movement. He is assisted in this behalf by one Audit Officer, four Senior Co-operative Inspectors, one Marketing Inspector, six Co-operative Inspectors, one Statistical Assistant and 38 Sub-Auditors. At the Block level, he is assisted by four Co-operative Extension Officers, who are attached to the various Development Blocks of the District.

The Assistant Registrar at Indore is under the immediate control of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Indore Division, Indore. The latter controls the working of all the Assistant Registrars, posted in the Commissioner's Division of Indore and is directly responsible to the Joint Registrar, who in turn are controlled by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is drawn from the Indian Administrative Service. He is assisted by five Joint Registrars and the distribution of work amongst these is functional. They look after such items of work as budget, planning and development, fertilizers, credit, banking, industrial co-operatives, marketing, processing, consumer stores, farming societies, audit, statistics, training, etc. At the headquarters, the Registrar is also assisted by four Deputy Registrars, eight Assistant Registrars, one Accounts Officer and a number of other technical and ministerial officials. In addition to the above staff, seven Deputy Registrars are posted at various Divisional headquarters, and 43 Assistant Registrars in the 43 districts of the State. Durg, Raipur and Bilaspur districts have also one Additional Assistant Registrar each. The department is responsible for the success of the Co-operative movement in the State. A Technical Advisory Cell, consisting of one Deputy Registrar (Processing), two Assistant Engineers (one Mechanical and one Civil), four Overseers and two draftsmen, has also been established at the headquarters for providing technical advice to the Registrar for co-operative processing.

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department is divided into two district branches, the one dealing with Buildings and Roads, and the other looking after Irrigation.

Buildings and Roads

This branch of the department is in the charge of the Superintending Engineer, Indore Circle, Indore. He is responsible for the administration and general professional control over tthe works entrusted to the department in his circle and he is directly under the control of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R) Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. His jurisdiction extends to the districts of Indore, Dewas, Jhabua, Khargone and Khandwa. All these districts save Indore, form one Division each. Indore District is carved into two Divisions. Each Division is headed by an Executive Engineer. Assisting these Executive Engineers are Sub-Divisional Officers, who hold charge of the Sub-Divisions into which each Division is divided.

At Indore are posted two Executive Engineers, each in charge of a Division. Each Executive Engineer is assisted by one Junior Engineer, one Divisional Accountant and other technical and non-technical staff. Indore District is carved into six Sub-Divisions each in charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer. The Sub-Divisional Officer of each Sub-Division is assisted by six Overseers, two Sub-Overseers and other subordinate staff. The headquarters of all, except one sub-division, are at Indore. The headquarters of the sixth Sub-Division is at Rasalpura (Mhow).

There is a Sub-Divisional Officer for Electrical and Mechanical works in Indore Circle, Indore.

Irrigation

The Irrigation Circle, Indore, embracing the seven districts of Indore, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, Ujjain, Ratlam and Mandsaur, was constituted on 18th October, 1960, headed by a Superintending Engineer. At the Circle Office, he is assisted by the Assistant Engineers, three Draftsmen, two Overseers and other subordinate staff. The Superintending Engineer (Irrigation) works under the control of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Circle is divided into six Divisions, headed by an Executive Engineer each. Of these, one each is posted at Dewas, Ujjain, Jhabua and Gandhi Sagar Dam site (Chambal) and two are posted at Indore.

The two divisions at Indore are the Irrigation Division, and the Irrigation Survey Division. Irrigation Division has its jurisdiction over two districts of Indore and Ratlam, and there are two Sub-Divisions, each headed by an Assistant Engineer, in each district. The

two sub-divisions at Indore are the Irrigation Sub-Division and the Minor Irrigation Sub-Division. The former sub-division is mainly responsible for construction of minor works in Blocks and Plan works and their maintenance. The latter sub-division is in charge of Survey of minor works, including ex-malgujari tanks to be taken up in Blocks and in the 4th Plan period.

The Irrigation Survey Division, Indore, was created on 19th July 1964 for the survey and investigation of certain specified medium irrigation projects of 3rd and 4th Plan periods

Public Health Engineering Department

The Indore Division of the department is headed by an Executive Engineer, whose jurisdiction extends to the two districts of Indore and Dewas. He works under the administrative control of the Deputy Public Health Engineer, Bhopal Circle, Bhopal. The Indore Division is divided into three Sub-Divisions, each headed by an Assistant Engineer.

One Sub-Division is at Dewas and the remaining two Sub-Divisions at Indore. One at Indore is incharge of maintenance of Indore Water Works and underground drainage. The Indore water Works supplies about ten million gallons of water per day to the city. The second Sub-Division at Indore looks after construction works in the districts of Indore and Dewas. In all twelve Overseers and Sub-Overseers are working in these two Sub-Divisions.

Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board

The Board is responsible for promoting the co-ordinated development of generation, supply and distribution of electric power within the State. The headquarters of the Board are located at Jabalpur. For administrative convenience the State is divided into four circles, and at Indore are located the headquarters of the western circle. The Circle is headed by a Regional Superintending Engineer. He represents the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board in eight districts, *viz.*, Indore, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Dhar and West Nimar (Khargone). At the headquarters, he is assisted by two Assistant Engineers. Under the Western Circle there are five Electrical and Mechanical Divisions of Indore, Ujjain, Dhar, Ratlam and Nepanagar. Besides there are other four Divisions, *viz.*, Testing Division, Ujjain, Civil Division, Indore, Construction Division, Indore and Power House Division, Indore. These Divisions are each under the control and supervision of the Divisional Engineer, assisted

by Assistant Engineers, some Junior technical staff and the ministerial staff. Although the work is distributed among the Assistant Engineers attached to various Divisions, the Sub-Divisional system of working has not been adopted in the Circle.

Economics and Statistics Department

The Department of Economic Intelligence and Statistics of the erstwhile Madhya Bharat State had its sub-office since 1950, and a District Statistical office since October 1956 at Indore. After the reorganisation of States, the District Statistical office continued to function under the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal while the Sub-Office was merged in the District Statistical Office towards the end of 1957.

The Office is headed by a District Statistical Officer who is assisted by a District Statistical Assistant, an Investigator and other office staff. The District Statistical Officer is to help all agencies in the District in furnishing statistical returns properly and accurately. He collects and ensures timely receipt of all statistical data apart from the data published in the annual District Statistical Abstract Economic Indicators of the District, Monthly Review of Economic situation, Annual Progress Reports of the District Plans, Basic Statistics of the District, pocket compendium of District Statistics, etc.

Information and Publicity

The District Publicity Office, Indore, is headed by the District Publicity Officer, who works under the guidance of the Directorate of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The District Office covers the visits of V.I.P.s to the District and finds news-items to Bhopal, wherefrom press-releases are issued. The other main function of the office is to publicise the Plan through the media of the written word, exhibitions, cinema-shows, songs and dramas. Whenever adverse criticism is made in the press, the office sends the clippings to Bhopal for necessary contradiction.

The District Publicity Officer, Indore is assisted by a Public Relations Assistant and a Photographer. The Photographer's jurisdiction, however, extends to all the nine districts of Indore Division.

Occasionally the office distributes free literature to public with a view to acquainting them with the activities of the Government. The Directorate of Information and Publicity also runs a Participatory Information Centre at Indore wherein progress of Plans,

defence, information, newspapers, periodicals, Government publications, etc., are displayed. A radio set is provided for dissemination of news bulletins from All India Radio. Valuable reference books on Madhya Pradesh, India and prominent personalities are also kept in the Centre. It is in the charge of the Information Officer.

Housing Board

The Housing Board Division, Indore, is headed by an Executive Engineer, who works under the control of the Housing Commissioner and Secretary, Housing Board, Bhopal. The Board is mainly engaged in the construction of residential and non-residential buildings in urban areas. The jurisdiction of the Indore Division extends to the districts of Indore and East-Nimar (Khandwa). The Division is split-up into two sub-divisions all with their headquarters at Indore and headed by an Assistant Engineer each.

Inspectorate of Records, Indore

The Inspectorate of Offices and Records was established in 1950 at Indore by the former Madhya Bharat State Government. Besides being responsible for preservation of records and historical material, the then Inspectorate also functioned as the 'Organisation and Methods' section of the Government.

On the formation of Madhya Pradesh, however, the Inspectorate was charged with the sole responsibility of maintenance and preservation of records, to be made available to Government departments, law courts and research scholars. The Inspector of Records at Indore is now under the control of Records Officer, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Directorate of Civil Supplies

A State-level office with its headquarters at Indore, the Directorate is responsible for procurement and allotment of cement, distribution of iron and steel, registration of power looms, and supply of other essential commodities when in short supply.

The Director of Civil Supplies is assisted by a Deputy Director, an Assistant Director and an Iron and Steel Controller in the discharge of his responsibilities. The work relating to civil supplies at the district level is under the control of the Collectors of the respective districts.

Weights and Measures

The office of the Inspector, Weights and Measures, Indore, is responsible for the popularisation of Metric weights and Measures, in the District. The Inspectorate Indore is assisted by a fellow Tahsil Inspector exercising jurisdistion over all tahsils of Indore District and another fellow City Inspector incharge of Indore City.

The use of Metric weights and measures was made compulsory in Indore District since 1960.

The office of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, Indore Division, is also located here.

The Assistant Controller controls the offices of nine districts of the Division and works under the guidance of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. There are 25 Inspectors working all over the Division.

Excise

The District Excise Officer, Indore, assists the Collector of the District in the implementation of Excise Act in the District. In his work pertaining to Indore District, he is assisted by three Excise Inspectors and twelve Excise Sub-Inspectors. The District is divided into nine Excise Circles. Indore City embraces four circles, the tahsils of Indore, Sawer and Depalpur form one circle each, while Mhow tahsil forms two circles. A Prosecution Inspector of the rank of an Excise Sub-Inspector is also posted at Indore for attending to cases relating to the Department in the courts.

At Indore is also situated the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Excise. His jurisdiction extends to the nine districts of Indore, Dewas, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Jhabua, Dhar, Khargone and Khandwa. He inspects the working of the excise offices of these districts and supervises the work of the District Excise Officers who are controlled by the Collectors of the respective districts.

Office of the Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts

Till Ist may 1956, the office was a part of the Department of Local Fund Audit of Madhya Bharat State. Now a regional office, it examines and audits the accounts of local bodies situated in the districts of Indore, Dewas, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Jhabua, Dhar and Khargone. Besides the Assistant Examiner, there are

twelve Senior Auditors and twenty-six Assistant Auditors to do the audit work in the region. This office works under the control of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Gwalior.

Regional Transport Authority

The Additional Commissioner, of Indore Division, Ujjain, is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Regional Transport Authority, exercising jurisdiction over the entire Revenue Division of Indore. Assisting him is the Secretary, who is the Executive Officer and is also empowered to licence drivers and to register motor vehicles. He is also the Taxation Officer under (i) the C.P. and Berar Motor Vehicles Taxation Act (ii) the M.P. Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, and (iii) the M.P. Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Goods) Act. Administratively the Secretary is responsible to the Transport Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior and the Chairman, alike. An Assistant Regional Transport Officer helps Secretary in the discharge of his duties. Two Motor Vehicles Inspectors (Technical) for inspecting vehicles, and a Regional Transport Inspector (Enforcement) for checking vehicles from violating the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, and three Passenger and Goods Tax Inspectors are also posted in the Division.

Besides, there are three Barrier checking posts at Sendhwa in West-Nimar District, Mangod in Dhar District and at Neemuch in Mandsaur District.

Office of the Inspector of Stamps and Registration, Indore Division

The Inspector of Stamps and Registration, Indore Division, Indore, inspects the registration offices situated in all the nine districts of the Division. His functions are confined to inspection, recording of the note and to report. He has to verify all the documents whether they have been properly registered in accordance with the Registration Law, rules and the procedure prescribed there-under and also to examine the documents in order to see whether they are sufficiently stamped in accordance with the Stamp Law. Whenever cases of dificient stamping are detected, he directs the official concerned to report such cases to the Collector (of Stamps) of the District for recovery of such deficit duty and penality.

The State Government have also appointed him to be the Collector of Stamps for the purposes of Sections 40, 42, 56 (2), 61 (1) and [illegible] of the Indian Stamps Act, within the limits of his jurisdiction, and he deals with such cases whenever filed before him. He sends periodical records to the Inspector-General of Registration,

Madhya Pradesh ,Gwalior through the Collector of the concerned district who is also the *ex-officio* Registrar of that district.

Sales Tax

The office of the Commissioner of Sales Tax, Madhya Pradesh, which exercises jurisdiction over the entire State, is located at Indore. The Commissioner of Sales Tax is the Head of the Department. In the Headquarters office, he is assisted by one Additional Commissioner of Sales Tax, one Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax and one Administrative Officer. Besides administrative work, the Commissioner of Sales Tax and Additional Commissioner of Sales Tax hear revisions filed under Sales Tax Laws administered by the Department.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Indore, is located at Indore. The Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Indore, hears first appeals filed against the orders passed by the Assistant Commissioners within his jurisdiction which extends over the Revenue districts of Bhind, Morena, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Datia, Guna, Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, East-Nimar, West Nimar, Dhar, Jhabua, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Sehore, Raisen, Vidisha, Rajgarh and Shajapur (All the districts of Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal Divisions except Hoshangabad and Betul).

The office of the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax Indore, is also located at Indore. As the number of assessment cases at his level is large, he is assisted by one Additional Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax. A Flying Squad, manned by an Additional Sales Tax Officer also works under the supervision of the Regional Assistant Commissioner, Indore. The jurisdiction of the Regional Assistant Commissioner extends over the revenue districts of Indore, Dewas, East Nimar and West-Nimar. The Regional Assistant Commissioner, besides doing inspection of circle-offices, attends to assessment work of the Region. He has also been appointed as an Additional Collector under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code in respect of the Revenue districts referred to above for the purposes of recovery of Sales Tax dues.

There is a separate office of an Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax located at Indore. He hears first appeals against the orders passed by the Sales Tax Officers and Assistant Sales Tax Officers of the Sales Tax Circles, Indore, Ratlam, Ujjain, Mandsaur, East-Nimar and West-Nimar.

The district level offices of the Sales Tax Department are those of the Sales Tax Officers. Indore District has been divided into three circles for the purpose of Sales Tax administration. Each circle is headed by a Sales Tax Officer. As the number of assessment cases is large, each Sales Tax Officer has been provided with one Additional Sales Tax Officer. Each Sales Tax Officer is assisted by Assistant Sales Tax Officers and Inspectors of Sales Tax. In all the three circles, at present there are nine Assistant Sales Tax Officers and 25 Inspectors. These numbers are subject to change looking to the work load in each circle. The headquarters of all the circles are at Indore, Dewas District being included in Indore Circle III. A Sales Tax Check-post near Dewas Road Octroi Naka about four miles from Indore on Bombay-Agra Road is also under Indore Circle III and is provided with three Sales Tax Inspectors.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax (Inspection Wing) has been established since the year 1965, with headquarters at Indore. The scope of his activities extends to Regional, Appellate and Circle offices throughout the State. The Inspection Wing comprises three teams with headquarters at Indore, Jabalpur and Raipur. Each team consists of an Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tar and a Sales Tar Officer. The officers of the Inspection Wing scrutinise assessment orders passed by the assessing authorities and the appellate orders passed by the Appellate Assistant Commissioners.

In order to detect evasion of Sales Tax, a Flying Squad was established at Indore in 1961. A Sales Tax Officer heads the Squad and he is assisted by an Assistant Sales Tax officer and three Sales Tax Inspectors. The Squad exercises jurisdiction over the Revenue districts of Indore, Dewas, Ratlam, Jhabua, Dhar and Ujjain.

Training Facilities

A Sales Tax Training School was established at Indore on 1st November 1962, and was kept in the charge of an officer up to 1964-65 to impart training to the personnel of the department, so as to enable them to function with improved efficiency.

Advisory Committee

To advise the Government on the administration of various Acts dealt with by the Department, a Sales Tax Advisory Committee was formed in the State. Members of this Committee are drawn from various interests including the business community.

Panchayat and Welfare

A District Panchayat and Welfare Officer is the head of this office in the district, which is attached to the Collectorate. But he works under the immediate guidance of the Divisional Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Indore who in turn is responsible to the Director of Panchayats and Social Welfare, Bhopal.

The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Indore is assisted in his work by a number of Social Education Organisers, Panchayat Extension Officers and Village Assistants. The Village Assistant also function as Secretaries to Gram Panchayats.

The establishment helps the promotion and organisation of various social education activities, which include running of adult literacy classes, circulating libraries, rural listening centres, and organising film shows and Kala Pathak (song drama) programmes. These programmes aim at disseminating information obout Plan activities and ideals of civic life.

Divisional Officer

Indore is also the seat of the Divisional Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Indore, who exercises jurisdiction over the nine districts of Indore Division, *viz.*, Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Dhar, Ratlam, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Khargone and Khandwa. He guides the District Panchayat and Welfare Officers of these districts, in the implementation of welfare programmes.

Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare

Due to paucity of accommodation at the State capital, the Directorate is situated at Indore for the present. The Director is assisted by seven Divisionol Panchayat and Welfare Officers, one each posted at the various Divisional headquarters. At the headquarters, he is assisted by three Deputy Directors, three Assistant Directors, one Production-cum-Publicity Officer, one Chief Librarian and a number of other technical and non technical personnel. The Directorate controls Panchayats, Social Education and Social Welfare activities throughout the State, through its divisional, district, block and village-level machinery. The Directorate has since shifted to Bhopal.

Labour

The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Indore, deals with the organisational and welfare matters of labour in the revenue division

of Indore. He also controls the three sub-divisions (Labour) at Ujjain, Burhanpur and Ratlam each being in charge of a Labour Officer or on Assistant Labour Officer, as the case may be. At the headquarters, he is assisted by two Assistant Labour Officers, four Inspectors and seven Labour Sub-Inspectors.

The main function of the organisation is to maintain industrial peace, and to administer and enforce various labour laws.

Office of the Labour Commissioner

This is a State level office with the Labour Commissioner as its head and exercising jurisdiction over the entire State of Madhya Pradesh. The organisation is divided into five branches, each constituting a Division. The Divisional Offices situated at Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, and Raipur are headed by Assistant Labour Commissioners. At the headquarters, the Labour Commissioner is assisted by three Deputy and three Assistant Labour Commissioners, a Chief Motor Transport Inspector and a Research Officer. The organisation is divided into several sections dealing with such subjects as industrial relations, trade unions, welfare, research, statistics, publicity, Planning, etc.

Inspectorate of Factories, (Labour Department)

The Inspector of Factories, Indore Division, exercises jurisdiction over the districts of Indore, Dewas, Dhar, East Nimar and West Nimar. The main function of the Inspectorate is to enforce the Factories Act of 1948 and other anicillary Acts.

The Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories is also located here. For administrative purposes this office is subordinate to the Labour Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, though for enforcement of Factories Act, etc., the Chief Inspector of Factories is the highest executive authority of the State. For technical matters and guidance, the Chief Inspector of Factories relies upon the Chief Adviser of Factories, Ministry of Labour and Employment (Government of India), New Delhi.

Labour Court

Indore is the seat of the Labour Court, presided over by a judge designated Presiding Officer. He exercises jurisdiction over Indore District for enforcement of Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act (1960), Payment of Wages Act (1960), Employees State Insurance Act,

Shops and Establishments Act and Minimum Wages Act. But in his work relating to the enforcement of Workmen's Compensation Act, his jurisdiction extends to the districts of Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua, Khandwa and Khargone.

Industrial Tribunal and Industrial Court

At Indore are also functioning the Industrial Tribunal and the Industrial Court constituted by the State Government, and exercising jurisdiction over the entire State of Madhya Pradesh. The Industrial Tribunal is headed by a Presiding Officer, who hears cases under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central). It also adjudicates upon disputes pertaining to Central Government undertakings, that are referred to it by the Central Government. The Industrial Court functions under the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960, and consists of two members, one of whom is its president. The Court is also served by the Registrar.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The existence of local self-governing institutions in the ancient and medieval periods in India has been attested by reputed writers. These have also been confirmed by our own literary and epigraphical sources. The system of administering justice through a body of 'village elders' or a Village Panchayat, as we call it now, had its origin in ancient period. The decision of the five elderly persons of a village, used to carry with it as much sanctity and sanction as is attached, in modern times, to the awards of the Courts of Justice.

History of Evolution

The foundation of a local self-governing institution in the city of Indore was laid during the rule of Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar II, (1844-1886). Indore city had an institution called the *Gyara Panch*, the origin of which may be traced to the period of Sir John Malcolm. The institution gained importance and influence during the ministership of Tatya Jog. In the mofussil areas, however, a recognised and regular system of *Panchayats* was introduced in 1909, when the *Gaothi Panchayats* consisting of village *patel*, the patwari and three cultivators who were paying the highest revenue were established with certain powers in regard to local sanitation and village improvement. Since then necessary legislation concerning the working of these bodies has been passed from time to time. The Holkar State Panchayat Act of 1920 constituted a further advance in the development of *Panchayats*; and they were given still larger power under the Act of 1928.[1] These and subsequent Legislative enactments, invested local bodies with wider powers of control in local administration. The development of the representative local government institutions received an impetus after the attainment of Independence in 1947. As we shall see later, the entire structure of the local-government institutions from the village upwards was re-organised so as to bring it in consonance with the principles of democratic institutions. In 1949 Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act was passed and this was subsequently amended in 1951. After the reorganisation of States

1. Holkar State Administration Report, 1939, p. 119.

in 1956, legislation regarding this aspect was found differing basically from one another and need was felt to achieve uniformity of pattern by integrating these various sets of Acts. Ultimately a Rural Local Self-Government Committee was appointed by the State Government in 1957 for this purpose. This endeavour of the state Government coincided with the effort of the Government of India to implement the directive principles of State Policy contained in article 40 of the Indian Constitution. The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1962 (VII of 1962), as amended by Act XVIII of 1962), establishes a three-tier system of Panchayats, the *Gram Panchayat* at the village level. the *Janapad Panchayat* at the Block level and the *Zila Panchayat* at the District level.

The first Municipal self-government was introduced in Holkar State at Indore in 1868, with a grant of Rs. 12,000 from the State and a tax on the rented houses in the city, which was estimated to yield Rs. 36,000 every year.[1] The Municipal Committee consisted of members selected by the Government from amongst the house-owners (two for each Mohalla) with Bakshi Khuman Singh as president, Ramji Vakeel as Vice-president and Naro Bhikaji Gadre as its secretary. This committee practically ceased to function within a year, but the President and the Vice-President continued to take interest in it and carried on the work of the Municipality. Previously all street scavenging in the city was done by sweepers in private employ. With the creation of a municipality, however, this was put to an end. Even in the early years of its origin the municipality worked very well as was described in the successive administration reports.

"I should here, I think, bring to your notice the great improvements which have been made in the City of Indore within the last two years. Well constructed drains have been made throughout the greater part of the city, the streets and roads levelled and properly metalled; an efficient staff of sweepers and carts are maintained for the removal of all refuse.

"The streets are well lighted by kerosene lamps and in the dry season kept watered; altogether its condition will compare not unfavourably with most cities under Native Rule".[2]

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, p. 324. But Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 283 and Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1908, Vol. XIII, p. 350 give 1870 as the year of commencement of the Municipal Administration in Indore City.
2. Central India Agency Report, 1874-75, p. 10.

During the above period a number of roads in the city, including Juni Indore, were widened, metalled and repaired. Special efforts were made by the Municipality to plant new trees in and around Indore, the total number of such trees coming to 2,756 at the end of 1886. The total number of street-lamps at that time was 256. In 1881 Indore Municipality had a population of 75,401 and an annual income of Rs. 58,902. During this period attempts were made to improve and beautify the city sites. This period may be regarded as a period of infancy of Municipal Administration in the city of Indore. However, an humble beginning was thus made towards the institution of local self-government.

During the reign of Maharaja Shivaji Rao, in the last decade of the 19th century, an Act was passed for the better management of the Indore Municipality which partly introduced local-self-government as well. This Act also tapped some new sources of taxation which increased the annual income of the Municipality in 1901-02 to about Rs. 80,000. "In March 1891, the City Municipality was placed under the control of a board, the members of which were partly elected and partly nominated with an official President who managed its affairs".[1] The Holkar State Government appointed an officer in 1903 and deputed him to Allahabad for training in Municipal Administration.

Later on, Municipalities were also introduced into most of the towns of Holkar State without any consideration as to their size of population. But these municipalities, including Indore Municipality were not self-government institutions in the strict sens sehse of the term, but were in fact no more than local committees, dealing with lighting and sanitation[2]. Indore Municipality had a larger sphere of activity, including water-supply, drainage, etc. The members of the municipal committees were usually partly official and partly non-official, all of whom were nominoted by the Darbar and not elected. The whole administration was carried out by the President who was always an official and who acted on instruction from the Darbar. The first committee of this kind was instroduced in 1895 in Indore City. The Indore Municipality was given judicial powers in 1904. A committee of five members was constituted and it was given magisterial powers to try petty municipal offences. A new Municipal Act was passed in 1909 conferring additional powers on the

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, p. 325
2. *Ibid.*, 1908, Vol. II, p. 158.

Superintendent of Municipality, but immediate effect was not given to it. The limits of the municipal jurisdiction were also extended towards the west as far as the Military Lines, and towards the east as far as Palasia Bridge on the Bombay-Agra road, the latter extension being named Tukoganj after Maharaja Tukoji Rao III. In 1904, a sanitary committee of five members was formed under the chairmanship of the Residency Surgeon and the Municipal Superintendent was appointed its secretary. Later on, the Darbar Committee was constituted and a Minister was appointed as its President. Both these committees did useful work for the improvement of municipal administration.

In the year 1907-08 the Indore Municipality consisted of 17 members, four of whom were State officials.

Maharaja Tukoji Rao III gave a fresh impetus to the municipal activities during his reign. He appointed H. V. Lancaster, a Town Planning Expert of New Delhi, to study and report on the improvement of the city with regard to sanitation, communications and general appearance.

In October 1912, during the reign of Maharaja Tukoji Rao III, the Municipal Act (Act No. 4 of 1909), was brought into force. Before the introduction of this Act, Indore Municipality had been administered mainly as a department of the State. The Act gave it a quasi-independent status, and a Municipal Advisory Committee composed of official and non-official members was appointed.[1] The Act of 1909 can be said to have initiated a process of establishment of the municipality as an independent body. At the same time, the services of H. B. Haig, of the Indian Civil Service, were also obtained from the British Government. He took charge as Municipal Commissioner to look after municipal administration in the State in general and in Indore City in particular.

Before 1914, there existed in certain towns in the mofussil, some local committees administered by the local revenue officers. These committees collected, certain funds under his supervision.[2] These funds were not directly authorised by the Government of the State but were (1) either taken over (as in certain places in Nimar) and built up from the time the administration there passed from the British to Maharaja Holkar, or (2) was gradually

1. Indore Administration Report, 1913, p. 21.
2. *A Brief Survey of Municipalities in Madhya Bharat*, p. 6.

built up in other places on the initiative of certain zealous local officers. Gradually, however, with the example of the Indore Municipality before them, the people in the mofussil also became desirous of having Municipal administration. Petitions from several districts were submitted to the chief Minister asking for the introduction of Local Municipalities, the people even volunteered to start Municipalities and begin the work of sanitation by taxing themselves in anticipation of the establishment of legalised Municipalities there in due course.[1] It was at this stage that the Indore District Municipalities Act (III of 1914) was passed on the 15th June 1914. to put Municipal administration throughout the State on a proper and regular footing by associating the people with local administration through a committee, nominated for a fixed period by Government on the recommendation of the *Subah* from among the local public and State Officers, with the local *Amins* as its president and his *Sarishtadar* as the Secretary. Within the first year of the passing of the Act, Municipalities were established three of which were at Depalpur, Gautampura and Patlawad in Indore District.

"Since the passing of the District Municipalities Act, the City Municipality also underwent much change in its constitution. In April 1914, a Consultative Committee of 20 Members was constituted to assist in its management. Amongst these 20 members three were appointed as Members by virtue of their official position, while 13 others were specially selected by Government. The remaining four were elected by four public constituencies, *viz.*, *Gyara Punch*, the Bar Association, the Muhammadan *Quazis* of Indore City, and the local *Inamdars* and *Jagirdars* paying Municipal taxes or owning landed property within Municipal limits. In 1915, Mr. Haig's deputation having come to an end, he reverted to British service and the post of Commissioner of Municipalities lapsed with him, the City Municipality being again placed under a Superintendent. The city too was outgrowing its limits by reason of the rapid development of the local textile industry with the result that by 1920, the Municipal boundaries had to be extended once more. In October of that year, the elective principle was partly conceded to the Indore Municipality on lines obtaining in British India, and a Municipal Committee comprising 15 elected and 15 nominated members, with an official President paid from the State budget, was constituted in place of the old consultative

1. Indore Administration Report, 1913, p. 20.

committee referred to above. The powers, till then vested in the Municipal Superintendent, were transferred to this Committee, and were delegated by the latter in part to the various sub-committees, elected and controlled by itself".[1] And as this experiment proved successful, a new constitution on the lines of the Bombay Municipality, with necessary modification to suit local conditions, was later sanctioned for the City Municipality with a Municipal Commissioner at the head of this affairs.

In the year 1928, substantial amendments were made in the Indore Municipal Act with a view to meeting the needs of the time and introducing uniformity in the administration of all Municipalities. According to the amended constitution, in 1930, the Indore Municipality consisted of (a) Municipal Council of 30 Members (b) a standing Committee of 9 Councillors, 6 of whom were appointed by the Council and 3 by the Government and (c) a Municipal Commissioner, appointed by the Government in whose hands rested the entire executive authority. The president of the Municipality was a Government employee appointed by the Government. The Vice-President was appointed by the Council from amongst its members for one year. The term of the Council was three years. The limits of the Indore Municipality were thrice extended when in 1930 the area comprised within the Municipal limits was 8.28 sq. miles. The first extension was effected in 1901-02. The limits were again extended in 1909 and the third extension was done in 1920.

The number of Municipalities in the District increased to 4 by the transfer of Sanyogitaganj Municipality to the Holkar State on the 1st August 1931. "The Municipal affairs of Sanyogitaganj were, prior to the retrocession of the area, managed by the Indore Residency Bazar office. Though Sanyogitaganj formed a part of the City of Indore, after retrocession on the 1st of August His Highness's Government decided to let the affairs be carried on separately on the lines of the procedure in force in the defunct Indore Residency Bazar till question of arrangements to be made for future administration had been fully considered".[2] Sanyogitaganj Municipal Committee consisted of 4 members, 2 elected and 2 nominated and had a population of 10,805 in 1931. This arrangement continued for two years. The Government

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, p. 334.
2. Holkar State Administration Report, 1931, p. 90.

ordered for the amalgamation of this Municipality with the Indore City Municipality with effect from 1st October 1933.[1] Accordingly the Municipality was dissolved on the 11th November and 4 members of the Committee became members of the Indore City Municipal Council. The area comprised within the limits of the City Municipality, including Sanyogitaganj, was 8.31 sq. miles and population according to 1931 Census was 1,37,956. Sometime in 1932-33 besides the three district Municipalities and the Indore City Municipality, a Town Fund Committee was established at Manpur in Indore district.

The number of members, population and income and expenditure of the three District Municipalities of Indore district in 1935, was as follows :—

Name of Municipality	No. of members	Population	Receipts in Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Depalpur ..	11	2,546	3,957	1,646
Gautampura ..	10	3,600	5,985	3,992
Petlawad ..	14	2,707	2,223	1,937

In the year 1939 the new constitution of the Indore City Municipality was inaugurated. The Act introduced changes of far-reaching importance and made marked advance towards establishing Municipal Local Self-Government in the real sense of the term. In the first place, the Act effected enlargement in the elected element in the Council. The parity between the elected and the nominated members that existed till then was done away with and instead the new Municipal Council consisted of 22 elected and 12 nominated members. Secondly, a provision was made for election of the President by the members themselves, the Vice-President being already chosen by election. Hitherto the President had been a senior Government official. Thirdly, an Appeal Committee was formed consisting of four members and the President of the Municipal Council, competent to hear appeals against the orders of the Commissioner, thereby vesting all residuary powers in the council. Formerly, the power was exercised by the Minister-in-charge of

1. *Ibid.*, 1933, p. 60.

Municipalities. The status of this committee was raised by barring the Civil Courts from hearing appeals under the Municipal Act. Fourthly, all financial powers were vested in the Council, including the power of passing the budget. Hithertofore, the Council exercised substantial powers in regard to leases, estimates and contract. The power, however, of sanctioning the budget remained with the Government. This power has also now been transferred to the Council.[1]

During the year 1939 three newly developed areas, namely, Manoramaganj, Snehalataganj and South Tukoganj, were completely transferred from the jurisdiction of the City Improvement Trust to that of the Municipality. The total area of the city thus increased to 9.8 sq. miles.[2]

From 1945 onwards the President could be elected by the Council by a bare majority. Other administrative reforms were also introduced. Some remarkable progress was made during this period. The introduction of the elective element created genuine interest of the citizens in the Municipal affairs. They started taking part in the elections of the Municipality and its administration.

In order to equip the Indore City Municipality with adequate finances for meeting any essential needs of the city, house tax and water-rates were doubled, tax on vehicles was increased and octroi was levied on a few commodities for the first time. As a result of these new and enhanced taxes, the total income of the City Municipality which was Rs. 3,776,50 and Rs. 5,70,251 in 1930-31 and 1938-39, respectively, increased to Rs. 9,15,414 and 11,03,991 in 1940-41 and 1941-42, respectively. During the next decade the income showed continuously upward trend till, in 1950-51, it increased to an impressive total of Rs. 81,39,577. At the same time, the annual grant by the Government of Rs. 1 lakh was increased to Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

The number of Municipalities in the Indore District was reduced to 3 in 1939, viz., City Municipality and Depalpur and Gautampura Municipalities.[3] The number, however, was again raised to 4 in 1943, when a regular Municipality was established at Manpur, in place of a Town Fund Committee. The Manpur Municipal Committee consisted of 12 members and had a population of 2,335 persons. Its income and expenditure, in 1943, amounted to Rs. 6,988 and Rs. 5,343, respectively.

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1 *Ibid.*, 1939, pp. 119-20.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 121.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 128.

After Independence the Holkar State was merged in Madhya Bharat in 1948. The local self-government department of Madhya Bharat State declared the Indore Municipality as a first class Municipality in 1954 and it was put under the control of the said department. The legislation governing Municipal Committees was reviewed, and a new measure called the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act came into force in January 1954. By this Act all the Municipalities in the covenanting States were brought under a uniform system and they were given well-defined powers and functions. An important feature of the Act was that it did away with the system of nomination of members, and provided for the election of Aldermen, not exceeding one-fourth of the total elected members, by single transferrable vote. Special representation was provided for in the Act for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Municipal Board was authorised to sanction its own budget and impose certain taxes.

The Madhya Pradesh Corporations Act was passed in 1956. It extended to the whole of Madhya Pradesh. It is applied in the first instance to the cities of Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur. The Indore Corporation Act came in to effect on the 30th of October 1960. The Municipal authorities charged with carrying out provisions of the Act are the Corporation, the standing committee and the Commissioner. The Corporation has established a Public Relations Department in order to create civic consciousness and inculcate civic education among the citizens.

In order to achieve uniformity in the pattern of urban Local Self-Government institutions throughout the new State of Madhya Pradesh, the State Government appointed a Committee in July 1957, to examine the questions connected with it in all its aspects. In pursuance of the recommendations of the urban Local Self-Government Committee, the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act 1961 was enacted.

Apart from the above Municipalities, there is a Cantonment Board at Mhow to look after the Municipal management of the area and the Board was constituted in the year 1924. Besides this, Residency Area Authority Indore was a local body administered under the Residency Authority Act, 1934. It was established on 2nd August 1947 and was classified as a class 'B' district Municipality in the former Holkar State.[1] After the formation of the Madhya Bharat, proposals were set afoot for inclusion of Residency Area in the Indore Municipality.

1. A Brief Survey of Municipalities in Madhya Bharat, pp. 4, 5 and 10.

Indore Municipal Corporation

Indore Municipality was raised to the status of a Corporation with effect from the 30th October 1956, under the Madhya Bharat Corporation Act, 1956. The area covered by the Corporation was 21.56 sq. miles and population as per 1961 Census was 304. 941 with 213,346 males and 181,595 females.[1]

Organisation and Structure

In 1868, the First Municipality was set-up at Indore. The Municipal Committee consisted of members selected by the Government. In 1891 the City Municipality was placed by the control of a Board and the members were partly elected and partly nominated. The President was appointed by the Government. The constitution of the Indore City Municipality on the basis of elective principle since 1920 to 1964 is shown below :—

Year (1)		No. of Municipal Wards (2)	Elected by citizens (3)	Nominated by Government (4)	Selected Aldermen by elected members (5)	Total No. of members in council (6)
1920	..	10	15	15	Nil	30
1939	..	22	22	12	Nil	34
1954	..	35	40	10	Nil	50
1964	..	48	48	Nil	12	60

The elective principle was partly introduced in the Indore Municipality for the first time in 1920. The Municipal Committee consisted of 30 members of whom 15 were nominated and 15 elected. Thus there was 50 per cent representation from the local public. But the president was still a State Officer. The first Municipal elections took place in Indore city in 1920. The population of the city was 93,091, but the voters were only, 3,295. The franchise was limited to house-owners, members of the learned profession and well placed Government servants. The city was divided into ten wards but the election took place only in eight wards. The number of voters in these 8 wards was 2,809 and out of them only 576 took part in the voting. The second Municipal Election was due in 192[illegible], but the Municipal Committee of Indore, vide its Resolution No. [illegible]

1. Census of India, 1961, Vol. VIII.

dated 18th August 1923, expressed its inability to meet the election expenditure. The Municipal Act which was amended in 1928 made certain changes in the constitution of the city Municipality. Adequate representation was given to the minorities and various interests in the city. The president was a Government servant but the vice-president was appointed by the councillors and was chosen from amongest its own members.

In 1939, some remarkable changes were made in the Municipal Act and the number of Councillors was increased from 30 to 34, out of whom 22 were elected representatives. Thus for the first time, the Indore City Municipality had a majority of the elected members and the Council elected its own President with three-fourths majority of the total number of members. In 1945, further changes were made by the Holkar Government in the Indore Municipal Act. The President could be elected by a bare majority of the members.

In 1947, the Nation became free and with it an era of political and constitutional changes started in the country. It first affected the National Government, then the State Governments and lastly the local self-government.

The Indote City Municipality, after Independence had its first election on the basis of the Adult Suffrage on 19th March, 1950. The city was divided in 22 wards, but, this demarcation of the wards was uneven. The area under the Municipality was 13-195 sq. miles in 1951. During these years the population increased and this naturally resulted in the increase in number of voters in each ward. The Municipalities in Madhya Bharat State had to wait for five more years before a uniform pattern of the Municipal Administration could be evolved for them. It was in 1954 that the Madhya Bharat City Municipality Act was passed and was enforced on the Republic Day in the same year. The Indore City Municipality was raised to Class I Municipality. It was the largest and the wealthiest Municipality in the Madhya Bharat State. According to this Act, the city was divided in to 35 wards, including 5 wards for the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes. Thus the number of the elected members was raised from 22 to 40 and number of nominated members was reduced from 12 to 10.

The reorganisation of the States in India was responsible for some remarkable changes in the set-up of Municipalities. The demand for raising the status of Indore and Gwalior Municipalities

to the City Corporations was pending for a long time. The Madhya Bharat Government issued a Notification No. 75/12 H. A./ 90, dated the 30th October 1956, and the Indore Municipality became a Municipal Corporation. The first Mayor of the Corporation was elected on 7th November 1956. The elections of the Corporation were to be completed before 29th October 1957 as per section 445(I) of Madhya Bharat City Municipal Corporation Act. But they could not be held and the council was dissolved, Shri Narayan Singh, I.A.S., the Collector of Indore was appointed as the Administrator of the Indore City Corporation. He remained in charge of the Administration of Corporation from the 30th October 1957 to 19th March 1958. He conducted the Elections of the Municipal Corporation on 9th February 1958. The Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1960 which came into force on 20th May 1961, brought uniformity in the Administration of Municipal Corporation of Indore. At that time the area of the Municipal Corporation extended to 26.09 sq. miles. The next elections which were due, were postponed due to the declaration of the Emergency created by the Chinese Aggression on India. According to the Madhya Pradesh Government notification, the localities were included in 45 wards of Indore Municipal Corporation on the basis of 8,000 population for each ward.[1]

As per procedure laid down the elected councillors select a certain number of Councillors by single transferrable vote. The number of the selected Councillors does not exceed one-fourth of the elected ones, and they include at least two women, if they have not already been elected. The selected Councillors are called "Alderman". The total number of councillors is not to be less than 40 and more than 60. The Corporation elects its Mayor and Deputy Mayor, and the members of various Committees. The standing Committee is one of the most important Committees of the Corporation. It consists of 10 members elected by the Council of the Corporation. The terms of office of the councillor elected at a General Election or selected by the Elected Councillors under this Act, is ord'narity for 4 years, extendable by order of the Government.

The Mayor and the Deputy Mayor are elected by the members from amongst themselves for a one-year term. The Mayor gets a monthly allowance of Rs. 200/- while the Deputy Mayor and Chairman of Standing Committee get Rs. 100/- each. Every member gets an allowance of Rs. 10 for the Corporation meeting and

1 M. P. Gazette, Part I. dated 30th August, 1963

Rs. 5 for the meeting of its committee. In order to carry on the work of the Corporation speedily and efficiently there are a number of Special Consultative Committees to look after different branches of the civil activities. Apart from the Consultative Committee the Corporation elects a Standing Committee each year. The Standing Committee functions as an executive committee of the Corporation, and considers the budget estimates. According to the Corporation Act of 1956, there are 7 special Committees each consisting of not less than 5 and not more than 7 councillors. These are Public Works Committee, Public Health and Market Committee, Social Education Committee, Hospital Committee, Water Works Committee, Law, Revenue and General Purpose Committee and Public Relations Committee. The term of office of every committee is only one year. The Government appoints a Municipal Commissioner, who acts as the principal executive officer of the Corporation. He is empowered to speak and take part in the meetings of the Corporation and any of its committees, although has no power to vote. It is the duty of the Standing Committee to prepare annual budget estimates of the Corporation.

Financial Resources

At the time of establishment in 1868, the Indore Municipality was given a grant of Rs. 12,000/- from the State and a Tax on the rented houses in the city, which was estimated to yield Rs. 36,000/- every year. In 1874, a regular programme of constructing masonry drains in the city was undertaken and it continued from year to year. An additional Trade Tax and a special Drainage Tax was introduced to meet this extra expenditure. In 1906 this Municipality had an independent annual income of Rs. 40,000/- a year from all taxes. Indore being the capital, the Maharaja continued to make special grants for water works, roads, bridges, construction of markets and opening up of the congested localities. The Electric Power House (1906), Fire Brigade (1909), and Water Works scheme of Rs. 10 lakhs (1910), were all paid out of the State Funds and the Municipality gets the benefit of those civic facilities. The income of the Indore Municipality in 1909 was only Rs. 70,000. But in 1912 Mr. Haig drew up a scheme of Taxation and recommended a general house tax equivalent to *Adhani* for all houses in the city. He imposed certain other taxes to improve the finances of the City Municipality. There was an enormous growth of the city during the years 1914-15 and the city water supply and electric supply was inadequate to meet the requirements of inhabitants. The Muni-

cipality had no funds to improve the water supply and electric supply of the city. Therefore, the State Government drew up a scheme of Gambhir Water Works (1928), and it was constructed at the cost of about Rs. 70 lacs. The Glancy Power House was also constructed by the State Government in 1929.

The income of Indore Municipality in 1931 was nearly Rs. 4 lacs. It was made up of (a) Municipal Income amounting to nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs and (b) Government grant amounting to nearly Rs. 1¼ lakhs. But by 1940 it had risen to more than Rs. 8 lakhs, the increase being due to levy of Octroi and Water Tax and also increase in House Tax and Wheel Tax. The various external and internal developments during the period 1940-47 had their effect on the Municipal life. The new sources of Revenue were tapped and the existing taxes were also increased. By 1947 the Municipal income was Rs. 17 lakhs, i.e., more than double the income of year 1940.

With Independence and Partition of the Country came the problem of refugees and their Rehabilitation. A large number of refugees from Sindh and the Punjab came to Indore and new localities were built for them. Trade and Commerce took a new trend and there was a quick turn-over. This also is greatly responsible for the increase in the Municipal Revenue from Rs. 17 lakhs to 36 lakhs by 1950. There was an increase of more than double during the first four years after the Independence. The income was from House Tax, Water Tax, Cycle Tax and Motor Tax.

In the year 1956 Indore City Municipality had an income of more than Rs. 60 lakhs, when the committee was raised to the status of Municipal Corporation. The income and expenditure of Indore Municipal Corporation for a few selective years are given below:—

Year (1)	Income (2)	Expenditure (3)
1956-57	62,51,327	45,12,250
1961-62	82,59,883	66,77,480
1966-67	1,31,81,532	1,10,[illegible],204
1967-68	1,37,95,884	[illegible]
1968-69	1,47,88,424	[illegible]
1969-70	[illegible]	[illegible]

The income in 1963-64 increased by 62.88 per cent over that in 1956-57. This striking increase in receipts is due to the revised scale of taxes, and partly at least an inevitable result of the fall in money values in recent times. There was a corresponding increase in the expenditure during the same period which in 1963-64 increased by 60.38 per cent over that in 1956-57. The Corporation has greater powers of Taxation and the area of the city also increased. The formation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956 gave further impetus to the development of Indore the so called "Industrial Capital of Mudhya Pradesh". The Corporation has an authority to levy taxes such as Octroi tax, property tax, conservancy tax, water tax and cess on animals and goods, brought within the city for sale, consumption etc. The Corporation may impose the taxes in addition to the above, as vehicale tax, fees from the registration of cattle, lighting, market, drainage tax, terminal tax, toll tax and taxes on theatre. The State Government every year pays to the Corporation from consolidated fund of the State Government a grant-in-aid approximately equal to the extra duty realised. The following statistics give an idea of various heads of income from the year 1963-64 to 1969-70 and estimated income of 1970-71 of Indore Municipal Corporation.

Year	Income from Corporation rates and Taxes	Income From Special Acts	Income from Municipal Property	Grants-in-aid	Miscellaneous Income
1963-64	78,75,007	20,206	5,68,005	5,53,052	9,34,176
1964-65	[illegible],74,827	16,612	7,30,386	1,93,583	12,97,[illegible]
1965-66	97,66,178	23,085	7,68,811	1,93,583	12,79,211
1966-67	1,03,06,406	16,946	7,94,475	1,45,187	19,18,518
1967-68	1,11,20,119	15,236	8,49,491	1,93,582	16,17,456
1968-69	1,24,26,833	14,990	7,48,992	2,41,978	13,55,641
1969-70	1,38,24,921	15,837	7,34,670	1,93,582	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] per cent of the income is utilised on the salary bills of employees of the Corporation and the rest is utilised for the Public Works and Sanitation. There were in all 3127 employees in

1965-66. Their number in 1969-70 has risen to 3424. The population of the city is increasing day by day and the Corporation has to spend more on sanitation, water supply and electricity. Besides this, the Corporation has to provide in the budget for the interest on and the repayment of the loans taken from the Government. The table in appendix shows the various heads of expenditure for last six years.

The financial position of the Corporation is sound enough. It has its own liquid-assets to the extent of Rs. 92,97,076 (balance) which includes cash balance, investment in banks, National Savings Certificates, National Plan Bonds, Ten Years Post Office Certificates and Account with Banks. Against this the Corporation owes Rs. 37,33,000 to the Government towards the loan of 1949 and the Government loan of Second Five Year Plan, etc.

The Corporation spends Rs. 2,64,600 every year on Social Welfare activities which include maintenance of park and gardens, recreation centre, picnic spots, etc., one Child Welfare Centre was started in 1960 in Raj-Mohalla, where a lady health visitor looks after the welfare of infants and expectant mothers. One Social Welfare Organizor works for the welfare of Harijans, employed in Corporation services. A Swimming Pool was also constructed in Nehru Park in 1957 at an expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs. This is equipped with modern filter machines and can accommodate 80 swimmers at a time with a visitors' gallery sufficient to accommodate 500 persons.

Gandhi Hall of the Corporation is provided to the public for cultural programmes. One theatre with an estimate of Rs. 5,75,000 is constructed in Tukoganj near new High Court Building. A stadium with an estimate of Rs. four lakhs is being constructed in Residency Area. The Corporation also conducts All India Tournaments every year in English and Indian games and sports.

Municipalities

In the District, apart from the Municipal Corporation of Indore, there are, at present, two Municipalities at Depalpur and Sanwer. In the Madhya Bharat State, a Municipality could be established in every Tahsil headquarters, irrespective of its population. Therefore the Municipalities were constituted in Depalpur and Sanwer towns also. According to the Census of 1961 the population of

the former is 4673 and of the latter 4487, and their areas are 0.28 sq. miles and 0.43 sq. miles respectively.[1]

Depalpur Municipality

This Municipality was established in 1914 under the Indore District Municipalities Act of 1914. From 1914 to 1954 there were 10 members of the Committee, of which 5 were elected and 5 were appointed by the former Holkar Government. Tahsildar of the place was appointed its presiding authority. The Subah (Collector) exercised general supervisory control over the Municipal Administration. In 1910, classification of Municipalities for purposes of certain taxes to be imposed by them was made,—whereby rules for holding elections were passed. The elected and nominated members were kept in equal numbers. Under the Act of 1954, the town was divided into 4 wards one of which was a double-member constituency. In this way, in all 5 members were elected and one members was selected by the elected members. Thus the Municipality consists of 6 members in all. Under the Act, one seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes. These members elect the president from amongst themselves.

On 26th January, 1954, when the M. B. Municipal Act was made applicable, the Collector ceased to function as a superisory authority, and this Municipality was brought under the control of the Inspector-General of Municipalities. The Chief Executive Officer of the Municipality was appointed by the Inspector-General of Municipalities, M. B. Now this Municipality is a II class Municipality. The local Medical Officer of Madhya Pradesh Government is also Health Officer of the Municipality and is empowered to hear cases relating to Section 145 to 149 (i) 156 and 168. He possesses the power of 1st Class Magistrate for the sections.

Sanwer Municipality

The Municipality came into being on the 12th December 1952, under the District Municipalties Act of 1939. Before this, there was a village *Panchayat*. In the beginning an *Adhoc* Committee, consisting of 7 members was formed to carry on the work of this Municipality. The *Adhoc* Committee continued till the 7th March 1954, when in accordance with the above mentioned Act of [illegible] elections were held for 6 wards and 3 members were nominat-

1. Census of India, 1961, Vol. VIII, Part II-A, p. 207.

ed by the Government. Under the Act of 1961 the Committee now has a total membership of 6 of whom 5 are elected and one is selected by the elected members. Sanwer Municipality comes in the cadre of II class 'B' Municipality.

The Municipalities are authorised to sanction our own budgets, if they are balanced. The Statement below shows the income and expenditure of the two Municipalities for the last few years:—

Years	Depalpur		Sawer	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
	(In Rupees)		(In Rupees)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1952-53 ..	5,704	30,100	1,191	1,262
1956-57 ..	23,021	16,492	15,516	8,320
1961-62 ..	34,739	32,524	27,482	87,462
1966-67 ..	62,570	59,169	46,794	56,814
1967-68 ..	92,292	70,093	55,788	48,813
1968-69 ..	93,995	77,100	83,668	66,368
1969-70 ..	98,148	83,196	73,977	81,197

The main heads of income in these Municipalities are octroi, taxes, fees, etc. Grants-in-aid are also given to the Municipalities by the State Government for certain purposes. In addition to the annual grant-in-aid to the Municipalities, Government has from time to time helped, Municipalities to meet periodic emergencies, like shortage of water, attacks of epidemics, etc. In the matters of expenditure high priority is given to Public Health and Public Works activities.

Functions and Duties

The Corpporation and the Municipalities are charged with the various obligatory and discretionary functions as provided under the Act of 1961. Briefly and generally they are construction and maintenance of roads, their cleaning, watering and lighting, water-supply, drainage, maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, vaccination,

construction and maintenance of public markets, slaughter house and sanitary convenience, establishing and maintaining primary schools, preventing of fire, regulating of dangerous and offensive trades, registering births and deaths. etc. Besides, there are a number of discretionary functions which the Corporation and the Municipalities are enjoined to perform. They relate to reclaiming of unhealthy localities, laying out of new public streets in area whether built upon are not, and providing sites along them, construction and maintenance of power houses, washing and bathing places, parks and gardens, libraries, museums, census and survey and hold ing of fairs. The state Government may entrust any function conditionally or unconditionally to the Corporation and municipalities and they will have to perform these functions. The Government may give such amount as may be required for the administration of additional functions.

For performance of these functions the Municipalities and the Corporation have a number of sub-committees and special consulative committees, respectively. They deal with matters relating to Public Works, Public Health, Water Works and the like arrangements.

Lighting Arrangements

The provision for street lighting is and of the primary responsibilities of the Municipalities. The City Municipality of Indore had made lighting arrangements with the help of kerosene oil-lamps from the very begining. The main roads were lit with petromaxes since 1903, while sidelanes continued to be lighted with kerosene lapms. In 1907, electric lighting was introduced in the City and consequently main streets of the City came to be lighted by electricity. The Indore City Municipality contributed Rs. 3,000 annually to the State for this purpose. There were 70 arc-lamps and 393 kerosene-lamps in the Mudicipal limits of Indore in 1907. As years passed by, more and more streets received electric lights and at the same time the number of kerosene lamps also increased. In 1945 there were 1572 electric lights and 785 kerosene lamps, lighting the streets and lamps of the Indore city. In 1950-51 there were 3,900 street lamps in Indore city as against 8,000 in 1963-64.

Depalpur and Sanwer Municipalities had also made arrangements for lighting the streets.

The annual expenditure incurred by Indore Municipal Corporation and Depalpur and Sanwer Municipalities on street lighting is shown below :—

Year	Indore in Rs.	Depalpur in Rs.	Sanwer in Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1950-51	85,945	362	...
1956-57	1,64,494	1,088	6666
1961-62	40,712	2,325	1,062
1966-67	2,61,350	4,377	5,142
1967-68	3,41,367	4,845	7,211
1968-69	3,52,527	5,104	6,835
1969-70	4,58,768	10,012	7,510

The Sanitation Branch of the Indore Corporation, in addition to its conservancy and city-cleaning duties, implements the All India Food and Adulteration Prevention Act within the Corporation limits. The Corporation has a well organised laboratory where samples of Milk, Ghee, Oil, and other food stuffs are analysed, and in case of adulteration legal actions are taken. This has resulted in greater relief to the citizens in geting better food stuffs.

Though medical dispensaries for public are not run by the Corporation, but one out-door dispensary is there for the employees of the Corporation in the office premises. One Ambulance Car is also provided for the public.

The Corporation has to take action for prevention of infectious diseases. Vaccination centres have also been provided in different parts of the City. Inoculation against Typhoid, Cholera, Dyptheria and Hooping Cough is also done in the Municipal office and in case of epidemics in all parts of the city.

Cantonment Board, Mhow

Mhow Cantonment was originally established by John Malcolm in accordance with conditions laid down in the 7th Article of the treaty of Mandsaur concluded between the British Government and

the Holkar on the 6th January, 1818, after the first battle of Mahidpur[1]. The terms of the Article were that the Holkar State should receive the protection of the British Government by means of military force to be conveniently stationed for the purpose. The Cantonment takes its name from the small village known as Mhow, situated on the left bank of Gambhia river. It covers an area of 6.54 sq. miles with population of 48, 124 persons as per sensus of 1961. The first Cantonment Board was constituted under the Cantonment Act 1924 which was brought into operation on the 1st May 1924. The judicial work performed by Cantonment Magistrate was transferred to the judicial staff of the local Governments, while the executive duties performed by Cantonment Magistrate were transferred to the Executive Officer appointed by Government under section 13 of the Cantonment Act 1924. At that time the administration of the Cantonment was carried out by a Board consisting of 13 members of whom 7 were nominated by Government and 6 were community representatives. The administration of justice was in charge of a judicial officer who was the District Magistrate, District Judge and Additional Sessions Judge also. The working of registration, stamps, excise, and income tax were in the charge of the Excentive Officer. The higher control lay with the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore, as head of the local administration.[2] The local income was derived from the usual rates and taxes. The receipts under octroi amounted in 1903-04 to Rs. 49,541 and in 1922-23 to Rs. 1,07,457. In 1927-28 receipts under octroi duty amounted to Rs. 82,680. receipts from all taxes to Rs. 52,290 and from miscellaneous items to Rs. 1;05,420. This denotes a steady progress in the prosperity of the Cantonment. The detailed statement showing the income and expenditure of the Cantonment Board for the period 1947-48 to 1968-69 is shown below :—

Year		Receipts in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1947–48	...	4,93,267	6,22,307
1951–52	...	8,38,237	7,78,261
1956–57	...	7,46,076	6,79,138
1961–62	...	7,47,650	9,24,550
1966–67	...	15,41,415	17,50,907
1967–68	...	11,10,914	15,48,082
1968–69	...	11,68,421	14,77,191

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. I, p. 400.

2. Ibid., p. 455.

The present strength of the Board consists of 8 nominated and ex-officio members (all officials) and 7 elected members. There is a parity between official members and elected members as per Central Government orders. One elected seat is reserved for scheduled castes member also. The section 20 of the Cantonment Act 1924, provides that the officer commanding the station, if a member of the Board, shall be the President of the Board. The Vice-President is elected by elected members only and from among their members. The term of office of Vice-President is three years or the residue of his term of office as a member whichever is less. The President of the Board is empowered to convene and preside at all meetings of the Board, unless prevented by reasonable cause and to exercise supervision and control over the financial and executive administration of the Board as imposed or conferred under the Cantonment Act. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President is empowered to exercise any power and perform any duty of the president which may be delegated to him under sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Cantonment Act, 1924. The members of the Contonment Board form a deliberative body, to control the affairs of the Board and take decisions by majority vote. The President has an additional power to casting vote in case of equality. No allowance is paid to them as such.

The functions of the Board are of two types, obligatory and descretionary. The obligatory functions include lighting, watering and clearing of streets, public places and drains, regulating offensive dangerous and obnoxious trades, calling and practices public safety, vaccination, medical relief, sanitation, primary education. prevention of fire, constructing and maintaining streets culverts, markets, slaughter houses, latrines, urinals, drains and sewerage works, disposal of the dead, supply of pure and wholesome water, registering births and deaths, maintaining and developing the value of property vested with the Board and fulfilling any other obligation imposed upon it by or under the Cantonment Act or any other law for the time being in force. Under the discretionary functions come the construction and maintenance of public parks, gardens, offices, tanks, wells and other works of public utility, conducting survey, registering vital statistics, giving relief on the occurrence of local epidemics, adopting any measure, other than a measure specified in section 116, as in the foregoing provisions of this section, likely to promote safety, health or convenience of the inhabitants of the Contonment, and doing of any

thing within or outside the Cantonment on which expenditure is declared by the Central Government to be an appropriate charge on the Cantonment Fund.

The Executive Officer is the Executive head of the Cantonment Board and performs all duties imposed upon him by or under the Cantonment Act, and is responsible for the safe custody of all records of the Board and complies with every requisition of the Board on any matter pertaining to the administration of the Cantonment. The Executive Officer may, in case of emergency, direct the execution of any work of the doing of any action which would ordinarily require the sanction of the Board and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public and may direct that the expense for executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the Cantonment Fund.

The main heads of income are different taxes imposed by the Board such as property tax, water tax, cycle tax, dog tax, tonga tax and entertainent tax and other grants received from the Government. The following statistics indicate the general financial position of the Board, the principal items being:—

Year	Property Tax	Water Tax	Cycle Tax	Dog Tax	Tonga Tax	Entertainment Tax
1953-54	77,299	32,407	4,063	226	60	36,977
1956-57	81,237	40,062	3,421	108	18	46,642
1961-62	88,874	49,612	3,769	251	12	58,188
1966-67	1,06,079	63,733	..	170	239	..
1967-68	1,16,749	58,167	..	174	229	..
1968-69	1,12,834	59,753	..	93	209	1,074
1969-70	1,23,956	63,119	..	78	201	10,296

The Cantonment Board has a satisfactory arrangement for the supply of pure and adequate drinking water in the civil area. The water supply system was installed in 1887. The Board is running seven primary schools, one Middle school and two higher secondary schools attended by 4,059 students. The expenditure incurred on education was Rs. 1,69,587.26 in 1960-61 against

Rs. 1,16,127.75 in 1950-51 and Rs. 1,70,939.75 in 1947-48. In addition, the Cantonment Board is also maintaining a D. P. Cantonment General Hospital which is equipped with general and maternity ward. The following table gives an idea of expenditure incurred under various heads :—

Year		Expenditure on education Rs.	Expenditure on Public Health (Rs.)	Expenditure on Public works (Rs.)	Expenditure on street lighting (Rs.)
1947-48	..	1,70,939	2,27,006	68,334	18,344
1951-52	..	1,31,943	2,50,014	79,943	21,648
1956-57	..	12,515	2,56,026	1,25,515	22,520
1961-62	..	1,48,309	3,46,276	1,35,025	45,865
1966-67	..	3,25,444	5,20,753	5,72,037	23,386
1967-68	..	3,70,040	6,44,581	3,02,670	34,481
1968-69	..	3,74,852	6,25,952	3,11,280	29,678
1969-70	..	4,10,853	7,52,516	1,72,615	21,266

Since the inception of the Cantonment many improvements have gradually taken place in respect of water supply, electricity, opening of school and hospitals, cinemas, bakeries, public recreation, metal roads, drains, etc.

Indore Residency or Chhawani

"After the Treaty of Mandasore (*i.e.*, the 6th January 1818). His Highness the young Maharaja Malhar Rao Holkar moved for some time to Bhanpura, where he was joined by Major Agnew, the British Resident at his Court. In the month of November following, the Maharaja came to Indore accompanied by Mr. Wellesly who had just succeeded Major Agnew as Resident. The Resident asked for a site for his camp and some land was accordingly given to him together with building material. To the land originally given, additions were made from time to time.".

"The question of jurisdiction of this State over the Residency area was formally raised by Raja T. Madhav Rao, the Minister of the State, about 1874. But the Residency authorities have only recognised the right of the State to tax people in the Residency, and have agreed not to increase the number of houses there. Taxes are levied in this area by the Residency authorities, and the State received Rs. 15,000 yearly in lieu of its right to taxation.".[1]

1. *Ibid.*, p. 429.

The administration of the Residency rested with the Agent to the Governor-General and his Secretaries. The Agent of the Governor-General was the channel of communications between the Government of India and the Indore State. He was having the powers of local Government and powers of High Court with respect to British Administered areas and Railway lands in Central India except in respect of European British subjects whose Criminal Cases were dealt with by the High Court of Bombay. In his political work, he was assisted by a Secretary and one Under Secretary. The Secretary was invested with judicial powers and the Under Secretary was incharge of the Residency Bazars and was assisted by a Bazar Superintendent. There was a separate Bazar Superintendent. There was a separate Bazar Committee for the Residency area managing all the municipal affairs of the Residency area. It was having its own arrangements for supplying water within the area. A Residency High School was also managed by the local funds. The rulers of the various States were allotted land in the Residency Area to build their own palaces or Rest Houses. A majestic Residency building was constructed, and adjacent to it a hospital, a branch of State Bank, a nursing home, an Agglican Church. An Agriculture Institute, the Christian College and Daly College for the Princes were built.

The population of the Residency in 1901 was 11,118 persons with 2549 houses. In 1911, when plague prevailed, the population registered a small decrease, the number being 9,195, but the number of houses had increased to 2,715. In 1921, the number rose to 12,225 persons with 3,502 houses It was only in 1931 that the area known as the 'Residency Bazar' or '*Chhoti Chhavni* was retroceded to the Holkars[1] This added an area of about 1.95 sq. miles and a population of more than 15,000 persons to the Town of Indore. According to 1951 Census it had a population of 4957 with an area of 1.55 sq. miles. Its income and expenditure in 1952-53 was Rs. 70,143 and Rs. 79,725, respectively.[2] The Residency Area was included within the Municipal limits, with effect from 1st September 1955.

Town Planning

Indore was the only town in the District in which regular Town Planning work was taken up on a fairly large scale.

1 Municipal Administration at Indore, Evolution and Present Set up, 1961, p. 28

2. A Brief Survey of Municipalities in Madhya Bharat, 1952, p. 18

The earliest attempt at town planning of the Indore City was initiated in the year 1903-04, when with a view to opening up congested localities a new suburb was laid out. In 1907, 163 houses were acquired in 9 different centres, at a cost of Rs. 1,08,692 for opening up the congested localities. A fresh impetus was given to the city improvement scheme when first H. V. Lancaster, a Town Planning expert of New Delhi and later, in 1918, Prof. Patric Geddes were invited to suggest measures for the improvement of Indore City, who have given an extensive as well as an interesting report on the subject.

With the continued growth of population and increasing industrialisation of the city, the problem of planning the town on modern sanitary lines engaged serious attention of the Government. In order to formulate and implement a well coordinated scheme of extension and improvement of Indore City, befitting the capital of the State, the Government passed an Act called. "The City of Indore Improvement Act" in 1924. Under the Act a corporate body, called the City Improvement Trust was created which was entrusted with the task of carrying on town planning schemes. The Government invited Mr. Stemper, the then Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, in the year 1938, to advise them on the town improvement problems. He also submitted his report to the then Holkar Government and the Town Improvement work has since been done by adopting suitably the suggestions made by Mr. Stemper.

After the formation of the Madhya Bharat State in 1948, the question of having one legislation for all the Town Improvement Trusts in the new State came up for consideration of the then Government, as there were Improvement Trusts in the former Gwalior State also working under their own Acts. The Madhya Bharat Government therefore, passed a new Act called the Madhya Bharat Town Improvement Act (No. II of 1956), and made it applicable to several towns including Indore City, in Madhya Bharat, and thus the functions of the old trust were vested in the Trust created on 15th August 1956. Prior to this Indore City Municipality was performing its function.

The Improvement Trust formarly consisted of nine Trustees, out of whom the Chairman and three Trustees were nominated by Government, four represented the local Municipality, one of them being the Municipal Commissioner, three others being the President of the Municipal Council, and the two Councillors elected

by the Municipal Council. The Director of Public Health (at the time of Ex-Holkar Government and the Assistant Director after formation of Madhya Bharat State) was an Ex-Officio member. The number of Trustees has been reduced to seven under the new Act of 1956, the Collector being the ex-officio Chairman, three are nominated by Government and three are elected by Municipal Corporation. No allowance is paid to any of the trustees. The term of Trustees representing the local Municipal Corporation is three years, or until the trustee remains a member of local Municipal Corporation whichever period is less. The Engineer is the Executive head of the trust. The trustees can appoint sub-committees if required.

The main function of the trust is the improvement of the City and its development on modern lines. The activities of the trust are restricted mainly to the Municipal limits and hence the population is the same as that of the Corporation Indore.

The chief sources of income for the Trust are the sale proceeds of land under its charge the annual contribution from the Government and the Municipal Corporation and miscellaneous sources such as income from patents and sale of copies of plans, etc. The Government formerly contributed Rs. 10,000 per year, which was increased to Rs. 18,000 after the new Act was pas passed, and the Municipal Corporation is also making an annual contribution of Rs. 18,000 from that time. The main items of expenditure are, of course, the development of schemes and office expenditure. No amount was spent on welfare of the citizens directly, but the development of schemes, in widening of roads, laying of underground drainage resulted indirectly in the welfare of citizens. Since the inception of the Trust in 1924, total expenditure on all the town improvement schemes, till the and of 1957-58, amounted to Rs. 58,89,763. The total receipts during the same period amounted to Rs. 62,68,710. The receipts and expenditure of the few selected years are tabulated below :—

Year		Receipt in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1930-31	..	13,859	22,549
1940-41	..	13,952	30,760
1956-57	..	2,36,661	1,84,737
1961-62	..	1,65,980	26,454
1966-67	..	2,60,846	10,02,555
1967-68	.	10,87,055	10,83,476
1968-69	..	13,61,026	12,29,355
1969-70	..	15,14,807	8,69,239

The Trust, since its inception has executed 25 schemes for the improvement and extension of the Town in all directions and all the Schemes, excepting a small portion of the scheme of Traffic Route No. II, have been handed over to the Municipal Corporation, Indore, for maintenance. The Trust, during this period, has covered an area of about 737 acres in various Schemes and made available to the public about 2,770 plots for constructing residential building and shops in different localities. Out of these, about 1,850 plots have been built over till now, while the remaiing are being built over by and by. Besides this the Trust constructed three Harijan Colonies in different localities which provided accommodation for 203 Harijan families working in Municipal Corporation. The expenditure for these Colonies was met with from the donation of Rs. 1,83,841 granted by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. The Trust also constructed a new 60 feet wide Road called Traffic Route No. II, running from the Railway on the East side to the Western end of the City, which has helped in relieving to a very large extent, the traffic congestion on the Mahatma Gandhi (Old Topkhana) Road, Khajuri Bazar and Malharganj Road. Construction of this Road, which was very important from the traffic point of view, had to be carried out in the face of great opposition from a section of the public specially from the affected house-owners as about five hundred old structures in different mohallas had to be acquired and demolished. The construction of this new route also helped in the removal of many slums in the City. Large buildings have been constructed on the new sites, on both sides of this route, which is now becoming a big shopping centre of Indore.

Apart from the scheme mentioned above, the Trust has several other schemes under consideration, while some are awaiting sanction from Government. The question of preparing a Master Plan for the City is also under consideration so that the Town Planning work could be done more systematically and on up-to date lines.

Apart from the work of Town Planning and Development done by the City Improvement Trust during and after the Second World War, as stated above, there was acute housing shortage in the City and it was thought necessary that though the work of providing building sites was being done by the Trust, some other means must be found out by which this process could be expedited. The speed of the work of the Trust was tampered and delayed due to the fact that all the land required for their work had to be acquired compulsorily which naturally required a fairly long time. So the holders of agricultural land within the radius of four miles from the Old Palace

in the City were permitted to use their land for non-agricultural purposes and develop them into building sites. The new building helping to relieve the housing shortage came up early. A new authority called Housing and Development Commissioner, was created by the Holkar Government for granting permission for such private colonies, the work of which later on in the time of Madhya Bharat Government, was entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Public Health Department, Indore. Permission for about 49 private colonies has been given by that department, which has made available about 1,450 building-sites in different localities. Out of these, work on about 30 colonies, comprising about 780 plots, is being either actually completed or is in hand.

Government Housing Department had developed with the aid from Central Government, a labour housing colony called Nanda Nagar, which consists of about 1640 tenants and has also developed a colony providing accommodation for 176 employees for Non-Gazetted Staff, on co-operative basis

An Industrial Estate has been constructed by the Industries department on the land of the Old Polo Ground and all the representative small industries in the City are located here.

The Indore Municipal Corporation have also done Town Planning work by improving road conditions in the city, by asphalting them, widening the roads wherever possible, providing suitable traffic representative small industries in the City are located here.

The Western Railway has helped in the work of Town Planning by constructing an over bridge on modern lines near the Railway Station.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Water Supply

Water-Works was started in Indore City as back as 1860, when water supply to the City was done from Shirpur and *Bilaol*, tanks. The water-works, whose capacity was augmented from time to time at a considerable cost was handed over to the Indore City Municipality, in 1893-94. Water was supplied to the city through open masonry conducts, which could not be relied upon for the purity of water. The open conducts were, therefore, replaced by iron pipes at a cost of Rs. 30,000 in 1893-94. In 1899-1900 owing to the failure of rains there was not enough water in the Pipalya and Shirpur Tanks

while other sources of the local supplies were also drying up. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was accordingly allotted by the State to tide over the difficulty, more than Rs. 30,000 from this amount being spent on deepening Piplya River, constructing the Bund across the Shirpur Tank and on providing a pucca bund at Krishnapura to hold water in the Khan river. The last mentioned was raised by four feet later on (1902-1903) to give a larger supply to the city. The two existing storage tanks were supplemented by a scheme known as Krishnapura River Water Scheme at a cost of Rs. 25,000. The available source of drinking water for the city consisted, at this time, of the reservoirs and a certain number of wells. whose utility was, however, too limited. The Council of Regency in April 1910, sanctioned a supplementary water works Project for Indore city estimated to cost nearly ten lakhs of rupees in order to guard against the scarcity of water supply in the City. The scheme was prepared under the advice of Mr. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, United Provinces, and the work on the reservoir was commenced forthwith.

On account of insufficient rainfall for a number of years, the City's water supply proved inadequate to meet the needs of the public. In 1927, the Government employed the services of Shri B. L. Modak, Assistant Engineer of Poona Division for the preparation of a drainage and water supply scheme. The scheme was prepared after consulting some experts and was sanctioned by the Government. According to this plan, Indore city was supplied water from the Gambhir River (13 miles away from Indore). A dam was constructed across the river at Badarkha and water was electrically pumped to a filtering tank at Deo-Dharam Hill, which lies half a mile between the pumping-station and Indore city. An additional interesting feature of this work is a construction of a syphon spillway of the reservoirs which is designed to pass the floods. The work on the scheme known as Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply Scheme, was started in the year 1932 and was completed in 1938 at a cost of Rs. 85 lakhs. Under the Scheme, a reservoir was constructed across Gambhir River with capacity of 823.5 M.Cft. The supply of water to the city from Yeshwant Sagar Works commenced from the 27th April, 1939. In the first few years, the average supply of water per day was 30,78,536 gallons. The water is supplied to the city by 26" diameter gravitation main nearly 6 miles long. The city distribution system consists of a net work of pipe lines with two developed tanks of 7.5 million gallons and one lakh gallons capacity respectively. The bulk of water is supplied to the Municipal Corporation which distributes the water within corporation limits to the consumers.

The Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply Scheme was originally designed to provide for an ultimate population of 1,34,000 persons at the rate of 30 gallons per capita per day against the total designed capacity of 7 million gallons per day for the City and 1 million gallons for the Industrial area. But supply to the Indore city at present is 8.5 million gallons excluding Mill area which requires 1.7 million gallons of water per day from Bilaoli. The reasons for the increased demand are the sudden growth of population of the city due to migration of refugees in the post-Independence period and industrial and commercial development. The population of the town in 1961 was 3,94,941. Hence the improvements and extensions in existing sources were made at the estimated cost of Rs. 10.96 lakhs during the First Five Year Plan Period.

The Depalpur Municipality also has its own water works from the year 1954-55 to supply water to the town. The expenditure incurred on water supply including capital outlay by the Indore Municipal Corporation, Mhow Cantonment and Depalpur Municipality for a few selective years is shown below in the table:—

Year	Indore Municipal Committee		Mhow Cantonment		Depalpur Municipal Committee	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930-31	25,000	7,680				
1940-41	1,37,113	2,47,279				
1947-48	2,28,256	3,00,666	33,670	633		
1951-52	3,59,214	3,58,121	34,886	2,874		
1956-57	5,06,138	5,95,858	46,062	1,939	5,027	5,344
1961-62	6,25,031	7,78,378	49,612	19,183	4,800	5,558
1962-63	7,09,764	4,02,025	55,653	34,993	4,501	5,104
1963-64	706,112	7,85,898	56,515	6,460	4,881	7,642
1964-65	6,83,507	8,70,417	64,225	7,578	4,881	7,642
1965-66	5,93,655	11,21,906	48,219	1,39,093	6,313	40,123

The Municipal Corporation, has played an important role in supplying drinking water to the people of Indore during the water scarcity, which prevailed in the year 1965-66. The Government of

Madhya Pradesh advanced a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs for this purpose, and the Corporation sanctioned total amount for Rs. 44,88,675. Of this Rs. 26,52,866 were expended. The Municipal Corporation arranged the following sources for supply of drinking water :—

			Total quantity of water
1 Tube-wells	43	..	15,87,000 gallons
2. Wells ..	.. 36	..	4,10,000 gallons.
3. Hand-Pumps ..	248		

Besides, 184 wells were repaired to help meet water scarcity.

Drainage and Sanitation

With a view to improving the sanitation of the city, Indore Municipality prepared a scheme of drainage, involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs in the beginning of the present century. The scheme, sanctioned by the Government in 1907 was, however, dependent on the drainage improvement in the Residency area, which was higher up on the same Khan river. As the Residency authorities did not undertake any such scheme it had to be abandoned. After a few years, however, in 1913-14, on the suggestion of the then Commissioner of Municipality, a surface drainage scheme was implemented by the City Municipality.

In 1926, a Department of Public Health and Sanitation was created to improve the sanitary condition and was placed in charge of a Director. The Department was also entrusted with the work of vaccination, the registration of vital statistics, the prevention of adulteration of food stuffs and control of offensive trades.

The Under-Ground Drainage Scheme for Indore City was first undertaken by the then Holkar State in the year 1928 after preliminary sanction of Rs. 13,10,000. The scheme envisaged serving a population of 1,50,000. It was revised in the year 1934 and the estimated cost was Rs. 37,10,000. Implementation of the scheme was however, kept in abeyance on the expert advice of Sir M. Vishweshwarayya. Between the years 1936-40, a well-defined scheme on the lines suggested by Sir M. Vishweshwarayya, estimated to cost Rs. 60,85,000 was formulated. But the implementation of the drainage scheme was forestalled by the outbreak of the Second World War. The scheme was later again scrutinized by Sir M.

Vishweshwarayya and ultimately on the last date of merger of the State in the Madhya Bharat Union, in 1948, the then Holkar Government sanctioned the scheme of Rs. One Crore, which was to be shared by the Government as well as Municipality on the basis of 60:40 ratio. Although the Government did not give either administrative or technical sanction of the Scheme, important works in drainage scheme such as disposal of sewage, construction of Low Level Pumping Station, etc., were sanctioned and executed, from time to time, in order to make the works already constructed before 1940 serviceable.

The expenditure incurred on the scheme up to 1918 was Rs. 18,14,000. The expenditure by the end of March 1951, when the First Five Year Plan was started, was Rs 31,80,000. In the First Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 35,94,000 was made for further implementation of the scheme. Total expenditure incurred till the end of the First Plan was Rs. 62,53,870.

The achievements of the scheme are as under:--

(1) Due to construction of the Low Level Pumping Station the sewage and suilage water of low lying area is picked up in a well and pumped with the help of 3 pumping-sets and sent to disposal-works gravitation.

(2) The under-ground drainage sewage lines to the extent of 42 miles (67.62 Km.) were laid.

(3) By construction of sewage disposal-works the sewage and sullage water of town is collected in a settling tank of 3 compartments. From there it is again pumped in effluent-carrying channel and distributed to the farmers for irrigating about 200 acres of land. The Corporation charges Rs. 100 per acre for this water.

The Corporation has not been able to convert all the drains of the city into underground drains, first because of scarcity of water, secondly because of the lack of funds, and thirdly, it requires deep excavations and in some city areas, the foundations of the building are not deep enough and it is feared that they may collapse due to cracks in the walls caused by the excavation. The cleanings and scavenging of the streets are not enough to create a healthy atmosphere in the City, as long as the open drains remain, and are breeding centres for flies and mosquitoes.

Now this metropolitan town finds itself provided with under-ground drainages only in some areas hardly measuring 1/8th of the total area of the City, while the major part of the town is without it. The Government has recently undertaken a survey of the whole area with a view to preparing a fresh scheme for the whole city and the Corporation has already made the funds required for the survey available as it felt that the City should be fully provided with under-ground drainage as early as possible. It is estimated that the expenditure for this project would amount to Rs. two crores or so. It is expected that this project will be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan Period.

Slum Clearance

In any Industrial area, creation of slums inspite of best efforts on the part of local bodies to prevent them has become a normal feature. Indore, which has Textile Mills and several small industries, has been no exception to this menace. There exist slums not only in the heart of the City but also near about areas where new and well-planned colonies have developed. Further with the extension of the limits of the Corporation many persons have allowed their agricultural lands to be diverted for building purposes and the poorer people of the City have taken advantage of the opportunity so offered in building huts and houses without proper drainage and roads, with the result that slums have come up almost all around the city, particularly in the industrial areas. The Corporation has already undertaken the clearance of Kumhar Khadi slum area, but it has not been able to make appreciable progress over that scheme partly for want of suitable site for shifting the slum-dwellers. These and many other difficulties are now being confronted for the acquisition of land. The Corporation proposed to build some houses in small compact areas all around the city for the removal of slum-dwellers there and for developing the present slums into well-planned areas for habitation. Although such schemes may well repay the expenditure incurred on their development in years to come, the necessary expenditure involved in the implementation of the schemes is so heavy that they cannot be implemented without the active assistance of the Government. The Corporation has at present plans to take up two or three areas for the clearance of slums, but unless they are assured of financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs, they would not be able to

implement the plan. The slums, which are proposed to be cleared, are—

(1) Patni Pura and Kaji-Ki-Chawl,

(2) Kulkarni Bhatta,

(3) Certain portion of Pardeshipura, and

(4) Goma-Ki-Phel and Pancham-Ki-Phel.

The plans of the Corporation are that suitable lands near about these areas should be acquired by the Corporation and tenements to house the present residents of these areas may be constructed before the slum-dwellers are asked to vacate the slum area.

The Panchayats

The villages have played an important role in preserving the Indian culture in its original form. The village life remained unchanged and unaffected with the changes of regimes and kingdoms. The Chief of the village scured full confidence of the villagers for centuries. He used to decide matters of disputes between families and individuals.

During the British Rule all judicial powers were centralized in the Government at the Tahsil and District level and consequently system of Panchayats suffered an eclipse.

The Panchayat movement in the former Holkar State traces its origin from the year 1909, when the Gaothi Panchayats were established in a few villages. The same year the District authorities were empowered to establish Panchayats in each village consisting of 5 members (Panchas), a Patel, a Patwari and 3 cultivators, who paid the highest land revenue to the State The Panchayats were given the powers in regard to local sanitation and village improvement.

In 1920 the Holkar State Panchayat Bill was passed, whereunder the District authorities were given the power to establish Panchayats in villages with a population of 500 or more. The maximum and minimum number of the Panchas was fixed at 12 and 6, respectively The Panchas were elected by the villagers and also nominated by the Government. The number of elected Panchas had preponderance of two over that of the nominated Panchas. The Chief Panch (Sarpanch) was appointed by the Government. The elections for the Panchayat were held on the system of adult franchise.

The Panchayats were given two types of powers.— (1) Administrative and (2) Judicial. The Administrative powers included sanitation and Health, management of monumental, public and religious buildings, maintenance and repairs of public roads, construction of new roads, and care of public water reservoirs. On the judicial side, the *Panchayat* exercised powers to hear various civil and criminal cases, amount not exceeding Rs. 15.

The Act of 1920 was amended and replaced by the Indore Village Panchayat Act (VIII of 1928), but all the Panchayats constituted under the old Act were allowed to continue and considered to be created under the new Act. According to the new Act, village *Panchayats* were formed in such villages or groups of village as were approved by the Minister-in-charge without any regard to the limit of population. Every such Panchayat consisted of not less than 6 and not more than 15 panchas, including the Sar Panch. One *Panch* was allowed for every 75 inhabitants or part there of, provided, however, that for a village or a group of villages, containing a population of more than 1200, the number of *Panchas* would not be more than 15 and that in a group of villages one *Panch* was, as far as possible, to be taken from every village of the group. The *Panchas* were partly elected and partly nominated by the *Amin* and *Subah* in accordance with the rules under the Act, but the number of elected members in case of every Panchayat was always less than the nominated ones. The Head Master of the local state school, if any, or the Patwari where there was no such school was appointed as an ex-officio Panch. The Panchayats were invested with certain administrative duties some of which were obligatory on all panchayats, and some were optional. The obligatory powers of the Panchayats were, construction, maintenance and improvement of public ways, drains, wells, *etc.*, village sanitation and prevention of contagious diseases and such other minor matters. The optional powers were extended to the lighting of streets, planting of trees, relief to the poor and the sick, improvement of agriculture and industries, establishment of libraries, management of cattle pounds, etc. It was also provided that the Panchayats might also be invested by Government with special powers.

The Village Panchayats were also invested with judicial powers, subject to certain limitation in the matter of trying and deciding petty civil and criminal cases relating to their village. These powers were Primary, Secondary and Advance.

All Panchayats were given primary powers at first. Government was empowered to invest any Panchayat with secondary powers and any Panchayat exercising secondary powers with advanced powers.

The new Act thus constituted a decided advance in rural local self-government matters and appreciably increased the scope and widened the powers of the Village Panchayats. Under the Act, 34 Village Panchayats were established in the State up to 1931. In the next 5 years, i.e., in 1936 the number increased to 125. Consequent on the appointment of the Constitutional Reforms Committee in March 1939, the Holkar Government ordered that a five year programme should be drawn up for providing every village with a Panchayat and form a common panchayat of a convenient group of villages. The plan was prepared accordingly and a Village Panchayat (Amendment) Bill submitted to the Government. Consequently the number of Panchayats increased in 1940, to 245, as against 176 in the preceding year. Certain amendments to the old panchayat Act were made during the year, and consequenly the establishment of panchayats in non-Khalsa villages was expedited. The Indore village Panchayat Bill No. XXVI of 1941 was passed by the Indore Legislative Council, which replaced the existing law and introduced some very important changes such as the principle of compulsory taxation, provision for preferring appeals and filing revision applications, in civil, criminal and administrative cases, widening of functions and powers, etc., and enabled the panchayat to play an ever larger part in the economy of the village life.[1] The amendments also introduced women's franchise and at the same time qualifications for being a panch were made more liberal. The number of panchayats in 1941 recorded an impresive total of 435, serving a total of 767 villages with a population of 3,92,194.

The scope of village panchayat Act embraced practically all activities relating to the improvement of villages. Agriculture, education and irrigation all come within the sphere of these activities. Panchayats were responsible among other things for the construction and maintenance of public ways, arrangement for supply of pure water, prevention of infectious diseases, the relief of the poor and the sick, establishment and maintenance of libraries, and arrangement for light. They also helped to eradicate social evils by executing social laws passed by Government such as

1 Holkar State Administration Report 1945, p. 158.

Marriage Registration Act, Child Marriages Restraint Act and Marriage Expenses Controlling Act. Panchayats co-operated with Agriculture, Co-operation and Veterinary Departments in their efforts for improvement of agriculture. However, the resources at their command were so meagre that they hardly could have succeeded in recording appreciable progress in their work.

Immediately after the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the State Government gave attention to the development of Panchayats and with a view to achieving uniformity in this respect, brought into force the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act, 1949, under which panchayats were effectively organised and entrusted with wider powers and functions. The Madhya Bharat Government established a separate department for panchayats and an experienced officer was appointed to draft the constitution for them. In 1951 the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Bill was passed and under this act every village of Madhya Bharat was brought under a panchayat. The administrative and judicial functions were separated. The panchayats were established on District and Tahsil level also. The panchayats organised under the above, Act, started functioning from the 26th January 1952. This Act is still in force in Indore district pending enforcement of the Madhya Pradesh panchayats Act, 1962. In 1951-52, 141 Gram Panchayats, four Kendra panchayats and one Mandal panchayat were organised in the whole district. The number of Gram Panchayats, Kendra and Nyaya Panchayats in each tahsil of the District is shown in the Appendix A.

Organization and Structure

The Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act. 1949, provided for a three-tier structure of the panchayats in the District. Under this arrangement there are in the District, Gram Panchayats, Kendra Panchayats and Mandal Panchayats. A Gram Panchayat constituted for every village or a convenient group of villages forms the base of this edifice. The general rule in this respect is that the area of Gram Panchayat should roughly coincide with the 'Patwari Halka'. A Kendra panchayat is established over a convenient group of Gram Panchayats, its jurisdiction would roughly correspond to the area of a Block. A Mandal Panchayat was constituted at the District level and served as the apex of this structure. The formation of

these units of self-Government in the District as under this Act is tabulated below :–

	Indore	Mhow	Sawer	Depal-pur	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gram Panchayat					
No. of Panchayats ..	35	30	35	41	141
No. of Panchas ..	411	281	359	35	1410
Kendra Panchayat					
No. of Panchayats ..	1	1	1	1	4
No. of Panchas ..	37	31	37	43	148
Nyaya Panchayat					
No. of Panchayats ..	2	2	2	3	9
No. of Panchas.. ..	22	22	22	33	99

The Gram Panchas are elected directly by the voters on the basis of adult franchise by secret ballot. The number of Panchas in a Gram Panchayat varies according to the population, subject to the minimum of 4 and maximum of 15, there being one member for approximately every 200 persons. Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are reserved in proportion to their number in the total number of voters. One woman Panch is also included in the Panchayat. The term of a Gram Panchayat is three years. Panchas elect their Sarpanch and Up-Sarpanch from amongst themselves and their term is also three years. The Sarpanchas preside over meetings, supervise the financial and administrative activities of the Panchayat, collect taxes and make arrangement for the safety of Panchayat property. They are empowered to take immediate action, in emergencies, such as when epidemic prevails in the area, in anticipation of sanction.

The members of the Kendra Panchayat and Mandal Panchayat are indirectly elected. One representative from each Gram Panchayat is sent to its Kendra Panchayat and all Sarpanchas of Kendra Panchayats are the members of the Mandal Panchayats. One woman and one Harijan are also co-opted as members of the Mandal Panchayat.

Nyaya Panchayat

With a view to providing the villages with cheaper, speedier and simpler justice and training them for the administration of justice, Nyaya Panchayats were established for an area of each Revenue Inspectors Circle in the District. The number of members of a Nyaya Panchayat ranges from 5 to 11, and members are elected by the Panchas of the Gram Panchayats of the area from amongst themselves. The term of a Nyaya Panchayat is one year, but it can continue to function until a new Nyaya Panchayat is duly constituted. The Sarpanch of a Nyaya Panchayat is elected by the Panchas of the Nyaya Panchayat. There were 10 Nyaya Panchayats, 2 each in Indore, Sanwer and Mhow tahsils and 4 in Depalpur functioning from the 26th January 1952, in Indore district. The Nyaya Panchayats are authorised to hear civil cases involving sums up to rupees one hundred only and have also certain powers to hear criminal cases. The functions and working of these Nyaya Panchayats have been described in an earlier chapter.

Function and Powers

The functions of the panchayats (excluding Nyaya Panchayats) are divided into two categories (i) obligatory and (ii) discretionary. Municipal functions of an ordinary nature are classed as obligatory, such as, general conservancy, construction and maintenance of village roads, provision for potable water, regulating any new construction and removing possible encroachments, measures for preventing the spread of infectious and contagious diseases, supervision of burial and cremation grounds, management of weekly markets, fire-fighting arrangements, collecting and recording important statistics, e.g., births, deaths, marriages, cattle census, etc., management of cattle-pounds, providing for adult education, agricultural improvement, cattle improvement, spread of co-operation, development of cottage and village industries and other work of a similar nature.

The functions which have a financial bearing and which are bound to vary according to local conditions are categorised as discretionary, such as, management of Dharmashalas, roadside plantations, street lighting, village libraries and reading rooms, clubs and Vyayamshalas, slaughter houses, public latrines and other similar works.

Functions similar in kind, but of a superior nature are assigned to Kendra Panchayats and the Mandal Panchayat, the main function being that of co-ordinating, supervising and guiding the activities of the subordinate Panchayats.

The budget of a Gram Panchayat is considered in the meeting of all the electors of the area before being submitted to the Kendra Panchayat.

There is an effective system of audit of accounts of Panchayats in the District so that public money is not missed or frittered away. The accounts of the Mandal Panchayat are audited by the Local Fund Audit Department and those of the rest of the Panchayats by the departmental auditors and sub-auditors. One auditor for the whole district and one sub-auditor for every Block area have been provided by the department for the audit work.

Financial Resources

The Panchayats have the following sources of income :—

1. Cess tax on land revenue.
2. House Tax from those who do not pay Cess Tax.
3. Income from fruits on trees of the State in the Panchayat limits.
4. Income from Cattle-pounds, fines, etc.
5. Five days manual labour in a year by every healthy male adult (between 21 to 30 years) on daily wages.
6. Grant in aid by the Government

The Budget estimates are prepared by the Panchayats and are sanctioned by the Government. The total income and expenditure for all the Gram Panchayats, Kendra Panchayats and Mandal Panchayat in the District is given in Appendix-A.

Panchayati Raj

The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act VII, comprising 392 sections was passed in 1962, which is under implementation in the District of Indore. It involves a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village, block and district levels. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions. In Madhya Bharat there were already three tiers of Local Self-Government institutions, namely, Mandal Panchayat at the District level,

Kendra Panchayat at Block level, and Gram Panchayat at the village level. Thus for bringing the uniformity in the State, the Panchayat Act 1962, provided three tiers of Panchayats at the following levels.

1. Gram Panchayats, at the village level
2. Janapada Panchayats at the Block level
3. Zila Panchayat at the District level.

For implementation of Panchayati Raj in the whole state of M. P. under the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act 1962, the establishment of Gram Sabha and constitution of Gram Panchayats has been completed in 1964-65. The election, co-option of Panchayat's Up-Sarpanchas and Sarpanchas has been completed in Indore District.

The details of newly established Gram Panchayats are as below:—

	Indore	Mhow	Sawer	Depalpur	Total
Gram Sabha	33	30	30	32	125
No. of Gram Panchayats	33	30	30	32	125
No. Panchas	548	462	451	508	1969
No. Sarpanchas	33	30	30	32	125
& Up Sarpanchas	33	30	30	32	125

Out of the total Panchas of 2219 the different classes are as under:—

1.	Females	250
2.	Scheduled Castes	395
3.	Scheduled Tribes	1
4.	Others	1573

The new Panchayats have started functioning from April 1965 under the M. P. Panchayat Act 1962.

Under the new Act the Gram Sabha, consisting of all the adults of the village, has been recognised as a statutory body, which shall meet at least twice a year to consider programme of work and the panchayat budget at the village level. It will also elect the members of the Gram Panchayat in the ratio of 10 panchas for a

population of a thousand and one extra panch for each additional 250 persons. Reserved seats have been provided for two co-opted women members, one representative of the co-operative societies, and for a suitable number from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Janapada Panchayat, to be constituted at the Block level shall consist of, in addition to the elected panchas varying between 15 to 30, one member from the co-operative marketing societies, one from each municipal body, one from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, two women and the local M.L.As. The Zila Panchayat extending its jurisdiction over the whole District shall include Sarpanchas of all Janapada panchayats, M.L.As from the District and all the District officers, representing Public Health, Education, Agriculture and other Development Departments in addition to one woman, one member from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and one member representing the co-operative societies. The official members, however, have no right of voting. Every Gram Panchayat, having an annual income of at least Rs. 5000/- can have a full time Secretary, the Janapada Panchayat a Chief Executive Officer, while the Zila Panchayat is empowered to have the services of the District Panchayat officer.

The functions of the Gram Panchayat under new Act, can be broadly divided into four categories, viz., Development, Municipal, Revenue and judicial. The first three categories can be further divided into obligatory and discretionary. The obligatory development activities consist of promotion of agriculture, construction and maintenance of minor irrigation works, wells and tanks, promotion of co-operation social education, and industries, sanitation, conservancy, water-supply, etc. The discreationary functions are planting of trees, construction and maintenance of play grounds, parks libraries and gymnasiums, running of community centres, and promotion of social and moral welfare. The sphere of Municipal functions has been much widened as compared to the panchayats under the old Act.

The real break-through has come in assigning many revenue functions to the Gram Panchayats. The Government have decided to entrust duties of Patels and Mukkadams to the Gram Panchayats. It means those Gram Panchayats, which are entrusted with duties of Patels shall collect land revenue and be entitled to the commission which is payable under the rules to Patels. As experimental measure, 25 Gram Panchayats of Indore Tahsil and 10 Gram Panchayats of other Tahsils of the District have been entrusted

with the duties of Patels. Besides the management of all waste lands, including pasture-lands, shall be transferred to the Gram Panchayats concerned.

The Janapada Panchayats are to execute Community Development programme in association with Gram Panchayats, Co-operative Societies, Voluntary organisations and the public. This would include improvement of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, education, communications and public works, health and sanitation, co-operation, emergency relief work, social welfare, collection of statistics, self-help programme, etc. The zila Panchayat's main duty is to supervise and guide the Gram panchayats, co-ordinate their activities and distribute Government funds among Janapada panchayats. For efficient functioning the Gram Panchayats have been empowered to form seven functional sub-committees, Janapada Panchayats seven standing committees and the Zila Panchayats five standing committees.

As regards financial resources no major change has been made in the Gram Panchayat fund but provision has been made to allot suitable amount to the Janapada Panchayats for carrying out Community Development programme. It has also been authorised to levy a toll-tax on new bridges, constructed by itself and entertainment tax on theatre and other public-shows. The Zila Panchayat will get forest revenue, and contribution from the State Government and other bodies, a share from the land revenue.

The members of Gram Panchayat Janapada and Zila Panchayat, as provided in the Act, will hold the office for a period of five years.

Necessary arrangements have been made to impart appropriate training to the Panchas and the office-bearers of these local bodies before the Panchayati Raj is implemented.

Elections to the Gram Panchayats have been completed in the year 1970. Steps are being taken to constitute Janapada and Zila Panchayats.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The advent of education in Indore District seems comparatively of much later origin. In the absence of any direct evidence regarding the forms and contents of education in ancient and mediaeval times in this particular tract, it is difficult to speak with certainty. Nevertheless, when we consider the general level of culture reflected in the contemporary literature, art, and social and religious customs of the times in the adjoining tracts, it seems certain that the intellectual and social background which points to a certain standard of education in the society could not but influence this tract also. Ujjain, an adjoining district, occupied, if not the foremost at least a most conspicuous place in the ancient history. It was here that the dramas of Bhasa and Shudraka were enacted first. Jainism and Buddhism, though born elsewhere, received their garbs at Ujjain. Though now it happens to be no more a living centre of Hindu religion and literature, the name of Ujjain is inalienably bound with the golden age of Sanskrit literature.

Western Education

Before 1841 no public school maintained by the State, existed at Indore. Instruction in the three R's used to be given by pedagogues who maintained private Hindi and Marathi schools. A few *Shastries* who were in the service of the State, taught Sanskrit to the pupils, at their abode.

The year 1841 witnessed for the first time the introduction of western education in Indore, when (at the suggestion of Sir Claude Wade, the Resident) a school was opened in the Residency area during the times of Hari Rao Holkar, with only three teachers to impart instruction in English, Hindi and Persian. To start with, 40 students were enrolled. As an inducement small amount of money used to be given to them. In view of some drawbacks, and on the advice of the Resident, the ruler shifted the venue of the school from the Residency area to a *Dharamshala* in the city on the western bank of the river in 1843, and renamed it as "Indore Madrasa" (present Maharaja Shivaji Rao Higher Secondary School). By 1850, it came to be housed in its own building.

With the investiture of ruling power in 1852, Tukoji Rao II announced in the Darbar a permanent grant of Rs. 500 per month to the 'Madrassa'. The 'Madrassa' made steady progress and at the end of 1853, the number of pupils rose to 453 and that of teachers to 10. Dr. John Muir, the celebrated orientalist who was deputed by the Lt. Governor of North-West Provinces, spoke very highly of the institution in his observations made in 1854. Besides this institution, which was maintained by the State, some private schools in important trade and other centres also existed. Though the teaching in these schools was confined to the three R's yet a little of book-keeping and religious instruction answering the local needs were also given.

With the renewal of Company's Charter in 1853, the Government of India in 1854 took up the question of education in Indian States with the rulers through Political Officers, awakening in them a sense of responsibility in the matter. But due to the great Uprising of 1857, the matter was shelved for some time. Tukoji Rao II, after seven years, created in 1861 a Board of Education to supervise education in the State. In the Central India Agency Report of 1865-66, Richard Meade, while bearing a testimony spoke in high terms about the Indore Madrassa. The Madrassa, by 1867, came to be affiliated to the University of Bombay up to matriculation standard and later on after sometime also to the Calcutta University for Fine Arts examination. Another epoch making event came after an year when the State scholarship was granted to two students, who passed out the matriculation standard for prosecuting their studies further.

The gradual expansion of education which brought in its wake dual affiliation of the Madrassa, sometimes later necessitated some reorganisation of the Department of Education. The Board of Education was replaced in 1867 by the Superintendent of State Education, and two Divisional Inspectors of Education, northern and southern, were appointed. They were made incharge of new vernacular schools sanctioned by the Darbar. The new scheme provided for the establishment of State schools at every *kasba* town of every *pargana* and some of the bigger villages.[1]

The year 1869 witnessed the appointment of General Henry Daly as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India who showed interest in the education of some of the chiefs of the Agency. In 1870 some of them came to the Indore Residency

1. V. K. Kunte, A note on Indore Administration, Pt. I, p. 86.

School as ordinary pupils making their own arrangements for board and lodging in the town.

In order to attract the students and to make education popular, the princes of the ruling house were admitted to the school and, in 1876, 'Rajkumar Class' was formed, consisting of the wards of the rulers of Indore, Dewas, Ratlam, etc. In 1876 Mackey was appointed as Principal, Residency (Rajkumar) College, and an year later the College was affiliated to the Calcultta University. Virtually the college became the headquarters of education in Malwa, since there was no other university centre nearer than Nasik. In 1876-77, there were 176 students on the rolls of the college. Later, in 1878, Mackey was entrusted with the general direction of the Department of State Education. He introduced the annual competitive examination of Central India Schools. The results were very encouraging and roused greater public interest. Three years later the Residency (Rajkumar) College, as it was known, was named after the retiring General Henry Daly.

In 1882 a permanent Board of Examiners was also appointed in connection with English, Hindi and Marathi departments of the Madrassa. The grants-in-aid were also sanctioned to indigenous schools to encourage private enterprise in the field of education.

Soon after the accession of Shivaji Rao, the eldest son of Tukoji Rao II, to the *gaddi* in 1886, a building grant of Rs. 29,000 for providing additional accommodation in the Madrassa was sanctioned. A separate grant for purchasing necessary apparatus for the natural science classes, newly opened there, was also made. Indore by now was made the centre for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the Allahabad University which further increased the popularity of the institution and in 1894 the number of students mounted to 357.

The income of the Daly College during the year 1885-86 was Rs. 3,955 against Rs. 3,418 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,713 against Rs. 4,413 in the previous year. In 1896-97 provision was also made for the regular instructions in law and also in land surveying in the college.

Another epoch making event in the history of education in Indore District was the establishment of Indore Christian College and Canadian Mission High School by the United Church Mission

of Canada in 1884 and the opening of Holkar College at Indore in 1891. With this the supervision of education in the State was transferred to the Principal of Holkar College, who was thereafter also made the Director of State Education. Holkar College was the only institution licensed to teach up to full B. A. standard. The superior educational advantages offered by Holkar College in general, and the admirable arrangements made in this institution in due course of time for the foreign students in particular, gave much efficiency and popularity to this institution. It was only made possible owing to the adequate and competent staff provided by the enlightened munificence of Indore Darbar.

In 1894 apart from boys' schools, three girls' schools were also maintained by the State, attended by 95 girls. A mention may also be made here about an efficient school for European children, maintained at Mhow by the nuns under the management of Reverend Father O. C. Bertram, Prefect Apostolic of Rajputana. It was opened to Protestants as well as Catholics, and was largely used by railway officials.

The year 1898-99 witnessed for the first time the introduction of school fees, with no adverse effects on the attendance at school. The 'Unitary Schools', teaching only one vernacular, also came to replace the existing schools, teaching both Marathi and Hindi. Inspectors for the respective schools came to be incharge of the 'Unitary Schools'. Hindi, Persian and Urdu schools were placed under one Inspector and Marathi, Anglo-marathi and Sanskrit schools under the other. With the appointment of a new Director, different departments in Indore Madrassa came to be separated, and started functioning as independent schools.

The first step of the Council of Regency was to grant a sum of Rs. 22,000 for additions and alterations to the high school building, and more land for separate playground by acquiring the site known as Chimanbag. A new gymnasium shed was also provided near the school hostel.

At the close of 1903-04, the educational institutions of the State consisted of Holkar College, Indore High School, and 84 other schools. The District was well on road for oriental learning, providing instruction under various branches of learning, such as *Rigveda*, *Yajurveda*, Astrology, *Vyakaran* Logic, *Kavya*, etc., and in the initial years of the century, there were 17 Vedic schools in the State.

Immediately after the assumption of power by Tukoji Rao III, the ruler assumed direct control of the State education and the problems of the same engaged best of his attention. A new post of Assistant Director was created, and W. E. Kirby was appointed to it in 1911. Two new posts, those of Third Sub-Inspector and of Head Master for Normal School were also created in April, 1911.

The report of Director of State Education on the defects of the prevailing educational system, induced the ruler to appoint an Educational Committee in 1912 to suggest measures to improve it. As a result of the Committee's recommendations, many reforms were introduced from time to time between 1912 to 1925. During this period the expansion of education was rapid. The principal improvements were the setting aside of an annual grant of Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of founding at Indore a widow's home and girls' high school on modern lines, appointment of a Text-Book Committee in 1913, revival in 1914 of the scheme of grants-in-aid to private schools, preparation of a scheme for Compulsory Primary Education in the year 1916, making the post of Director State Education independent of the Principal Holkar College, in 1916, etc., For Dhangar and Maratha boys an educational institution on the lines of a public school was inaugurated in 1923, by the ruler, on the auspicious occasion of his birth day. It was named 'Malhar Ashram', after the brave *Subedar* Malhar Rao, the founder of the Holkar State. It was intended to be the model educational unit in the coming years. The early twenties of the century also witnessed the opening of Lady Reading School (now Malwa Kanya Vidyalaya) and a school for deaf and dumb students at Indore. Physical training was also made compulsory in all schools, and arrangements were made for medical check-up of students Steps were also taken for the education of backward classes through the grant of scholarships to the students.

Besides these, the services of Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha, and Hindi Sahitya Sabha, working since 1915 in the field of promotion of literature, study of the language and production of new and useful books were recognised by the ruler. An annual grant of Rs. 2,500 was also sanctioned to each Sabha.

The percentage of the institutions to the number of inhabited towns and villages in 1924 worked out to be 7.8 against 5.72 an year before. Of the 77 State schools in 1925, 48 were in the city and 29 elsewhere in the District. A City Teacher's Club with a membership of 235 teachers, of whom 34 were ladies, was functioning in the District.

Thus the period between 1910 to 1925 was characterised with all-round efforts for the promotion of the cause of education. New zeal was also witnessed when the demand for the creation of new schools came up, and increased number of students applied for admission to the college and schools.

Progress During 1925–1947

In the year 1926 Yeshwant Rao Holkar II succeeded to the *gaddi* of Holkar at Indore, after Tukoji Rao Holkar abdicated in his favour. We witness under him a period characterised with an outburst of enthusiasm, for education. An almost childlike faith in the value of education was implanted in the minds of people, and parents were prepared to make almost any sacrifice for the education of their children. Ambitious and comprehensive programme of development was formulated. A thorough reorganization of the Inspectorate was ordered for proper guidance of teachers and supervision of schools. The principal changes envisaged, were the amalgamation of the Head Inspector of Schools with the Director of School Education, creation of a new post of Assistant Director of Education for routine work,etc., and creation of another for women's branch in 1930, creation of northern and southern Divisions under the charge of Inspector of Schools with large powers and other additions in the lower inspectorate staff. Provision of additional posts of professors and teachers, and all round improvement in their salaries or grades were made. In 1928, Geographical Conference was convened by the Inspector of Schools in Central India at Indore, which was also attended by Inspectors and teachers of Holkar State. For effective supervision of girls schools, the Principals of Chandrawati Vidyalaya and Lady Reading School were authorized for inspection of other girls schools also.

The twenties of the century witnessed an atmosphere of giving a determined shape to the primary education, generated by the passing of Bombay Primary Education (District Municipalities) Act, 1918, known popularly as the Patel Act (Shri Vithal Bhai Patel). The echo was also heard when in 1925 there happened an epoch-making event of introduction of the scheme of compulsory primary education in the Indore City, shelved since 1916 owing to the outbreak of World War I (1914-18), under the Indore Compulsory Education Act.

In the year 1926 there were 85 schools in the District of which 53 were in the city and 32 in other parts of the District. Besides,

there were 21 unaided private primary schools in Indore city. By 1930, five more new primary schools were opened in the city which increased to 62 in 1938, of which 57 were for males and 5 for females with 3,430 students on the rolls. By 1938, the city was well provided with high school education, and there were five high schools in the city out of seven in the State, of which two were for girls. Besides, a lady training school which was also a high school, and a middle school for girls, also existed in the city. The number further rose to seven in 1940 out of 10 in the State.

The period also witnessed the establishment of a few important institutions, viz., the School of Arts in the year 1927, affiliated to the Bombay School of Arts, Shri Rajkumar Ayurvedic Medical College in 1939, St. Raphal's High School in 1928, Savitri Kala Mandir in 1948, Nutan High School in 1927, [after bifurcation of higher classes (from VIII to X Class) from Maharaja Shivaji Rao High School, Indore], Shri Ganesh Vidya Mandir in 1932, etc.

The year 1938 witnessed the introduction of some sweeping changes in the curriculum of middle schools in the State. It was intended to give a strong vocational bias to the education in middle stage. As an experiment the new curriculum was tried in four middle-schools in the same year.

The adult literacy scheme was also drawn up for removing illiteracy among the masses. Three centres already opened were at work in the city as night schools, which were largely attended.

The system of medical check up worked satisfactorily. In 1928 it covered 51 schools in the city and 30 in other Districts of Holkar State. In the year 1930 again, the second medical inspection of the city schools was conducted, and in all 10,000 boys and 800 girls were checked up. By the year 1938 the scheme was made permanent, covering all students in the city and also extended to places having graded dispensaries and hospitals for boys. Ten specialists of the Medical Department and the Director of Public Health and Sanitation continued to render assistance to the two Medical Inspectors, one for boys and one lady doctor for girl students. Charts on health habits and skin diseases were supplied to all schools to check the spread of skin diseases.

A scheme to start first-aid dispensaries in the schools, specially high, middle, and upper primary schools was contemplated in 1938. In the same year Hygiene was introduced in the curriculum

of primary schools. It was also under the consideration of Medical Inspectors to start Junior Red Cross Societies, and later in July, 1940, Junior Red Cross Day was celebrated to commemorate the anniversary. The said societies were affiliated to the Holkar State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The number of registered and unregistered Junior Red Cross Societies was 106 with voluntary membership of 4,517. The medical inspections were extended to the rest of the Districts also. In the year 1944, it was recorded that 6,612 boys in the city were medically examined.

Physical Education

The recognition of the need for physical education which constituted as essential part of a sound educational policy was felt as early as 1904-05, when during the Superintendentship of E. C. Cholmondeley, a Drill Sergeant was appointed in High School, in conjunction with the Normal school which was started in July that year. Earlier, the provision of a commodious play-ground was also made in 1902-03 in the High School. Later, it gradually came to occupy increasingly important place, and in 1909-10, the Director observed with satisfaction, "that physical education is also making steady advance. The influence of open-air games, systematically conducted ,cannot fail to be of inestimable benefit, promoting healthy competition as well as habits of order and discipline among boys".[1]

By 1924 we see that physical education gained sufficient ground. In Maharaja Shivaji Rao High School (former Indore Madrassa) and other schools in the District, spacious play-grounds existed. The Maharaja Shivaji Rao High School enjoyed a State grant Rs. 300 for the maintenance of the grounds, and about the same amount was raised from the students in the shape of games fees. Malharashram enjoyed a grant of Rs. 3,200 for 100 boys, exclusive of Rs. 2.000 for scouting. In the Holkar College, drill was introduced as a compulsory measure from 1919. It was observed that "Creditable progress has been made both in squad drill and platoon drill. The Principal hopes that the daily drill parade would provide smart and disciplined nucleus to form into a recognised Corps on the lines of University Officers' Training Corps elsewhere."[2]

An important landmark in the history of physical education in the District was making the physical training compulsory in all State

1 Indore Administration Report, 1909-10, p. 34.

2. Holkar State Administration Report, 1924, p 89

managed, as well as aided schools of the District in 1928. Besides Indian games, gymnastic and scouting was also favoured. In 1940, steps were taken to encourage callisthenic drill in the High School, and refresher courses were organised in physical education for vernacular teachers. Orders were also issued in 1940 to all schools in the District to maintain *akhadas* for wrestling, jumps, etc. By 1944 most of the secondary schools had trained physical instructors on the staff who conducted games, drill, etc. The tournaments were also encouraged.

Progress During Post-Independence Period

With the down of Independence in 1947 a new era was ushered in educational development. There were two pre primary (nursery and montessori) schools with 229 pupils, 293 primary schools of which 261 for boys and 32 for girls with 15,353 pupils; 41 institutions of middle stage, of which 32 were for boys and 9 for girls with 11,116 pupils; two colleges, with 919 boys and 136 girls, teaching up to M.A., M.Sc., and M.Com., standards. Two professional colleges *viz.*, a polytechnic and a medical school with about 138 boys, and a teachers' training school with 48 students existed in 1947. Besides these, there were 13 special institutions, important among them being an institution for the oriental learning, a music college and a school for deaf and dumb children. These institutions had a strength of about 959 students, of whom 767 were boys and 192 girls. The number of teachers in all the institutions of the District in 1947 was 1538 of whom 624 were trained and 914 untrained teachers. Of these 936 were pre-primary and primary teachers, 460 middle-school teachers, 68 college teachers. 13 in professional colleges. 16 in teachers' training school, and 45 in special institutions.

The teacher-pupil ratio which was 1:24.7 in 1927, and 1:25 in 1928, worked out to be 1:18.8 in 1947.

Another turning point in the history of education in the District came with the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 Yet another change was also in store which came in 1956, when the new State of Madhya Pradesh was constituted by merging a part of old Madhya Pradesh, the States of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal on 1st November 1956 under the States Reorganisation Act. The progress of education during this period entered into a new era of planned development which will be discussed under relevant sections in later pages. However, characteristic progress that followed since Independence was that the King Edward

Hospital Medical School, Indore, which has been in existence since 1878 was converted into a college named as Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore, in July 1948. The foundation stone was laid by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the then Health Minister, Government of India. in June 1948.

A few important institutions of higher education also sprang up during this period. Notable among these are, Govind Ram Seksaria Technological Institute in 1954, Government Arts, and Commerce College in 1961, after the bifurcation of old Holkar College, P.M.B. Gujarati College in 1951, the College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry-cum-Live Stock Research Institute, Mhow in 1955, College of Agriculture in Indore, in 1959, and crowning them all was the Indore University, started in 1964.

Organisational Set-up

The first English school was started under the supervision of Sir Claude Wade, the then Resident. But positive steps for the formation of a Board of Education to supervise the education for the State were only taken in 1861 in the times of Tukoji Rao Holkar II. The Board continued to work effectively till 1867 when it was replaced by the Superintendent of State Education, and Indore came under one of the two Divisional Inspectors (Northern and Southern), who were appointed and made incharge of new vernacular schools. In the year 1878 Mackay was appointed as Principal Residency College Indore, and concurrently the general direction of the Department of State Education was also entrusted to him. He introduced many reforms. In 1882 a permanent Board of Examiners was appointed.

With the inauguration of Holkar College, Indore, in 1891, the direction of the State Department of Education reached a turning point when the Principal of Holkar College was concurrently made incharge of the same, instead of Principal, Residency College Indore. He was thereafter also made the Director of State Education. After seven years, in 1898-99 some steps in the direction of making the Inspectorate more efficient were taken. "Unitary system" was adopted, and Hindi, Persian and Urdu schools were placed under one Inspector, and Marathi and Anglo-Marathi, and Sanskrit under the other All the Sanskrit schools of the State were placed under an independent officer in 1901-02. The post of the Superintendent of Vernacular Education for looking after the vernacular schools was abolished in 1904-05, and the immediate superintendence of all

the vernacular schools was placed under E. C. Cholmondeley who was already the Director of State Education The system worked well, but the pressure of work in the following years necessitated further expansion of the Department. In 1911 an additional Assistant Director was appointed. The post of Educational Commissioner, and member incharge of education, merged earlier, came to be separated again in 1923, when the old post of Director of State Education was revived and re-designated as Director of School Education. It was kept independent of the Principal, Holkar College, the post being separated earlier in 1916 on account of rapid expansion for effective control of education. The same year also witnessed the separation of girls' branch from that of boys' under a separted Inspector. Later in 1930, the post of lady Assistant Director, Women's branch was created to look after the women's education.

The introduction of compulsory primary education in the year 1925 brought in its wake further expansion of the Department. An Attendance Officer and an Inspector were appointed for the city schools.

In the following year (1926), with a view to providing for an effective supervision of school education, and proper guidance of teachers a through revision of the Inspectorate was undertaken. The office of the Head Inspector of Schools was amalgamated with that of the Director of School Education and his post was abolished. A new post of Assistant Director of School Education was created.

Two Educational Divisions, the northern and southern, were also created, and Indore came under one of the Divisional Inspectors of Schools with large powers. The headquarters of both were kept at Indore in the Office of the Director of State Education. The Inspector incharge of Indore circle was assisted by one Deputy Inspector and two Sub-Deputy Inspectors for the inspection of schools. Besides, a separate Deputy Inspector or Schools and an Attendance Officer were also attached to the Southern Division for the inspection of city schools.

This set-up of the Department continued with very little modifications till 1948 when the Holkar State was merged with the Union of Madhya Bharat. The varying degrees of progress and organisational set up of the covenanting States made it imperative on the part of the newly born State to reorganise the administrative machinery of the department to fit in the needs of the new

State. The headquarters of the State Government was shifted to Gwalior, and Indore remained the part-capital of the State. Togeher wih it the headquarters of the Directorate of Education was shifted to Gwalior. The colleges and other special institutions imparting instructions in arts and technical subjects were placed under the direct control of the Director of Education. Indore was made the Divisional headquarters, under the charge of a Deputy Director of Education, who besides supervising the work of Inspectors in his circle, exercised administrative control over high schools and intermediate colleges in the region. He was assisted by an Inspector, incharge of Indore District, a Deputy Inspector and Assistant Inspectors of schools. The girls education came to be under the charge of a Regional Inspectress of Schools, assisted by Assistant Inspectress, working under the guidance of the Director. The integration of the services progressed in the following years, and in 1949-50 the provisional fixation of the staff against the posts, divided into various categories with uniform scales of pay was decided upon and announced. Later on in 1951-52 the work of drafting a State Education Code was undertaken along with the integration of services.

The organisational set-up of the Department remained much the same in the following years till the the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh in 1956.

Present Set-up

The education at the collegiate level is under the charge of the Secretary to Government, Education Department. In the year 1962 an important change at the secretariat leavel was made for the administrative convenience. A Directorate of Collegiate Education was created under the charge of the Director.

The Director of Public Instructions as he came to be known in the new Madhya Pradesh, continues to be the administrative head and Controller of Education below the collegiate level and of training institutions for teachers. He is assisted at the headquarters by a large number of Deputy and Assistant Directors and officers of various ranks.

For the administrative purposes the State has been divided into a number of divisions, Indore being one of them, each comprising two to eight districts in respect of boys' schools and seven circles, each comprising four to eleven districts in respect of girls'

schools. Formerly, Indore being the circle headquarters was under the sub-control and administrative authority of a Deputy Director who controlled primary and secondary education, teachers' training colleges, technical institutions and district offices in the circle. He was directly incharge of secondary education and generally responsible for all educational activities in the Division. With effect from December, 1961, the designation of Deputy Director of Education, Indore was changed to Divisional Superintendent of Education, Indore Division, to bring in uniformity in the organisation. He is incharge of boys' as well as girls' education. A lady officer was attached to the Divisional Superintendent of Education for looking after the work of women's branch in the Division.

The Inspectorate staff of the District consisted of District Inspector and District Inspectress of Schools who were also the administrative head in respect of primary and middle school education for boys and girls, respectively. The District Inspector was assisted by the Deputy and Assistant Inspectors/Inspectresses of Schools. With effect from December, 1961 the designation of the District Inspector of School for boys was changed to District Education Officer. For the efficient supervision and inspection, the District has been divided into ranges, each having on an average 50 to 70 schools, under the charge of an Assistant Inspector. He inspects these schools at least twice a year, once for inspection and second time to conduct Primary Certificate Examination of all the full-fledged primary schools. During the year 1963-64 there were 14 Assistant Inspectors of Schools and two Assistant Inspectors of Schools in Indore

Literacy and Educational Standards

According to the 1901 Census the literates in Indore District numbered 18,729, of whom 18,196 were males and 533 females. This worked out to be about 7.36 per cent of the District population. The level of literacy among the male population alone was much higher and recorded to be about 13.90 per cent but the same was as low as 0.43 per cent among the female folk which was responsible for bringing down the general literacy ratio to a comparatively lower level. Excepting for 1911 when there was a general decline in population, and number of literates also owing largely to the repeated attacks of natural calamities, we witness in succeeding decades a trend for more rapid and steady increase in the number of literates in the

District populace. By 1921 we see that the literate population more than doubled itself and constituted about 11.58 per cent. The male literacy increased to 18.23 per cent in 1921 against 13.90 in 1901. The female literacy which was recorded to be 0.43 per cent at the turn of the century further depressed to 0.29 per cent in 1911. But significant increase was witnessed in the next decade of 1911-21 when the literate females constituted about 3.32 per cent of the total female population of the District.

During the next decade of 1921-31, the literacy among the males and females constituted about 21.86 per cent among the former and 4.42 per cent among the latter. The general literacy in the District, however, stood at 13.87 per cent of the District population.

The 20 years period that followed was characterised with rapid expansion of education,, both in respect of provision of educational facilities and the turn out. Comprehensive schemes of development and adult literacy were formulated, which began to fructify later when we see the increased proportion of literates in 1951 population, which numbered 1,59,751 or 26.78 per cent of the District population. The number of literates increased by three-folds since 1931. The male literacy moved to 38.13 per cent, and that of female to 14.15 per cent over 21.86 and 4.42, respectively in 1931. The advent of literacy has been more marked and significant during the last decade, 1951-61, which enjoyed the fruits of two Five year Plans by 1961. The number of male literates by 1961 moved very near to the double figure, and still ahead in respect of females. The literates numbered 2,88,115, or 38.28 per cent of the District population. The literate males numbered, 2,02,455 and females 85,660 which constituted about 50.55 per cent and 24.26 per cent of the respective population of the District.

The growth of literacy in Indore District during the last 60 years, since 1901 may be seen from the table below:—

Census	Literate Population			Percentage of Literacy		
Year	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1901 ..	18,729	18,196	533	7.36	13.90	0.42
1911 ..	13,100	12,767	333	5.56	10.47	0.29
1921 ..	39,138	33,890	5,248	11.58	18.23	3.32
1931 ..	49,265	42,061	7,204	13.87	21.86	4.42
1941 ..	101,024	79,422	21,602	22.40	32.77	10.34
1951 ..	159,751	119,753	39,998	26.78	38.13	14.15
1961 ..	288,115	202,455	85,660	38.23	50.55	24.26

Of the 153,284 literates having educational proficiency up to different standards in 1951, about 14.43 per cent were in rural tracts and the rest of the 85.57 per cent in the urban tracts. Similarly, the literacy among the backward classes was as low as 2.2 per cent of the total population and nearly 8.8 per cent of the total backward population in the District. The literacy by educational standards among the urban population, according to 1961 Census is shown in the following table:—

Education Levels	Urban Literates		
	Persons	Males	Females
Literates (without educational levels	1,71,866	1,08,241	63,625
Primary or Junior Basic ..	25,512	17,640	7,872
Matriculation or Higher Secondary.	23,467	18,555	4,912
Technical Diploma not equal to degree.	428	400	28
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree.	37	33	4
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree.	6,765	5,578	1,187
Technical degree-holders.—			
Engineering ..	213	231	..
Medicine..	389	327	62
Agriculture	42	42	..
Veterinary & dairying ..	49	49	..
Technology	6	6	..
Teaching..	143	120	23
Others	4	3	1

Spread of Education Among Women

It was not until 1867 that we come across any positive steps in the direction of female education. Earlier to it, although there was no bar to co-education in the District as such, yet the inherent orthodoxy of the masses was responsible for keeping the question of female education in a dormant form. It was only in 1867 that we witness the launching of two girls' schools, one for Marathi and the other for Hindi in the District. They were attached to the Indore Madrasa. The need for their separation was felt in 1873, and

they were shifted to the old palace in the city. In the following years the schools gradually came into popularity, and more and more girls were attracted. By 1885-86, the number of girls' schools had risen to three with 74 girls on the rolls.

Shivaji Rao Holkar shortly after his accession to *gaddi*, sanctioned the construction of a separate building for the girls' school at Indore. Consequently, the number of girls on the rolls of the school increased to a considerable extent, and was recorded to be 168 in 1900-01 and 193 in 1902-03. The increasing pressure of pupils necessitated the opening of the fourth girls' school.

Since the turn of the century the girls education began to receive increased attention and steps were taken to encourage the girls' education through the grant of special scholarships, etc. The year 1912 witnessed the appointment of a committee to report and recommend a well-considered scheme for better spread of education. A mention of the twin educational institutions,*viz*. The Ahilya Ashram and Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya seems pertinent here, although they were not under the Department of Education but under the administrative control of *Na'b-Diwan*, Khasgi. An annual grant of Rs. 25,000 for the twin institutions was sanctioned by the ruler in 1912. The Ahilya Ashram, started with 20 widows and the Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalawa by the year end had 186 girls. By 1919 it included a full-fledged high school, affiliated to the Allahabad University, a Women's Normal School for training teachers for primary schools and a Model Primary School, attached to the latter. The Ahilya Ashram which was maintaining local widows at state expenses, began to admit paying boarders from 1917. At the end of 1928 there were 60 such boarders out of 90 residents in house. Some widows were allowed to take up high school courses and others after passing primary standard, were sent for training courses.

The year 1911 witnessed the grant of a recurring allotment of Rs. 600 per annum for general scholarships for girls. With the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education in 1925 in the city, the number of these schools increased considerably and while in 1924 there were nine girls' schools, their number increased to 19 in 1929, with 2,124 pupils in the city alone. A girls class in Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya was also attached in 1922.

The Lady Reading Training School, which was started for the training of lady teachers for Hindi girls school, besides the training

department, had in 1926 a Primary Practising School, a Vernacular and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School for girls.

Owing to the rapid expansion of girls education, effective and better control of the same became imperative. As a consequence the girls' schools branch was separated from that of boys under a separate officer and in 1903 a lady Assistant Director of women's branch was appointed. Besides, the Principals of the Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya and Lady Reading School were authorized to inspect other girls' schools in 1928.

By the year 1938 the city had two high schools and one middle school for girls. The scheme of periodical medical check-up of the pupils was extended to all students in the city, including girls. One of the two Medical Inspectors, a lady doctor, continued to be assisted by a specialist of the Medical Department, and the Director of Public Health and Sanitation in her work.

The private institutions *viz.*, Mahila Shikshan Sangh, popularly known as Mrs. Mahal's School and Ahilya Sewa Sadan imparted education to adult females The latter was entirely financed by Her Highness.

The girls' guide movement also made its way and was introduced in Ahilya Ashram and Chandrawati Vidyalaya, enrolling 42 girls in 1938.

The girls' education continued to make steady progress and in 1947, there were 32 primary girls' schools with 3,156 students and 9 middle stage schools including intermediate colleges, etc., with 3,643 girls. Prior to the launching of the First Plan, the number of primary schools increased to 72 in 1951 and middle schools to 12 with 5,977 and 4,737 girls, respectively on the rolls. Besides, 23 girls were also on the rolls of the Medical College. The number of girls' schools in primary stage further increased to 76 by the end of the First Plan period, and to 78 by the end of the Second Plan in 1961-62. The over all increase in the number of girls' primary schools since 1947 worked out to be 143.7 per cent in 1961. The middle stage girls' schools including high schools and inter-colleges recorded an increase of about 200 per cent over the same period. By 1956 a college also came into being with about 517 girls on the rolls, besides 67 girls were also on the rolls of the Medical College in that year. During the Third Plan the progress of girls' education may be seen from the

following table:—

	1961-62		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
Higher Secondary or Multi-purpose H. S. Schools	12	9,949	14	16,245	15	16,670	16	15,900	18	16,953
Middle Schools and Senior Basic Schools	16	8,171	36	13,370	39	14,430	46	13,592	43	18,486
Primary and Junior Basic Schools	78	17,893	86	30,278	87	30,757	83	18,585	79	31,854
Pre-primary Schools	14	11,982	*4	218	*4	197	*3	..	*3	150

* There is no-education in these pre-primary schools, but only the number of girl students has been given in the table.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Pre-Primary

In Indore District, the innovation of pre-primary education in the modern sense of the terms had its way in 1940 when we witness the training on Montessori lines being imparted in Manjulashram, patronised by the then Her Highness Chandrawatibāi Ma-Sahiba. A similar class was also attached to the City Teachers' Training Class to meet the demands of another locality in the city. The scheme of starting nursery classes was then under active consideration of the Government which materialized in 1942-43. It was intended to run the institution on modern lines for the children aged three to six years. The Bal Vihar Mandir and Manjulashram continued to impart pre-primary education, and after the formation of erstwhile Madhya Bharat State in 1948, some private efforts in the direction were also encouraged. Some teachers of the primary schools were also deputed at Government expense for refresher's course at Bombay, and for a regular Montessori course at Poona during the year 1948-49. By the year 1951, the institutions of the type increased to 12, accommodating about 1,207 children (530 males, 677 females). By the end of the First Five Year Plan period in 1955-56, the number of such institutions increased to 20 or about 66.7 per cent, accommodating 1,701 children. By the end of the Second Plan period in 1960-61, the number of such institutions increased to 28 meeting the needs of 3,235 children. This worked out to an increase of 40 per cent in the number of institutions and nearly 90.2 per cent in the number of children over 1956. By the 31st December 1962, one more such institution was added and the number of institutions of pre-primary stage reached 29, of which one for boys and two for girls were run by the Government and the rest run by private organisations or individuals. The number of teachers in the year 1947 in the nursery, Montessori or Bal Mandir institutions at Indore was six, of whom three were trained. By the end of the First Five Year Plan the number of teachers had risen to 86 and to 180 in 1961-62, of whom 106 were trained teachers.

The expenditure on pre-primary education was Rs. 20,427 which mounted to Rs. 62,261 in 1951, Rs. 101,529 in 1956, and Rs. 166,041 in 1961. The overall increase in the expenditure worked out to be of the order of 712.8 per cent over 1947.

Primary and Junior Basic Schools

As said earlier the advent of primary education in the District dates back to 1841 when at the instance of the then Resident a school

was opened in the Residency area during the time of Hari Rao Holkar. Since then the primary education has a history of steady progress which has adequately been discussed in the forgoing pages.

The post-Independence period, particularly the Plan periods, witnessed tremendous growth of primary education in the District. The number of primary schools increased from 293 in 1947 to 490 in 1961, and 695 in 1963-64. Similarly, the number of students in these schools increased from 15,353 in 1947 to 65,300 in 1963-64. The progress of primary education since 1947 is given in the following table:—

Year	Primary Schools		No. of Pupils		No. of Teachers		Expenditure in Rs.
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Trained	Un-trained	
1947 ..	261	32	12,197	3,156	295	635	4,68,972
1951 ..	326	72	22,268	5,977	390	789	6,55,197
1956 ..	358	76	33,365	12,893	406	1,031	9,05,783
1961 ..	412	78	46,275	19.025	700	1,351	18,39,199
1966-67	503	85	52,480	30,278	1,895	384	40,78,130
1967-68	503	87	51,645	30,757	1,876	344	50,96,238
1968-69	507	83	51,097	30,884	1,887	332	50,71,663
1969-70	522	79	51,492	31,854	1,844	347	59,51,805

After the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh vigorous steps in the direction of qualitative and quantitative improvement were taken. Primary education was reorganised and five years' (class I to V) course was uniformly adopted throughout the State. Unified syllabus on the pattern of basic education was adopted and gradual conversion of schools into basic type was aimed at.

Compulsory Primary Education

The landmark in the history of primary education was the introduction of compulsion. In Indore State steps in this direction were taken as early as in 1916 when a scheme was prepared. But due to the World War I, the same had to be shelved. It was not before 1925 that the thread was picked-up again, and compulsion was introduced in Indore city schools under Indore Compulsory Education Act. Adequate amounts of money were sanctioned by the

Ruler for the opening of 24 new schools in the city. Rupees 2,65,400 were sanctioned for the construction of school buildings, Rs. 20,960 for initial non-recurring expenditure, Rs. 61,760 for staff and teachers and Rs. 4,816 for contingencies.

Three years' compulsory course was introduced from 1st October, 1925. Twelve schools each for boys and girls were opened, and it was contemplated to open 20 more of each at an early date. It was estimated that the increase in the number of children on the rolls in the lower primary classes, owing to the opening of new schools, was over 2,000. Of the 24 schools opened, 15 were Hindi, 4 Marathi, 4 Urdu and 1 Gujarati. The Attendance Officer. who was appointed under the scheme was asked to conduct a census of children of school-going age in the city. He completed this work in 1926. There were 9,800 (5,865 boys and 3,935 girls) children of school-going age under the Act, *i.e.* from 6 to 13 years in case of boys and 6 to 11 years in case of girls. Of these about 50 per cent were receiving education in private schools or at home. As a consequence, three more schools were opened in Indore city under the scheme, with 6,076 pupils on the rolls. In the city, primary education besides being compulsory was also made free for all, and up to high school for Harijan pupils. Even for others at high school stage, meagre fees were charged. With the object of encouraging and extending the primary education in rural areas the budget provision for grants-in-aid was increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000. As a result of these efforts the number of primary schools in the city increased to 62 in 1938 (57 for boys and 5 for girls) with 3,480 students on the rolls.

The Compulsory Primary Education Act which was in force in Indore city since 1925 was further extended early in 1948. Later on Madhya Bharat Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed in 1949. The position of Compulsory Primary Education in 1960-61 was, that compulsion remained in force in Indore city and an area within five miles radius of it. During 1960-61, 23 new primary schools were also opened. The scheme benefited 20,136 students, and the Government spent Rs. 5,96,226 over these schools. The number of teachers in these schools was 503. In 1963-64, the number of compulsory primary schools increased to 165, with 22,158 boys and 625 girls on the rolls. Total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,86,270.

Junior Basic Education

The concept of basic education is of recent origin, although, if we shun the jugglery of terminology, it was brewing in the minds of educationists since long.

The year 1930 witnessed the introduction of some sweeping changes in the primary curriculum in the State. It was a period when the atmosphere on educational horizon was poignant with the idea of self-supporting education, and in 1937-38 the appearance of the report of Zakir Hussain Committee on basic education, gave a concrete shape to it.

Some steps in this direction were taken in the State as far back as 1854, when the survey classes were introduced in Indore Madrassa. Later in 1880 it was expanded into an engineering class to train Patels, Patwaries, and others for making land-survey, and for preparing public works estimates. A new form was given to this in the Technical Institute, allotted to Holkar College from its very inception in 1891, which intended to impart theoretical and practical instruction in technical arts and industries. The Institution continued its existence up to the year 1902. Later also we see stray steps being taken in this direction by introducing crafts in the curriculum of some institutions. The changes envisaged in 1938 in the State were calculated to give a strong vocational bias to the education in middle stages so as to afford opportunity to students to discover their aptitude for vocational as against purely literary courses. It was recognised that the middle schools should provide an education which is unity in itself, and which would enable them to select some vocation at the end of their middle school career. The scheme sought to banish the prejudices that existed against rough manual work. It was intended that at the end of 1933 academic year, the new curriculum will have to be tried in four middle schools.

Now basic education has come to be accepted as a pattern of national education. The new secondary curriculum, put into practice in 1958-59 is inspired by the basic pattern. The policy of the Government is to convert gradually all primary schools into basic schools. Accordingly, in 1959-60 there were 23 institutions of this type with 1614 students in 1959-60, and 2,312 in 1961-62. Their number increased to 25 in 1963-64 with 2,318 students on the rolls, taught by 67 teachers. The expenditure amonted to Rs. 2,820.

Secondary Education

The secondary education, the weakest link of our educational chain has been defined by the Secondary Education Commission as "a self-sufficient course, preparing students, to enter life completing

the course."[1] To meet the needs of the time, the State Government have been trying, after the publication of the report in 1953[2] of the said Commission, to introduce reforms in the curriculum. The normal pattern is five years of primary or elementary schooling and then six years of middle and high or higher secondary schooling. During this period of 11 years, attempts are being made to impart basic skills, fragmentary knowledge of five compulsory subjects and three or four optional subjects. The craft has been introduced as a compulsory subject in every high school and curricular activities are being increasingly given consideration in school programmes. The education at this stage is imparted by three types of institutions, *viz.*, middle schools, senior basic schools consisting of classes VI to VIII, and higher secondary or mltipurpose higher secondary schools consisting of classes IX to XI.

All these schools are bound by the rules and regulations of the reconstituted Board of Secondary Education, a statutory Board. The new Secondary Education Act, came into force in 1959. In pursuance of the policy of gradual transformation of high schools into higher secondary schools the oldest institution, *viz.*, Maharaja Shivaji Rao High School was transformed into higher secondary school in 1959.

The progress of secondary education since 1947 to 1970 in the District can be seen from the following table:—

Year	Secondary Education							
	Middle				High/Higher Secondary			
	Schools	Pupils	Teachers	Expenditure Rs.	Schools	Pupils	Teachers	Expenditure Rs.
1947	27	6,840	248	1,12,728	13	4,042	187	6,85,046
1951	30	6,766	306	1,97,277	20	8,089	503	10,60,196
1956	34	9,508	373	3,97,961	30	13,591	687	13,14,502
1961-62	86	28,433	1,132	17,28,557	43	30.087	1,238	32,97,634
1966-67	158	41,984	1,475	28,08,708	59	40,353	1,530	52,57,791
1967-68	176	46,642	1,606	38,22,790	60	42,081	1,608	66,42,617
1968-69	202	54,167	1,790	44,95,555	63	41,298	1,514	68,57,497
1969-70	200	54,308	1,842	53,81,617	64	42,169	1,545	77,33,580

1. T N. Siqueira, Modern Indian Education, p. 242.
2. L. S. Mudaliar Commission was appointed by the Government of India in 1951.

Maharaja Shivaji Rao Higher Secondary School, Indore

The institution is the oldest in the District. Having been established in 1841 at the instance of Claude Wade, the then Resident as Indore Madrassa, it emerged as City High School and later in 1919 named after Shivaji Rao Holkar. After having been converted into higher secondary school in 1959, it assumed the present name. In classes from IX to XI it has on rolls 1425 students.

Daly College, Indore

Started in 1876 as a separate class in Indore Residency School for the sons of the chiefs, the institution assumed its present name in 1885 after Henry Daly, the retiring Agent in Central India. Having been housed in the present building spanning over 120 acres in the first decade of this century, it came to be run on the lines of public schools in 1940. Managed by the Board of Governors it imparts instructions from Kindergarten to Senior Cambridge and Higher Secondary stage. It conducts examinations of Cambridge School Certificate and Madhya Pradesh Board of Secondary Education. Two large boarding-houses and the small 'Barwani House' for junior wing of the college provide comfortable boarding to the hostellers. In 1962, 360 students were on the rolls of the college, taught by 20 teachers.

The total receipt and expenditure of the institution during 1962-63 to 1964-65 are given below:—

Year	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1962-63	4,16,945	4,15.925
1963-64	4,15,607	4,17,889
1964-65	4,34,803	4,86,668
1965-66	5,56,744	6,59,067
1966-67	5,60,472	6,22,625
1967-68	5,50,806	6,45,602
1968-69	5,70,979	5,74,183
1969-70	6,59,990	6,79,977

Malhararshram, Indore

Established in 1922 in memory of Malhar Rao Holkar, the founder of the 'House of Holkar', the institution was remodelled in 1935 on the lines of a public school, and was thrown open to all. Now it is a residential school run by the Government. In 1961-62 it had on its rolls 229 students, taught by 24 teachers which increased to 250 in 1963-64, taught by 27 teachers. The institution is noted for its imparting of semi-military training. It had the facility of accommodating 275 boarders in its three spacious boarding-houses.

Besides these, St. Raphale's Higher Secondary School (established in 1928), Masihi Kanya Vidyalaya (established in 1892), Ahilyashram and Chandrawati Mahila Higher Secondary School (established in 1915), Sanyogitaganj Higher Secondary School (established in 1872) Masihi Vidyalaya Rasalpura, Mhow (1902). Islami Kadimia Higher Secondary School (1902), Nutan Higher Secondary School, etc; are also popular institutions in the District.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Indore Christian College

The Christian College, with *Justitia of Veritas Sed in Omnibus Caritas*, i.e., (Justice and truth, but in all things charity love) as the motto, was the pioneer in the field of higher education, having been established in 1884. Founded by the United Church of Northern India, Dr. John Wilkie was appointed its first Principal He laid sound foundation of the institution, and got it affiliated to Calcutta University in 1887. Since then its affiliation underwent many changes, *viz.*, Allahabad University in 1899 Agra University in 1928, Vikram University in 1957, and finally it rests with Indore University which came into being in 1964. In 1915 the name of the college was changed to Indore Christian College.

The college is conducting post-graduate and research studies in nine subjects, *viz.*, Philosophy, Political Science, Economices Hindi, History, English, Sociology, Sanskrit and Social Work. All these subjects, except the last one, are also taught as optional subjects in the three years' degree course The teaching in Law was started in the year 1956.

In 1961-62 the College had on its rolls 1,131 students, taught by 40 teachers. The enrolment increased to 1,055 in 1963-64, taught by 54 teachers. The Infantry wing of the National Cadet Corps had 587 cadets in 1963-64.

An important feature of the College is social service work carried on by the Social Welfare Society in the college. It is being done for the last 30 years in the adjoining areas of Indore.

The receipt and expenditure of the institution increased from Rs. 13,759 and Rs. 1,80,387, respectively, in 1957-58 to Rs. 20,375 and Rs. 2,02,837, respectively in 1961-62. During the year 1963-64, total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,70,724 and expenditure Rs. 1,89;849.

Holkar Science College, Indore

The college, as it is known now, owes its inception in 1891. Its establishment added new dimensions to the collegiate education in the District. It was with eight students in a separate room in the City High School that this college took its birth under the principalship of E. C. Cholomendeley. In 1894 it was shifted to its own building and an year later tuition fee was introduced only to be suspended after two years. The tuition fee was again revived in 1898-99.

It came to be affiliated to the Allahabad University from 1906-07 and remained so till 1927, when it was transferred to the newly created Agra University. By 1957, it came to be affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain, but after the formation of Indore University it was again transferred to this University. The science courses were added to the syllabus, and in 1906 it was recognised for B.Sc. Degree. In the same year Military Science was also introduced as a subject. The number of students on the rolls of the college steadily increased from 71 in 1901-02, to 702 in 1938-39. The number of students after the college came to be bifurcated in 1961, forming a separate Arts and Commerce College, and leaving the Holkar College only to be a Science College, was, 1,053 which increased to 1,435 in 1963-64.

The college library with 7,200 books in 1961-62, and hostel for 107 resident boarders enhance the importance of the institution. The number of books increased to 10,992 in 1963-64.

The National Cadet Corps was introduced in the college in the year 1953, and later on the Air Wing and National Cadet Corps (Rifles) were also introduced in 1958 and 1961. respectively. The number of cadets in N. C. C., was 305, N C C R, 551, Air Wing, 128 and Armour, 100 in 1963-64.

Arts and Commerce College, Indore .. ..

The college came into existence as a result of the bifurcation of Holkar College in May, 1961 by separating the Arts and Commerce

sections of the college. It is affiliated to Indore University, Indore, for post-graduate students in Arts and Commerce.

The number of students on the rolls of the college in 1961-62 was 1239 which increased to 1645 in 1963-64, taught by 57 teachers. The college has a well-equipped library with about 23,336 books and 88 periodicals, ranging over all subjects of arts, commerce and law. The hostel attached to the college has got an accommoda-tion for 104 boys The college also provides military training to the students. The number of cadets in 1961-62 was 155 which in-creased to 481 in 1963-64.

Apart from these, there are a number of colleges which have emerged during the post-Independence period. The Girls' Degree College, Indore was established in 1956. It had 831 girls in 1963-64. The Government Degree College, Mhow upgraded in 1958 had on its rolls 320 students in 1963-64. The P. M. B. Gujarati College, Indore, established in 1957 had on its rolls 2,334 pupils in 1963-64. A new Government Degree Girls' College has also been started at Indore.

Indore University

The steps in the direction of opening a University were afoot since 1918 when a well-known educationist and town planning ex-pert, Patric Gidtz submitted his report to the then Government of Holkar State on the cultural and educational development of Indore city. Later, in 1933. the Hindi Sahitya Samiti submitted to the then Ruler a plan for the formation of Hindi University at Indore but no substantial progress could be made in this direction, till 1944, when Sardar Kibe presented to the State Assembly a University Bill which was duly passed. But the execution had to be shelved owing to the stringencies caused by the World War II. Even after Independence, and the formation of erstwhile Madhya Bharat Union in 1948, the issue remained in the cold storage. But after the forma-tion of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956, the demand was revived and for the purpose the Indore Municipal Corporation and Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar agreed to donate a handsome amount of Rs. 35 lakhs from the trust. Recently, concrete steps for the formation of the University were taken by the Government.

Consequent upon the passing of Indore University Act, 1963 (No. 14 of 1963), the University officially came into being on the 1st May, 1964, with H. S. Kamath, I.C.S. (Retd.) as the first Vice-

Chancellor. With the motto "Dhiyo-yo-nah-prachodayat", an invocation to the Universal Life Spirit for the stimulation and illumination of intellect, the University started with eight faculties, and inherited 14 colleges from the Vikram University. Its territorial jurisdiction extended only to the revenue District of Indore. After its establishment the following contributions were received.—

	Rs.
Khasgi and Alampur Trust	6,31,630
Indore Municipal Corporation	5,00,000
State Government (Maintenance Grant).	2,00,000

The University received a gift of books worth 15,000 dollars to be known as the Rotary Nehru Memorial Library from the Governor of District 305 of the Rotary International. The books received till 30th June, 1965 numbered 36,395. Apart from this the University also received 54, and 8 books from USIS and the Columbia University Press, respectively. The University also purchased 270 books during 1964-65.

Under the provisions of the Act, Deans were appointed under section 26(3) of the Act. Similarly, a 13 member Executive Council was constituted and Board of Studies in each of the subjects, groups of subjects were provisionally constituted. A 46 member Academic Council and 90 member University Court were also constituted during 1964-65.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Engineering

In the foregoing pages steps taken in the direction of vocational education have already been discussed. To pick-up the thread we witness how stray measures in the direction of technical training, apart from the academic, were taken as early as in 1854 when a survey class was attached to Indore Madrassa. In the eighties of the last century the class was expanded into an engineering class to train Patels, Patwaris and others for making land surveys, and repairing public work estimates. Later on a new form was given when in the name of Technical Institute it was attachad to Holkar College, since its inception in 1891. It intended to impart practical instruction in technical arts, and industry, *i.e.*, drawing, surveying, carpentry, metal carving and printing which continued till 1908. Another institution established in 1902 by the Masihi Sewa Mandal of the United Church of Northern India, which in 1922 became a vocational school, was converted into a Vocational High School, Mhow, in

1948. The school imparted instructions in five trade subjects. In 1958 the Vocational Department was separated from the High School. In 1961-62, the Department had 38 boys on its rolls. It seems no serious attempt was made for higher engineering studies till 1954 when a technological institute was established.

Shri Govindram Seksaria Technological Institute

Established in 1954 with a handsome donation received from courses 412. Their number increased to 772 in five years' degree courses, so also State Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Since July 1962, the first year Madhya Pradesh Diploma classes were transferred to the newly established Shri Vaishnav Polytechnic, Indore. The number of students during the year 1961-62 in the degree courses was 512 and in the diploma courses 412. Their number increased to 772 in five years' degree course, and decreased to 90 in three years diploma course in 1963-64.

The Institute has a well-equipped library containing about 3,776 books, and owns three hostels. The statement of receipts and expenditure of the Institute and grants-in-aid received from the Government from 1957-48 to 1960-70 is given as under: —

Year		Income	Grant Received from		Expenditure
			Central Government	State Government	Rs.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1957-58	..	1,74,078	3,40,800	2,66,000	13,54,222
1961-62	..	3,27,405	1,60,654	2,45,741	6,16,933
1965-66	..	4,98,182	83,703	5,15,002	11,58,521
1966-67	..	5,76,390	4,29,632	5,23,595	14,28,002
1967-68	..	6,07,692	3,,40756	5,06,000	13,49,057
1968-69	..	5,38,229	3,10,000	6,00,009	13,87,901
*1969-70 (Estimated)	..	4,25,000	1,10,900	9,72,700	13,85,000

*These figures are subject to audit and adjustments.

The other note-worthy events of the institute has been the abolishion of diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical engineering from 1962-63. The intake capacity of the institute was raised in 1963-64 to 240 from 120 earlier. From the academic session of 1964-65 the institute has been affiliated to the University of Indore. It started post-graduate courses leading to M.Sc. (Engg.) degree in Electrical Engineering and Civil Engineering (Structural). In January 1966, part-time degree course in Engineering of four years' duration, for diploma holders in service was also started.

Medical

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore

The history of education of medical science in Indore dates back to early' seventies of the last century. A medical class was started at Indore under the supervision of Residency surgeon for instruction to *hakims* and *vaidyas*, willing to learn the modern system of medicine. Till 1886 it worked unded the residency surgeon, when it was upgraded as Medical School, financed by the contributions of other States of Central India Agency. Besides. an Ayurvedic Department for teaching the Indian system of Medicine has all along been attached to the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya at Indore. The Medical School attached to the King Edward Hospital was later named after it. As years rolled on the institution grew in popularity. It prepared students for the Sub-Assistant Surgeons Examinations, and the diploma conferred by the school was not only recognised in Central India, Rajputana and other adjacent States but also by the Government of India in 1905. In 1916, the School got itself affiliated for L. C. P. S. diploma of Bombay, L. M. F. diploma of Bengal, and L.M.P. diploma of Central Provinces Medical Examination Board. This arrangement continued till July, 1948 when it was upgraded as a degree college and named as Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore. The erstwhile Government of Madhya Bharat took over the institution on the 29th March, 1951.

The college is recognised for graduate and post-graduate degree work, and also for three diploma course, *viz.*, D.O. M.S., T.D.O. and D.C.H.

With the modest strength of four students in 1878 the enrolment swelled to 139 in 1920, 340 in 1948, and to 609 in 1961-62. The number of students in 1963-64 was 749. The strength of staff was 85 in the same year.

Rajkumar Ayurvedic College, Indore

Founded by Seth Saroopchandji Hukamchandji in the year 1939, the Institution is now being run by the Hukumchand Charitable Trust, and is an aided institution. It imparts instruction in integrated system of medicine in ayurved and allopathy. It is affiliated to the Board of Indian Medicine, Uttar Pradesh, for five years' degree course of A.M.B.S., and to the Board of Indian Medicine, Madhya Pradesh, for A.V.M.S.

The number of students on the rolls of the college in 1963-64 was 68 taught by 19 teachers.

College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry-cum-Livestock Research Institute, Mhow

The Institute was established by the Government in July, 1955. It was affiliated to Agra University till 1957, and later on to Vikram University Ujjain. The instructions are imparted for the award of degree of B.V.Sc and A. H. The post-graduate studies were also started in the year 1961-62 leading to the award of M. V. Sc. The Institute has also started registering candidates for Ph.D. degree in various faculties. The number of students in 1961-62 in the faculty of veterinary science was 285 and 33 teachers. In 1963-64 there were 221 students on the rolls. Since the inauguration of Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University, Jabalpur. in 1964 it has been handed over, alongwith the Agricultural Colleges in Madhya Pradesh to the new University.

The Institute maintains a rich library, a reading-room and two hostels.

Law

As early as in 1873, a law class was started in the Indore Madrasa to teach elementary principles of English and Indian Common Law and Law of Crimes. Provision for teaching the Mohommaden Law was also made later on.

Since 1928 regular law classes were introduced in Holkar College leading to the degree in Law of Agra University. After the bifurcation of Holkar College in 1961, the faculty of law was transferred to the newly constituted 'Government Arts and Commerce College, Indore. The other institution providing facilities of law courses is Indore Christian College which introduced law courses in 1955. The former had 158 students and the latter 140 students on the rolls in

1961-62. In 1963-64 the former had 919 students and latter 82 law students, respectively.

Agriculture

The College of Agriculture, Indore

The institution was established in the year 1959, and is run by the Government. It imparts instructions in four years' degree course of B. Sc. (Agri.). Special emphasis is laid on the practical side of the training in agriculture. It is affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University, Jabalpur.

In the year 1961-62 there were 18 and in 1963-64, 274 students on the rolls of the college, taught by 61 teachers.

Techers' Training

The first school for the training of teachers was opened in 1882, but the real beginning was made in 1904 when a regular Normal School with a hostel was started. In 1917 the course for teachers was revised from one to two years. Besides during this period two Normal Schools for Women were also attached to the Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya and Lady Reading Training School, which was later on transferred to Ujjain. The pupil-teachers in 1929 numbered 50. The curriculum included singing, drawing, gardening, handicraft and nature study.

Government Training Institute for Women, Indore

The institution was started by the Government in 1947 for the pupil-teachers of the erstwhile Madhya Bharat State, but from the vear 1958-59 it was restricted to Indore region only. Form the year 1960 private candidates were also admitted for the training, Spinning, weaving, gardening, drawing, paper and leather-work were included in the curriculum.

There were 99 pupil-teachers in 1961-62, with 10 teachers. The Institute owns a library, and also provides hostel facilities.

School for the Cultivation of Fine Arts

As early as 1904-05 steps in the direction of teaching drawing in the Indore High School were taken, and a teacher was appointed in that year. In the later years the drawing class fared well in the Examinations of Bombay School of Arts. The subject was introduced also in other institutions of the District. By the year 1926-27 a special drawing class for teaching advanced drawing and painting

was opened in Indore City with a view to preparing teachers for teaching drawing, a compulsory subject in primary schools.

Chitra Kala Mandir

Established in 1927 as School of Arts with 150 students, the Institution imparted special training in Drawing to the teachers of the former State deputed for the purpose. The school prepared candidates for Elementary and Intermediate Drawing Examinations of Bombay School of Arts, and also for the higher examination in painting. An additional grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned by the Government from which statues, charts, furniture and art-material were purchased. In the following years the school took active part in the art exhibitions in the country. Now this Institution is known as 'Chitra Kala-Mandir' and imparts instructions to about 400 students.

Music College

The Music School came into existence in 1935, imparting instructions in vocal and instrumental music, and preparing candidates for the departmental music examinations. Prior to this, students used to take the lessons in music, etc., at the feet of their *gurus*. The Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya, and Lady Reading Training School provided facilities for music teaching. It was open for both males and females and had in 1938 about 161 students on the rolls. In the year 1936 it was recognised by the Ajmer Board for Entrance Examination in music. The School was later raised to a college status, and it imparted instructions leading to the degree and diploma in music of Indira Kala Sangeet Vishva Vidyalaya, Khairagarh.

The number of students in the College in 1961-62 was 387 of whom 350 were for instrumental music taught by 19 teachers. In the year 1963-64, the number of students in the college was 360.

Both these institutions continued to cater to the cultural needs of the city populace. From time to time cultural activities were also organised by these institutions. Both the institutions participated in Holkar State War Front Exhibition, held at Indore.

Savitri Kala Mandir was started in 1945 by Smt. Savitri Devi Bhargava for imparting instructions in arts and crafts. Later it

also admitted students for *Madhyamik*, *Prathmik* and Motessori classes. In 1958-59 music and dancing classes were also introduced in this school, affiliated to Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad. The institution, managed by the working committee, had 537 pupils in 1958-59 and 474 in 1961-62 on its rolls. In 1963-64, the number of students in the college increased to 360, taught by 19 teachers.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

A School for deaf and dumb students was started at Indore in 1926 under the Compulsory Primary Education Act, with seven students on the rolls. The number rose to 10 in 1929. The students were taught reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic and also needle-work, knitting and handicrafts, like paper-folding and card-board work. The school used to get an annual grant of Rs. 7,480 from the Government. The number of students increased to 29 in 1947, to 48 in 1951, and to 57 in 1956. By the year 1961 there were two such institutions with 102 students. In 1963-64 there were 106 handicapped students, taught by 13 teachers. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 6,000 in 1947 to Rs. 8,750 in 1951. In 1956, the expenditure further increased to Rs. 13,000, and to Rs. 25,200 in 1961. In 1963-64, the expenditure was Rs. 33,395. The Madhya Pradesh Association for the Blind, which was started at Indore in 1960, and affiliated to the National Association for the Blind, Bombay, is doing useful work for the education, rehabilitation and training of blind persons in the State. It also aims at the prevention of blindness for which effective steps are taken.

ORIENTAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

It was in 1844-45, that a department of Sanskrit education was opened in Indore Madrassa, and by 1853 there were 44 students on the rolls of the department. In the early stages it had a chequered growth but later on two branches, one for elementary and the other for advanced teaching in grammar, *Kavya*, *Nyaya*, etc., were introduced in the Indore Madrassa. In 1875-76, a separate institution called *Vedshala* came into being for teaching *Kavya*, *Nyaya*, *Vedas*, etc., and by the end of the year, 161 students were on the rolls of the school. The *Vedshala* in 1892 came to be housed in a new building and an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 was made to it from the State Charitable Department.

Apart from this *Vedshala*, a number of Sanskrit *pathshalas* were started by the Education Department of the then State, which alongwith the *Vedshala* were placed under a separate *Vedshala* Officer. The number of students rose to 279 in 1916 from 161 in 1876. In 1961 there were five institutions of Sanskrit education with 295 students and 35 teachers. The number of institutions, however, decreased to 4 in 1963-64 with 207 students, taught by 12 teachers.

Government Sanskrit Degree College, Indore

In 1916 the aforementioned *Vedshala* was raised to a college under the name of Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and provision for advanced Vedic studies were made in the college. A Principal was entrusted with the management of the college. In 1922 a Board of Sanskrit Education was formed at the instance of which, new subjects were added to the curriculum of the Institution. It came to be affiliated to the Board of Sanskrit Education, Calcutta, for *Prathmik, Madhyamik* and *Tirtha* examinations. In 1925, Indore became the centre of all these examinations for Central India and Rajasthan. A new department was also opened. Degree examination in Vedic text and ritual was conducted in which students from all over India took part and obtained proficiency certificates. It was also made a centre for all India Ayurvedic examinations of Akhil Bhartiya Ayurveda Mahamandal. A girls' class was also added in 1925 to the Mahavidyalaya.

The Principal of the college was also Superintendent of Sanskrit Education in the former Holkar State. The Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Reorganisation Committee, appointed by the then Government submitted its report in 1939, and accordingly professional subjects such as *Ayurveda*, *Purana*, *Jyotish* and *Paurohitya* as optional subjects were added.

The College came to be affiliated to Banaras Sanskrit College in 1942 ond later on to Vikram University in 1957. Now it is affiliated to Indore University. Presently, instructions are imparted up to B.A. (Classics), a new degree started by the Vikram University from 1961-62.

ADULT LITERACY AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

Early steps taken in the direction of Adult Education have already been discussed in the historical portion.

Roughly about a third of the adults in the District are literate and the rest illiterate. The illiteracy among the female-adult-folk is considerable, while among the males it was about 51.58 per cent. Here it is important to note that, of the total adult illiterate population, rural and urban shared almost equally.

The education of adults and their training in citizenship necessitated a programme of education which did not stop at the three R's, but covered all aspects of an individual's life. It seeks to promote civic consciousness in the widest sense and harness the energies of the people for constructive purposes. Towards this end in view, the administration and control of social education in the erstwhile Madhya Bharat was placed under the Education Department, and one of the eight Deputy Inspectors of Social Education, stationed at Indore, used to look after the work of social education in two districts, including Indore. He worked under the District Inspector of Schools. After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956, the implementation of panchayats, social education and social welfare programmes on an integrated basis was uniformly put under the Directorate of Panchayats and Social Welfare.

The progress of social education in the block areas of the District over the First and Second Plan periods is given as under :—

Particulars	Completed during		
	I Plan	II Plan	III Plan
Adult literacy centres .. .	20	65	129
Adults made literate..	1,715	4,731	1,965
Reading-rooms and libraries started	27	69	90
Units of people's organisation organised	149	282	Nil

CULTURAL LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

For the diffusion of culture and promotion of literary and scientific talent among the District populace, a few societies described below are functioning.

All India Shri Ravidham Branch, Indore

A branch of 'Shri Ravidham' was established at Indore on the 24th February, 1956 under the presidentship of Savitri Bai Sahiba. The Institution aims at the research and propagation of Vedic literature, and for the guidance of which, Shri Udhavji, the founder of the 'Ravidham' at Mahidpur, visited Indore frequently. The other activities of the organisation are publication and dissemination of Vedic literature and establishment of libraries, holding community prayers, etc.

Hindi Sahitya Samiti

In the year 1915 a literary body under the name of Hindi Sahitya Samiti was established with the triple object of promotion and study of Hindi, spread of its literature, and production of useful books in Hindi. The then Ruler sanctioned Rs. 2,500 to the Samiti as an annual grant for the noble object. Since then the Samiti has been awarding handsome amounts to the authors of various books, which were published under its auspices in two series, viz Hukum Chand and Dr. Sarju Prasad *Granthmalas*. The Samiti purchased a press in 1927 for its publication work. The books published embraced a variety of subjects such as poetry, drama, philosophy, physical science, besides a good many school books.

The Samiti is being managed by a managing committee consisting of 34 elected members. Veena, a prominent monthly Hindi magazine is being published by the Samiti regularly. The attached library contained about 14,000 books on its shelves in 1967. The Samiti has published, so far, about 68 books, etc. of literary value. During the year 1966-67 the Samiti had an income of Rs. 38,232 against which a sum of Rs. 36,604 was spent. The State Education Department sanctioned about Rs. 3,329 as grant-in-aid during the year.

Maharashtra Sahitya Samiti

Another institution with similar objects was also established in 1915, and was known as Maharashtra Sahitya Samiti. By 1918 it

had 64 members, and 2,000 books in the attached library. An annual grant of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned by the then Ruler for the promotion and study of *Marathi* language to spread its literature and to produce useful books in Marathi. By 1943 it had constructed its own building, at a cost of Rs. 40,000. The number of members by 1956 had risen to 700, and books on the shelves of the library to 8,000. The Institution is looked after by a managing committee.

The ninth and the thirty-fourth sessions of the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan were held at Indore, under the auspices of the Samiti. The Samiti also prepared students for Poona Vidyapith Examinations.

In the year 1960, under the auspices of Maharashtra Sabha, the Maharashtra Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Indore was established for the promotion of Marathi literature and spread of education. Soon after that Ganesh Vidya Mandir was taken over by the Mandal which imparted instruction leading to Higher Secondary Examination of Madhya Pradesh Board. A library is also attached to the Institution having 3,000 books on its shelves.

The Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha had 1,082 members in 1963-64. The number of books on the shelves of the Sabha's library was 14,495 during that year. The Sabha prepared 49 students for the various Marathi examinations.

To impart, and to promote the study of Vedanta, and its principles, propounded by Shri Ramkrishna and Swami Vivekananda, and to start philanthropic activities consistent with the above principles, the 'Ramkrishna Ashram' was established at Indore under the presidentship of Dr. K. N. Katju. Besides, the Ashram also endeavours to promote the study of arts, science and industry, etc., among the people of the District.

The management of the Ashram, its affairs and property, is looked after by the governing body consisting of 21 members.

LITERARY AND CULTURAL LIFE

Men of Letters

Art and Literature were nursed sedulously in the past by the rulers of Holkar State. In recent times, much of the literary history of Indore can be identified with the growth of the Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, which was established on 10th January 1915 as a result of the selfless services of Sardar Madhav Rao Kibe, Seth Hukam Chand, Sir Siremel Bapna, Giridhar Sharma

'Nava Ratna', Dr. Surju Prasad Tiwari, Shiv Sewak Tiwari, Dr. Pandit and others. It proved to be a nucleus for the development of literary activities in Hindi at Indore.

Indore had the unique privilege of associating itself with Mahatma Gandhi through the Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti and some epoch-making All India Conferences. Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation stone of the Samiti building on 30th March, 1918. In the same week he presided over the Eighth Session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag, and initiated policies and measures for the propagation of Hindi in South. It was again in 1935 that he presided over the twenty fourth Session of the Sammelan at Indore and guided the further intensification of the movement for the spread of Hindi.

The first Hindi Editor's Conference was held at Indore during 1932-33. The first Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was held in 1941 at Mhow. Thus, the conference and sessions of these important bodies greatly served the cause of Hindi letters and journalism in Indore State.

Here it is possible to give only the briefest account of some of the men of letters connected with the modern literary life of Indore.

Sir Siremal Bapna was a great administrator and a patron of Hindi. Sardar Kibe was a scholar of Marathi and served the cause of Hindi with life-long devotion. Sir Seth Hukam Chand, the business magnate, was a lover of Hindi and donated a handsome amount for the publication of Hindi books. Sukh Sampati Rai Bhandari wrote a number of standard books and brought out an encyclopaedic Hindi-English lexicon. Shikhar Chand Jain was a dedicated prolific writer of repute Janaki Prasad Purohit wielded a versatile pen and wrote novels, short stories and biographies. Surajmal Jain and Kalika Prasad Dixit laid the foundation of literary journalism. Shri Niwas Chaturvedi enriched the field of education and literary research. Hari Krishna 'Premi' is a renowned play-wright and poet of national fame. Gopi Vallabh Upadhyaya was a reputed journalist and writer. Prayag Narayan 'Sangam' was a writer and editor of *Veena*. Prabhat Kiran Sojatia wrote detective fiction and reformist articles. Jwala Prasad Sinhal turned out religio-historical books. Kamla Shankar Mishra was Secretary, Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti and edited *Veena*,

Besides, there are a number of others who have, through their writings, enhanced the reputation of Indore as a literary centre. Only a few among them, having some association with Indore at some time or the other, may be mentioned here.

Banarasi Das Chaturvedi, for some time connected with Indore, is a well-known editor, journalist and writer. Pandeya Bechan Sharma 'Ugra' gave a new trend to the style of Hindi writing through his voluminous and inmitable works. Babu Sampurnanand, known for his scholarship, political and philosophical work, was associated with Indore. Shiv Mangal Singh 'Suman' the eminent poet, had his earlier teaching career here. Ilachandra Joshi, novelist and scholar, was with All India Radio at Indore, Shanti Priya Dwivedi, one of the pioneers of *Chhayavad*, edited *Veena* here for some time. Hari Bhau Upadhyaya, well-known journalist and writer, edited *Malav Mayur* a literary magazine. Prabhakar Machwe, Gajanan Madhav Muktibodh and Virendra Kumar Jain, prominent amongst the new generation of poets and writers, started their literary apprenticeship at Indore. Brij Lal Biyani settled down at Indore in the evening of his life and continued to write in his thoughtful style. Indore may claim with pride that the greatest modern poetess. Mahadevi Verma had her early schooling here. Akshay Kumar Jain, Chandra Kant Deotale and Ram Vilas Sharma are some of the other litterateur having some connection or the other with Indore.

The poets associated with the literary life of Indore in recent times are Indira Devi Gupta, Bhalchandra Joshi, Saroj Kumar Jain, Ramesh Mehboob, Ram Kishan Somani, and a number of others. The novelists, short-story writers and other miscellaneous writers are Shyam Sundar Vyas, Thakur Jai Singh, Shyam Sanyasi, Ram Narayan Shastri, Purshottam Mahadev Vaidya, Ranveer Saxena, "Nirmohi", Chandra Shekhar Dube, Krishna Kant Dube, Mahendra Trivedi, Vilas Gupte. Rajesh Jain, Prem Kasliwal, Dattatreya Sarmandal, Jayant Mehta, Rajendra Mathur, Rahul Barpute. Kamla Kant Modi, Mahendra Trivedi, P. D. Sharma, and N. C. Jamidar. These are all well-known figures connected with the literary circle of Indore.

Hindi letters have been well-served by the cultured Maharashtrians of the former Indore State. Sardar Madhav Rao Vinayakrao Kibe not only espoused the cause of Hindi but also wrote research work in the *lingua franca*. Prof. D.B. Borgaonkar was a renowned Professor and writer of books in English, Hindi and Marathi.

Urdu poet Jambur, Amik Hanfi and Shamim Hanfi are well-known literary figures of Indore.

With the advent of the Holkar dynasty, the region imbibed the impact of Marathi, the ruler's language. A host of the State employees spoke, Marathi. Industries, trade and commerce also attracted Maharashtrians to the new, rising city of Indore. Though flung far from its original home, Marathi received recognition and impetus in the Holkar State.

As early as in 1883, the first Marathi Weekly *Vritta Lahari* came out with its publication. Vishnu Somnath Sarvate is the first Marathi poet of Indore whose work saw the light of day. Govind Balwant Makode is known for his translations of Sanskrit classics. Sardar Madhavrao Kibe and his illustrious spouse Kamla Bai Kibe were ardent and active supporters of the growth of Marathi. Balkrishna Malhar Hans wrote his famous work on the saint-poet Tukaram. Narhar Shankar Rahalkar has achieved fame by his learned treatise on Keshavsut and his collected work *Pushpanjali*. Anant Sitaram Kalele published a standard lexicon. Vinayak Sitaram Sarvate is known in the entire Marathi world for his profound critical work *Sahitya Samalochan*. Vinayak Hari Apte wrote *Mala* and *Chatke Ani Gahvar*. Yashwant Khanderao Kulkarni is the author of the poetic works *Manas*, *Bhava Pushpa*, etc. The great Marathi poet Tambe also lived at Indore for sometime, though Gwalior has more claims over him.

In more recent times, Sitaram Kashinath Deo translated *Gyaneshwari* in Hindi and wrote many Marathi poems. Ramchandra Anant Kalele was the Poet Laureate of the Holkar State and has written a number of poetic and critical books. G. W. Kaveeshwar is a renowned figure in Marathi letters and has written essays, novels, and books on ethics and philosophy.

Poets Annat Poddar, Anant Athale, Vasant Hajarnavis, and K. N. Dange have all resided at Indore continuously for some time. Vasan Anant Kalele is a promising debutant on the horizon, Baba Dike is a playwright and a translator. Madhav Sathe and Vasant Rashinkar are carving out a niche for themselves. Indeed, Indore provides a rich canvas for the portrayal of growing Maratha Literature.

Malvi

A few devoted, literary persons strove hard to carry forward the

torch of Malvi literature in modern times. Some names are household words among the Malvi-loving populace. More known among the Malvi poets are Anandrao Dube, Narendra Singh Tomar, Narahari Patel, Madan Mohan Vyas, and Bhagirath Dube. The local journals, Radio Station and poets gatherings frequently feature their Malvi writings to cater to the public taste.

Sanskrit

Sanskrit has thrived through the selfless and devoted services of the *savants* and lovers of this classical language. There are a number of Sanskrit institutions in Indore. The Sanskrit Vidyalaya started a quarterly journal 'Traimasikam' as early as 1916. The founder-head of the Vidyalaya, Jagannath Rao Tilloo, published the bulk of his father's Sanskrit poetic work *'Holkar Vamsham'* in the journal. Gajanan Shastri Karmalkar wrote *Lokmanyalankar*, *Padma Bandh* and *Har Bandh*. Narayan Datt Shastri presented the philosophical aspect of Ayurveda in his *Ayurveda Darshanam*. Shri Pad Shastri Hasurkar was a prolific writer. He wrote on Sanskrit rhetorics, lives of Maharana Pratap, Ramdas and Vallabhacharya. His *magnum opus was Dwadash Darshan Sopanavali* Surendra Nath Shastri wrote on dramaturgy and his annotations on Kalidas's plays are well known. Besides these writers, Vipradas, Purushottam Shastri, Kashikar, N. M. Joshi, P. N. Kavathekar and R. A. Kalele also enriched the Sanskrit literature with their books and articles.

Art and Painting

Indore has provided some artists of country-wide fame. The oldest name in the field is that of Nana Bhai Bhujang. His creations were centred round religious themes and a few of these are still extant. Ramchandrarao Prataprao painted on huge canvases and was also a renowned photographer. Deolalikar was the Principal of the School of Art for a long period and played a pivotal role in producing able disciples like Hussain, Bendre, Devakrishna Joshi, Chinchalkar, Manohar Shridhar Joshi, Hajarnis, Devayani Krishna, Rajput and Gawade. In his own rights too. Deolalikar was skilled artist, noted for his sketches.

Devakrishna Joshi is at present the Principal of the School of Art. His landscape painting is recognized as of outstanding merit. Chinchalkar is known for his original themes and multiple media adopted by him in his artistic creations. Pandit follows abstract style and has his own place in the field.

Narayan Shridhar Bendre is among the foremost artists in the country. He was conferred Padma Shri for his services in the domain of Art. The happy blending of colours with lines, leading to dynamic harmony is the characteristic feature of his creations. Maqbool Fida Hussain is one of the greatest artists of India. He has attained international fame and is a Padma Shri. His original imagery, receiving the impact of the folk-life of India, has created superb art through symbolism.

Solegaonkar is a mature artist and his murals reflect the glories of Ajanta. Kanwal Krishna is a widely travelled artist exploiting the wealth of Nature through the abstract and the graphic media. Vishnu Chinchalkar is a well known portrait painter. Experimenting with new styles and known as the "spectrum" artists, Nimbalkar, Sonalkar, Choudhary, Naphde, Matey, Chinchwadkar, Agashe, Parnekar and Narendra Singh are fast gaining fame.

Music

The States used to be for long the repositories of classical music and Indore was no exception to the old tradition.

The Royal Court of Indore extended patronage to a number of great musicians. Music, both vocal and instrumental, has been in great vogue here.

Bande Ali Khan, *Beenkar*, was an itinerant artiste of legendary fame and as a rule made Indore his headquarters. His disciple, Murad Khan, was the greatest *Beenkar* of his time and received the royal patronage. Murad Khan's disciple, Babu Khan, was a master of *Beenkari*.

Pakhavaj too has been a speciality of Indore school of instrumental music. Nana Saheb Panse was a reputed *Pakhavaji* towards the close of nineteenth century. His disciple Sakharam was known throughout the country for his virtuosity in the art. Sakharam's disciple is Ambadas who is known for the sweet melodies he produces on this fast-disappearing musical instrument.

Madhavrao Choughule Petiwale was a renowned harmonium player of the standard of famous Govindrao Tembhe. Greatly attached to Indore, he did not seek fame outside the State. His son Bandu Bhaiya is an expert harmonium-player. In recent times, Jahangir Khan is known to be among the best *tabla*-players of the country.

Indore has been an established centre for the Dhrupad style of vocal music. Nana Saheb Apte was a reputed Dhrupad-singer. The Daggar Brothers, Nasiruddin Khan Daggar and Rahimuddin Daggar, known to be the greatest exponents of this delicate and rare style of classical music, hail from Indore. Padma Shri Amir Khan is among the greatest exponents of Classical Music of the century. Born and brought up at Indore, he has brought lustre to the city of Indore by his profound mastery and inimitable style of singing.

Master Deena Nath, the famous actor-musician of the Marathi stage, was from Indore. His daughter Lata Mangeshkar is the greatest play-back singer of the Film Industry. The melodious strains of her pure voice, mastery over all types of modish singing and the hauntingly emotional rendering of songs in all languages have made her a byword not only in India but also in the neighbouring countries of South-East Asia, Middle East and South Africa. Her talented sister Asha Bhonsle too is known for the lilting verve of her songs and the rich timbre of her voice.

Games and Sports

Indore has won international fame in the field of games and sports—specially cricket. Sponsored by the Cricket Association of Indore, the Holkar team has had the distinction of winning the Ranji Trophy no less than four times. It created an enviable record of scoring 912 runs for eight wickets in an inter-state match. The Holkar team also visited foreign countries Col. C. K. Naidu, Musraq Ali, Sarwate and Gaikwad earned name in the international field.

Hockey has been a popular game in Indore. The Kalyan Mill Hockey Team come to the forefront by winning the Aghakhan Hockey Championship in 1946. Mhow has always been a reputed hockey centre. Shankar Laxman, the goal-keeper of the Indian Hockey Team is at Mhow and captains the Services Team. Gur Bux Singh, the Olympic Team Captain, was also at Mhow.

Table-tennis is also a favourite game of Indore. The Holkar Table-Tennis Association annually holds All India Tournament. Jal Godrej is a table-tennis player of international status.

Indian sports and games have been a speciality of Indore. Wrestlers like Rammu, Chhota Bhagwati, Karamat and Haidar have won laurels in all-India arena. The Kho-Kho team of Indore has twice won Indian Championship.

The clubs of Indore play a major role in encouraging the various games and sports. Some well-known, established clubs are Yeshwant Club, Residency Club, Gymkhana Club, Maharashtra Club, Mahesh Club, Ram Singh Club, Jain Club, Ram Bahadur Bhandari Club and others.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUM

Having enjoyed the privilege of being an important centre of western education, Indore District does not lag behind in the quasi-educational sphere, and within a decade it went ahead with the establishment of centres of learning, *viz.*, the libraries which are the epitome of wisdom of ages and the depository of culture of the past. Ahilya Pustakalaya is reputed to be one of the biggest libraries of Indore, named after the immortal Regent Queen.

Of the 15 approved public libraries recognised and aided, the Indore General Library is the oldest and largest one having been established in 1854 in the times of Tukoji Rao II with its original name as 'Kitab Ghar'. In 1964-65, the library had a membership of 1,069 persons. It has about 33,194 books on its shelves. During the year 1964-65 it received Rs. 2,400 as grant-in-aid from the Education Department. The other library known as Victoria Library was established in 1887 and has on its shelves about 3,000 books. In 1961-62 it received Rs. 7,075 as grant-in-aid from the Education Department. Of the rest, Dr. Sarju Prasad Pustakalaya and Vachanalaya, Indore, owned by the Hindi Sahitya Samiti has 10,200 books, Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha library, established in September 1945, has 11,000 books, Mahesh Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Indore, established in July 1955, has 10,000 books, Veer Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Indore, established in May, 1935 has about 7,000 books and Matushri Kasturba Pustakalaya, Indore, established in June, 1924, has 9,878 books. All these are important libraries in the District. Rai Sahib Ramchandra Pustakalaya caters for the literary needs of Mhow. It was established in 1948, and has 7,000 books on its shelves. At Hatod in Indore tahsil there is a Sarvajanik Vachanalaya which was established in November 1939, and has 1,800 books on its shelves.

The other libraries at Indore are Janta Vachanalaya (1955) Hansadas Pustakalaya and Vachanalaya (1955), Kanyokubja Savajanik Vachanalaya (1956), Vijaishwar Mahadeo Sarvajanik Granthalaya (1946), Pratap Granthalaya (1958) and Sarvajanik Vachanalaya affiliated to Swetamber Jain Mitra Mandal (1936).

Museum

The first step in the direction of establishing a Museum was taken by G. S. Arundale, the then Education Commissioner of the Holkar State, when in 1923 an institution named Nara-Ratna Mandir, (Shrine of Greatmen) was opened with the object of keeping the portraits of all great men and women of the world, irrespective of religion, race and colour. A library was also attached to this institution containing biographies and auto-biographies of great persons. By 1924 the number of exhibits rose to 200 from 60 in the beginning.

The Central Museum, Indore

It was founded on the 1st October, 1929, with the object to collect and reserve the antiquities found in the region of the former Holkar State. Two years later in 1931 the Nara-Ratna Mandir was amalgamated with the Central Museum, Indore, and now these two sister institutions are housed in the same building in the city. It has six sections. viz., Archaeology, Fine Arts, Natural History, Ethnology, Commerce and Industry and Education.

The Archaeological section is further sub-divided into sculpture numismatics, epigraphy, pottery, arms and armour. The sculpture gallery is very rich. It contains about 41 metal images in which the image of Jain Srutadevi, found in the Jhabua District, is the most beautiful and interesting. Most of these images belong to the Paramara period. The coin cabinet of the Museum contains about 3,000 coins of which 41 are gold. The epigraphical gallery contains fine stone inscriptions and five copper plates. The Museum contains a number of arms a major portion of which has been received from the former Holkar State's armoury during in the years from 1935 to 1936.

The Fine Arts section contains paintings and marble statues. Most of the paintings are original oil painting. The marble statues are fine examples of Italian, Chinese and Indian art.

During the last four years, on an average 60 to 80 visitors visited the Museum per day. Now this is housed in a new building in Gandhi Park. Arrangements have also been made to facilitate the work of research scholars in this institution.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Little account exists of the medical facilities which were available in Indore State in early times beyond a general statement that the *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems of medicine were practised. Many of the practitioners of these systems known as *vaidyas* and *hakims*, respectively, were maintained by the State itself. The former were regarded as good physicians while the latter were considered to be good surgeons. The *vaidyas were* consulted for treatment of various ailments and the *hakims* for couching of cataract, setting up of fractured bones and reduction of dislocations. But the *hakims* rarely handled a knife, their treatment being based mainly on external application. The *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems were, however, practised largely amongst the learned and well-to-do sections of the society, with the result that the quacks and faith-healers had a wide field among the illiterate masses. During military operations, the Ruler also maintained *pavakhas*, who dressed wounds and set fractured bones, etc.

Indore State was the first among the states of Central India to introduce the western system of medicine, the origin of which can be traced back to the year 1848, when a medical institution, called the Indore Charitable Hospital, was started in the Indore Residency area at the suggestion of the then Residency Surgeon, Dr. E. Impey.[1] The Hospital was built with funds contributed by the Ruler Tukoji Rao II and was run by the Residency Surgeon, Indore, under the direct supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The Residency Surgeon was also the Superintendent of the Malwa Dispensaries. In the work of the Charitable Hospital he was assisted by an Indian doctor from Bombay, Waman Gopal Kane, who besides "possessing considerable professional attainments the happy knack of winning confidence from all with whom he came in contact.[2] The result was that in spite of the prejudices which the local population had against western medicines, he was able to induce the

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1. Central India Agency Report, 1881-82, p. 89.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 89-90.

patients to go to the Hospital for treatment and was successful in popularising these medicines. To quote the Central India Agency Report,

"The prejudice held by the natives of Central India against taking European medicines or to submitting to surgical operations, was then almost insuperable. They believed that all European fluid medicines contained spirituous liquors, and that the solid medicines contained bone-dust and other ingredients calculated to spoil their caste; and it is to Waman Gopal's assiduous and unremitting exertions, coupled with his power of inspiring confidence, that those prejudices were finally combated. He did not satisfy himself with seeing patients at the Hospital, but went about the streets of the city hunting up patients wherever he could find them, and he soon succeeded in earning a reputation for himself and gradually brought the people to believe in his system of treatment".[2]

In 1852 Tukoji Rao II made a grant of Rs. 500 per month to this Hospital on condition that the Resident would maintain a dispensary connected with it in the city. This dispensary, called the Indore City Dispensary was located near Ambari Khana, close to the old palace. The rules of other states in Central India, notably Gwalior, Dhar, etc., also made annual contributions towards the funds of the Charitable Hospital. In the Great Uprising which broke out at Indore on the 1st July 1857, the Hospital building was burnt. Since then a part of the city *Musafarkhana* was utilised for the Hospital and it remained there for more than three years. It was then removed to the Residency camp after the completion of the newly built hospital.

The number of patients at the Indore Charitable Hospital increased gradually and by 1864 the average daily number of out-patients and in-patients was 50 and 20, respectively. As time passed the Hospital attained great prominence and as far back as 1868 and 1869 people travelled long distances to consult Dr. Beaumont, the then Residency Surgeon who was also a reputed Oculist. In 1872-73 the demands upon this Hospital exceeded its available accommodation so much, that temporary grass sheds had to be erected to accommodate patients. Patients, suffering from eye diseases came from far-flung areas to this Hospital. Lithotomy operations were also performed there. The Sub-Cutaneous injection of quinine in cases of intermittent fevers, and treatment of a special ulcer known

2. *Ibid.*, p. 90.

as Phagedenic Ulcer by nitric acid, were administered with success. Dr. Beaumont is also credited with the detection of guinea-worms in this area. Great relief was rendered to patients suffering from bowel complaints, a sizeable number of which was constituted by way-farers and pilgrims, with such skill and kindness that the Indore Charitable Hospital became famous throughout the length and breadth of Central india.

Almost about this time, the much felt want of a Leprosy Hospital at Indore was met by the Ruler of Dhar, who donated a sum of Rs. 12,500 for the purpose. The Leprosy Hospital building, which, completed in 1873-74, was erected outside the compound of the Charitable Hospital but close to it so as to secure its management by the staff of the latter.

It may be of interest to note that in 1874-75, the Indore Charitable Hospital was described as "the largest in Central India and possibly the largest of any except those in the Presidency towns."[1] In 1883-84 there were 21 separate rooms built on the hut or cottage system within the Hospital compound, capable of accommodating 42 patients. In 1887 the Hospital extended itself by a ward for exclusive accommodation of female patients. This Hospital was the first in India to adopt the modern operations of lithotrity at one sitting and the number of major surgical operations performed there increased from 18 in 1864 to 343 in 1881.

Apart from affording medical relief, the Charitable Hospital also served as an institution for the training of Medical Licentiates. A beginning was made in this direction in August, 1878, when four pupils were attached to the Hospital for training as Indian Surgeons in the service of the Indore Government. They underwent a regular course of study in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Medicine and Surgery, and on completion they were qualified to undertake the duties of Hospital Assistants. This training marked the beginning of the Indore Medical School, which later became a very important institution in Central India. Its special feature was that students from all over India were admitted to a course of study and that it was run with the funds contributed not only by the Ruler of Indore but also by the Rulers of Gwalior, Bhopal and other States.

At the same time efforts were also made to provide maternity services and to popularise the European system of midwifery by

1. *Ibid.*, 1874-75, p. 57.

securing the services of a trained Indain midwife from Bombay in 1874. When a Foundling Asylum was opened in the following year she was put in charge of the Asylum. With the assistance of the Canadian Mission, Indore, a Women's Medical Class was also opened at the Charitable Hospital in 1887.

Besides the Indore Chritable Hospital and the Indore City Dispensary, a few other medical institutions also existed in Indore City during the nineteenth century. A Lunatic Asylum was in existence as early as in 1879-80. A dispensary was opened in the city at Malharganj in 1882 and was placed under the charge of a Hospital Assistant. In the following year a *Garibkhana* (Poor House) was established to commemorate the Jubilee Celebrations of Queen Victoria. A new hospital was opened in 1887 and was attached to the *Garibkhana*. This was enlarged in 1891 by constructing a building at a cost of Rs. 55,000. This Hospital, known as Holkar Hospital, provided accommodation for 100 in-patients and was equipped with an operation threatre. A monthly grant of Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned for its maintenance. A class for training in Midwifery was also started there. Besides, there was one hospital attached to the Imperial Service Cavalry situated outside the city. It was specially founded for the benefit of the Imperial Service Corps.

The twentieth century, however, witnessed considerable progress in the growth of medical services in the District. A central State hospital, called the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital, was opened at Indore in November, 1901. It was situated at the eastern end of the city and provided accommodation for 200 in-patients. It was staffed by one State Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, two Hospital Assistants, one Lady Hospital Assistant and other para-medical personnel. In 1902 a dispensary was established at Banganga. Another major step in affording medical relief to the public was taken in 1905 when the Indore Government decided to build a Women's Hospital in Indore City with modern amenities. This twenty-four bedded hospital called the Maharani Hospital, was opened in 1910 and it fulfilled a long felt want of the growing number of female patients for a separate hospital. It was staffed by two lady doctors. A female branch-dispensary of the Hospital was also started at Malharganj. In order to provide ample medical facilities in the interior of the District, *Ayurvedic* dispensaries were opened at Depalpur, Sawer, Gautampura, Betuma, Khudel and Palia, the first having been established in 1903.

About this time some important changes in regard to the equipment, system of management, etc., of the Indore Charitable Hospital and the Indore Medical School were effected. As a memorial to king Edward VII, over a lakh of rupees were collected in 1910 for these institutions from Central Indian and and other adjoining states. Donations were also received from the Government of India and philanthropists like Sir Hukum Chand, Rai Bahadur Kastur Chand, Seth Kalyanmal, Rai Bahadur K. L. Bhandari, etc. The money thus collected was used for various purposes which included the building of an Operation Theatre, and a Tuberculosis Ward and for equipment of the Pathology Laboratory and X-ray Department. The Charitable Hospital and the Medical School were eventually re-christened as King Edward Hospital and King Edward Hospital Medical School, respectively. Some change was also effected in the system of their management. It has been mentioned earlier that these institutions were run by the Residency Surgeon, Indore, as Superintendent, and under the direct supervision of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. Under the modified set-up, although the Residency Surgeon continued to function as Superintendent, the management and control were vested in a General Council consisting of the Central India and Rajputana Ruling Chiefs, Director-General of Indian Medical Services, the representatives of Central Government's Political and Military Department and donors, with the Agent to the Governor General in Central India as President and the Residency Surgeon as Secretary.

During the second decade of this century, the Medical Department of Indore State was reorganised. Although a State Surgeon was appointed as far back as 1882 and was put in charge of the District dispensaries including the Malharganj dispensary, the State Medical Department was subject to the supervision of the Residency Surgeon at Indore. This arrangement for supervision ceased to exist from April, 1912, but in order to utilize the services of the Residency Surgeon, he was appointed an Adviser to the Government in medical and sanitary matters. Another notable event was the opening of Shri Sawai Tukojirao Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Rao near Indore in January, 1914. This twenty-bedded institution owed its origin to public donations and was later taken over by the Indore Government.

The 'twenties saw some important additions to the building and equipments of the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital. A Bohra Ward

was constructed in the premises of the Hospital as a gift by two Bohra citizens. A maternity home, called the Lady Kanchanbai Maternity Ward, constructed in 1925 at a cost of Rs. 50,000, was donated by Sir Hukum Chand along with a Women's Out-patient Department and a Nurses' Institute. Electric and Radium branches and a Dental Department were also started in the Hospital by the State Government. In the year 1929 it is recorded that 83,795 patients (2,107 indoor and 81,688 out-door) were treated, 5,393 operations (838 major and 4,555 minor) were performed and 208 beds were in existence at the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital.

A Civil Dispensary at Gautampura was established in 1926. The Table[1] below shows the number and location of hospitals and dispensaries maintained by Indore Government in the District in 1931.

Area (1)	Hospitals (2)	Dispensaries: Graded (3)	Dispensaries: Un-graded (4)
Indore City	1. Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital.	1. Malharganj Dispensary 2. Police " 3. Central Jail " 4. Lunatic Asylum " (Mental Hospital)	1. Bangange Dispensary (Leper-Asylum)
	2. Maharani Female Hospital	5. Horse Artillery No. 1 6. " " No. 2 7. First Infantry 8. Second " 9. Body Guard 10. Transport Corps. 11. State Cavalry	
Indore Tahsil	3. Rao Sanatorium.	..	2. Datoda Dispensary.
Sawer Tahsil	..	12. Sawer Dispensary	
Depalpur Tahsil.	..	13. Depalpur Dispensary. 14. Gautampura "	3. Betma Dispensary.
Mhow Tahsil	..		4. Dhar Naka Dispensary 5. Zarda Dispensary

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. III, p. 212.

It may be noted that all medical services were free to the public and government servants at all these institutions.

Besides the medical institutions maintained by the State, there were several private and charitable dispensaries and hospitals. The most notable among he private institutions was the Canadian Mission Hospital at Indore which was primarily meant for women. This Hospital was sufficiently staffed by well-trained lady doctors and nurses and in 1933 as many as 16,344 patients were treated there, of whom 2,244 were indoor patients. The other institutions that deserve mention were the Nandlal Bhandari Maternity Home, the Kalyanmal Nursing Home and the Khurda Mission Hospital. The Kalyanmal Nursing Home was temporarily closed in 1932 and was re-opened in February, 1933. Later, it was taken over by the Government.

During the 'thirties necessary steps were taken by the Government for the registration of medical practitioners including doctors, *vaidyas* and *hakims* practising in Holkar State. For this purpose an Act, called the Indore Medical Act, No. II of 1936, was enacted and brought into force from the 1st of April, 1936. A Medical Council was established under this Act for the registration of medical practitioners.

In 1937 the Betma *Ayurvedic* Dispensary was converted into an allopathic dispensary. In the following year, a new Infectious Diseases Hospital was opened near the Malwa Mills. This was in addition to the Infectious Diseases Hospital already existing at Harsidhi.

Subsequent years were marked by several arrangements for increased maternity facilities. To start with, a scheme for the training of village *dais* was introduced in 1940 with an annual Government grant of Rs. 500. This grant was increased to Rs. 1,250 in 1945, the object being to provide at least one nurse at each panchayat place in the District. At about this time the State Army Department started a twenty-bedded maternity home of its own at Indore. In 1940 it is recorded that 291 labour cases were conducted here.

An Orphanage and Secret Accouchement House also existed in the City during this period. It was housed in Kothi No. 1, Sanyogitaganj from July, 1941. Noteworthy in this context is the fact that more than 50 per cent of the deliveries that took place in Indore City were conducted in hospitals or maternity hospitals or maternity homes. A Ladies' Committee looked after the ante and post-natal treatment of mothers and babies.

Another significant advancement in the field of medical services was the establishment by the Government in 1940 of a pharmacy at Indore where *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* medicines were manufactured and supplied to the dispensaries. Dispensaries were also opened by the Government at the following places: —

Place	Tahsil	Year of Opening
(1)	(2)	(3)
Kodarya	Mhow	1944
Tillor Khurd	Indore	1944
Chandrawatiganj	..	1944
Kanadiya	Indore	1946
Gawli Palasia	Mhow	1946
Kudana	Sawer	1947

By the year 1951 the number of different Government medical institutions in the District was 42.[1] The institutions functioning in Indore city were as follows: —

1. Maharaja Tukojirao Hospital.
2. Residency Hospital.
3. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial (formerly King Edward Memorial) Hospital.
4. Eye Hospital.
5. T. B. Sanatorium, Rao.
6. T. B. Clinic.
7. Leper Asylum.
8. Mental Asylum.
9. Infectious Diseases Hospital.
10. State Orphanage.
11. Kalyanmal Nursing Home.
12. Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Sanyogitaganj.
13. Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Malharganj.

1. Indore District Census Handbook, 1951, p. 3.

Other institutions working in the District including Indore city are listed below:—

Civil Dispensaries (1)	Ungraded Dispensaries (2)	Ayurvedic Dispensaries (3)
1. Sanyogitaganj	1. Holkar College	1. Kshipara
2. Central Jail	2. Malharashram	2. Betma
3. Malharganj	3. Pardeshipura	3. Dharnaka
4. Police	4. Kanadiya	4. Dateda
5. Hatod	5. Tillor Khurd	5. Kampel
6. Manpur	6. Harsola	6. Manglya
7. Depalpur	7. Kodarya	7. Choral
8. Gautampura	8. Gawli Palasia	8. Khajrana
9. Sawer	9. Ataheda	
10. Mhow	10. Chandrawatiganj	
	11. Kudana.	

Maharaja Yashwantrao Hospital is the premier medical institution of the District Its description in some detail will not fail to evoke interest.

By about the close of the 'thirties the authorities felt that the facilities that existed in the Maharaja Tukojirao Hospital were inadequate to meet the mounting needs of the public. In order to meet this problem the Indore Government planned to construct a new hospital on a very large scale. Accordingly, a Committee consisting of the State's Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, the Superintendent of King Edward Hospital School, the State Surgeon and Dr. S. K. Mukherji of Indore, was appointed. This committee submitted a scheme for the construction of an up-to-date hospital; and the Ruler, His Highness Yashwantrao Holkar, announced that his Government would as soon as the circumstances permitted, build a 730 bedded new hospital at Indore and that it would be available for clinical instruction to students of the Medical School and the Medical College to be developed therefrom. In pursuance of this announcement, the Indore Government started setting aside funds every year for the construction of a new hospital to be called the Maharaja Yashwantrao Hospital. By 1948 these funds reached the figure of Rs 30 lakhs which, with interest accrued, amounted to Rs. 31.2 lakhs at the time of the formation of Madhya Bharat.

The construction work of the hospital building, which commenced on the 18th February, 1950 was completed by the beginning of 1955. The eight-storeyed hospital building with 31 general wards, 60 private wards, 6 operation theatres, an assembly hall, central and ward laboratories, central sterilisation section, electric kitchen, laundry, canteen, etc., was constructed at a cost of Rs. 66 lakhs. It has a floor space of four lakh square feet, providing accommodation for 730 beds. The Hospital has been furnished and equipped at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. The M. Y. Hospital is also used for clinical teaching of the students of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore. which replaced the King Edward Hospital School in 1948. It may be noted that the Maharaja Tukojirao Hospital was merged in this Hospital in 1955.

This Hospital has specialists not only in Medicine and Surgery but also in Radiology, Clinical Pathology, Dentistry, Physio-Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases, Cardiology, Chest Surgery, Paediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Facilities also exist for radium treatment and X-ray therapy. In addition, and Anti-rabies Centre is run at the M. Y. Hospital Dispensary. A medico-social worker, appointed at this Hospital, helps the patients who come to the hospital for aid and treatment. A Paediatric Centre and a Child Guidance Clinic started functioning here since 1958.

An idea about the extent of medical relief given at this Hospital can be obtained from the following table :—

Year	Average Daily outdoor Attendance.	Total Indoor Patients Treated	Laboratory Investigations.	X-ray Investigations	Operations Major	Operations Minor
1957 ..	1,255.76	25,258	55,516	56,882	4,426	11,303
1961 ..	2,068.58	36,635	79,919	55,466	5,781	9,164
1966 ..	2,024.6	49,022	75,414	N. A.	8,195	13,740
1967 ..	2,511.7	49,808	59,667	N. A.	7,996	12,322
1968 ..	2,046.4	49,405	1,36,931	61,285	7,181	11,683
1969 ..	1,671.6	51,949	76,620	61,754	7,014	14,042

The Indore Government also has in view the opening of a T. B. Clinic at Indore. Accordingly, a well-equipped T. B. Clinic in a new building, specially constructed for this purpose started functioning at Malharganj in 1944. In addition to these, the Ruler also set aside a sum of five lakh rupees for the construction of a hundred-bedded T. B. Hospital known as the Manorama Raje Tuberculosis Hospital, named after the late Princess Manorama Raje Holkar of Indore. This Hospital started functioning from the 16th February, 1956 with an initial bed-strength of 70.

Since the launching of the Five Year Plans, rapid strides have been made in the expansion of medical services in the District, with the result that the number of Government hospitals and dispensaries has increased from 42 in 1951 to 73 at the end of 1964. The list below shows the distribution of hospitals and dispensaries by type:—

1.	Hospitals (Teaching, District and Civil)	4
2.	Dispensaries (Civil, graded, ungraded and subsidised)	21
3.	T. B. Hospital	1
4.	T. B. Sanatorium	1
5.	T. B. Clinic	1
6.	Leprosy Home	1
7.	Mental Hospital	1
8.	Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	2
9.	Maternity Wards	4
10.	Primary Health Centres	4
11.	V. D. Clinic	1
12.	Family Planning Centres	17
13.	Ayurvedic Dispensaries	15
		73

These hospitals and dispensaries provide accommodation for 1599 beds (as on 31st March 1970), the institution-wise distribution of

which is given below :—

	Type of Hospital		Beds Male	Beds Female	Total	Remarks
1	Teaching Hospital	..	271	319	896	Total includes 247 Mixed+50 private+9 isolation
2	Civil Hospitals	..	131	37	168	
3	Dispensaries	..	32	12	44	The Male beds include 7 Isolation beds
4	T. B. Hospital & Sanatorium	..	168	75	243	
5	Leprosy Home	..	25	10	35	
6	Mental Hospital	..	80	45	125	
7	Primary Health Centres		10	18	28	

The number of indoor and out-door patients annually treated at these institutions is shown in the Table below.

Year	Indore Tahsil		Mhow Tahsil		Depalpur Tah.		Sawer Tahsil	
	Indoor Patients	Outdoor Patients	Indoor Patients	Outdoor Patients	Indoor Patients	Out door Patients	Indoor Patients	Outdoor Patients
1961	1,734	7,80,864	1,227	1,37,613	227	1,16,829	21	1,00,192
1966	2,850	9,99,558	9,588	1,36,831	319	80,920	1000	52,000
1967	3,056	8,87,461	9,610	1,42,142	527	1,20,424	824	53,403
1968	2,409	9,29,494	11,932	1,32,905	399	78,691	2668	80,680
1969	2,336	10,17,976	11,217	2,15,175	422	87,470	2554	64,605

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Organisation of the Medical Department

During the Holkar regime, the Medical Department at the State level was under the Inspector-General of Hospitals who was also the Director of Public Health and Sanitation and the Inspector-General of Prisons. In Indore District, the I. G. of Hospitals was assisted since 1946 by a District Medical Officer, who was responsible for the

administration, supervision, etc., of the hospitals and dispensaries except the Maharaja Tukojirao Hospital which was under the direct supervision of the Inspector-General. Under the District Medical Officer, there were Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers.

In Madhya Bharat, the Medical and Public Health Departments were headed by the Director of Medical and Health Services, with headquarters at Gwalior. Under this set-up Indore was the seat of the Regional Deputy Director of this Department. At the District level, a District Medical Officer continued to be in position for Indore District until the 1st October, 1951, when Indore and Dewas districts were combined for purposes of medical administration into one district and placed under a District Medical Officer with headquarters at Dewas. This arrangement continued until the 1st of April, 1962, when a separate Civil Surgeon was appointed for Indore District. The Civil Surgeon is responsible for the supervision, etc., of all the medical institutions in the District except the M. Y. Group of Hospitals which is directly under the Director of Health Services. An Additional Civil Surgeon is also posted in the District for dealing with matters relating to Public Health and Primary Health Centres.

The Table given below shows the amount spent on medical and public health activities in the District for the years 1962-63 to 1965-66:

Year		Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1962-63	..	6.23
1963-64	..	8.73
1964-65	..	8.49
1965-66	..	8.65

Training of Para-medical Personnel

Besides rendering medical relief and serving as an affiliated Hospital of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore, the M. Y. Hospital is also a centre for the training of several types of para-medical personnel, such as, nurses, maternity and health visitors, compounders and radiographers. Alongwith the School of Nursing located in this Hospital a Health School, with 60 seats, was also started in 1957 for the training of Maternity and Child Welfare Health Visitors. The number of students who sought admission

in the Health School was 52 in 1957, 60 in 1960, 53 in 1962, 15 in 1963 and 22 in 1964. The number of candidates who passed the Compounder's Examination was 21 in 1958, 36 in 1962, 41 in 1963 and 34 in 1964. The candidates who completed training in Radiography during 1962 numbered 10.

It may be added that a College of Nursing has been established at Indore since 1960 with 30 seats. During 1962, the college had 22 students on roll. An All-India Paediatric Refresher Course for Staff Nurses, sponsored by the Government of India, UNICEF and WHO was conducted at the M. Y. Hospital in February and March, 1960. It was for the first time that such a programme was held in Madhya Pradesh. Twenty-one nurses availed themselves of the course.

Dispensaries under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme

With a view to providing medical care to the industrial workers, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the District during the Plan period. Under this Scheme, medical care is provided to insured persons through full time State Insurance dispensaries. The scope of medical care was extended to the families of insured workers from 26th January, 1959. Dispensaries under this Scheme were established at 11 places in Indore City.

In addition to these, the Malwa Mills Dispensary, Indore, is also utilized for the implementation of the Scheme. A medical practitioner at Mhow was appointed to provide medical care to insured persons residing at Mhow.

Apart from out-door treatment, in-patient benefit is also available under the Scheme to insured workers at the M. Y. Hospital and the Manorama Raje Hospital where 40 and 20 beds, respectively, have been reserved for the purpose. Suitable honoraria are paid to the doctors of these Hospitals for looking after the welfare of the insured workers admitted there. Besides, one Social Guide was appointed for guiding insured workers referred to the M. Y. Hospital for consultation with specialists and in-patient treatment.

The Table in Appendix-A shows the details of medical benefits provided to insured persons.

Approved chemists were also appointed at Indore for supplying special medicines to insured workers. Apart from these facilities a 150 bedded hospital is also under construction at Indore for the

exclusive use of the insured persons. The entire cost of the building and other non-recurring expenditure on equipment will be borne by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

The following Table will show the medical benefits given to the families of insured persons.

Year	No. of Patients Treated			
	New	Old (Repeat)	Total	No. of Injections given
1961	2,45,717	7,81,882	10,27,599	2,64,158
1966	3,32,658	11,02,965	14,35,623	2,48,095
1967	2,76,648	9,09,593	11,86,241	4,22,823
1968	2,62,906	8,85,986	11,48,892	3,76,233
1969	2,51,312	8,53,862	11,05,174	3,75,886

Medical Facilities in Rural Areas

Besides the medical facilities available at the Allopathic and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries established in the rural areas of the District from time to time, the District Health Inspectors of the Public Health Department of former Indore State also used to take drugs with them for the treatment of the sick in the villages they visited. The development of medical relief in rural areas received special attention of the Government of Madhya Bharat and it introduced a system of touring *vaidyas* for providing much needed relief within easy reach of the villagers. This was followed by the opening of dispensaries, particularly *Ayurvedic*. With the same end in view, primary health centres, with various sub centres, were established by the Government in Development Block areas during the Plan period. Each primary health centre is staffed by one doctor, one visitor, four midwives, one compounder, one *dai* and one sanitary inspector, thus providing under the direct supervision of a physician, the basic

health services for a community. Till the end of 1964 the following primary health centres and sub-centres were established in the District.

Development Block	Public Health Centre	Sub-Centre	Bed Strength
1. Sawer ..	.. Sawer	.. Petlod Shipra Dharampuri	.. 8
2. Depalpur	.. Depalpur	.. Chander Attaheda Nevri	.. 10
3. Mhow ..	.. Manpur	.. Hasalpur Main Jamli	.. 12
4. Indore ..	.. Hatod ..	.. Kanadia Tillorkhurd Kampel	.. 6

A tribal welfare dispensary at Khurda-Khurdi (near Manpur in Mhow tahsil) is functioning under the administrative control of the Collector, Indore. This dispensary is provided with six maternity beds, looked after by a trained midwife and a *dai*.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

Before the formation of Madhya Bharat, *Ayurvedic* dispensaries existed at four villages in the District, *viz*., Dharnaka, Betma, Kampel and Manglia.

During the First Plan period, dispensaries were established by the Government of Madhya Bharat at 1. Rao (Indore), 2. Datoda (Mhow), 3. Choral (Mhow), 4. Badgonda (Mhow), 5. Sagdod (Depalpur), 6. Ajanod (Sawer), 7. Khajrana (Indore), and 8. Pardeshipura (Indore).

Each *Ayurvedic* dispensary is staffed by a *vaidya*, a *dai* and a *dawasai*. In addition, private *Ayurvedic* institutions also exist in the District. Noteworthy among them is the Prince Yashwantrao Ayurvedic Hospital which was opened in 1919. It is a sixty-one-bedded Hospital and is run by the Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand

Charitable Trust. A maternity home is also attached to it. *Ayurvedic* institutions (both Government and private) of the District comprised, on 31st March, 1961, one hospital, twenty-two dispensaries, one *Ayurvedic* pharmacy, and one nature cure clinic. Indore is also the seat of two *Ayurvedic* colleges, *viz.*, the Astang Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Lalbag, and Shri Raj Kumar Singh Ayurvedic College.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The activities of a primary health centre include domiciliary maternity care in which the Health Visitor, who is a midwife specially trained in the problems of welfare of the mother and child, plays a vital role. The midwives and trained *dais* attached to the various Allopathic and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries also render maternity and child welfare services. Apart from these facilities, training is also imparted to indigenous *dais* at the following places in the District: —

1. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Malharganj and Sanyogitaganj.
2. Primary Health Centre, Manpur.
3. Maternity Home, Mhow (this Home is run by the Indian Red Cross Society).

At the same time, a scheme for one-month training of untrained village *dais* has been started at the Pimary Health Centres of Manpur and Indore Blocks. The *dais* so trained are given a 15 days' refresher course after 22 weeks.

In addition to these measures, institutional midwifery is rendered at the following government and private institutions in Indore city :—

Government

1. M. Y. Hospital, Indore.
2. Maharani Women's Hospital, Indore.
3. Seksaria Maternity Home, Indore.

Private

1. Maternity Hospital, Biyabani.
2. Bhandari Maternity Hospital, Snehlataganj.
3. Nima Prasuti Griha (Maternity Home).

4. G. Sinha Maternity Home.
5. Mrs. Gharpure Nursing Home, Rambag.
6. Sushilabai Nursing Home.
7. Mrs. Deshpande's Maternity Home, Jawahar Road.
8. Dr. Mrs. Wagh's Maternity Home, Yashwant Road.
9. Dr. Mrs. Vimalabai Thakur's Maternity Home, Jawahar Road.
10. P. Dinshaw Maternity Home.
11. Dr. R. Singh's Maternity Hospital.
12. Bacchubai Nurse Maternity Home.
13. Saraswati Sutika Griha.
14. Dr. Mrs. Vaidya's Maternity Hospital, High School Road.

There is also one Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre in Mhow Cantonment, run by the Indian Red Cross Society.

Special Institutions

Among the special institutions in the District, the following deserve mention :—

Mental Hospital, Indore

The existence of a Lunatic Asylum at Indore in 1879-80 has been mentioned earlier. The reception and detention of lunatics in this Asylum was subsequently governed by the Indore Lunatic Asylum Act (Act II of 1917). The earliest reference we have about the location of this Asylum is in 1923 when it was shifted to a house of the Charitable Department at Banganga where it continues till today. The name of this institution was changed to Mental Hospital in 1931. During the Holkar rule, the Hospital provided accommodation for 50 indoor patients. In 1956 the bed-strength was increased to 75, of which 50 were meant for men and 25 for women. From the late 'forties Narco-analysis and Insulin-shock therapy were provided at the Hospital. Electric-shock treatment and Cardiazol convulsion treatment, and occupational therapy are also being administered. In 1961-62 the bed-strength of this Hospital was 170, of which 115 were for men and 55 for women. The medical relief

rendered by this institution during the past few years is tabulated below.

Year	At the Beginning of the Year	No. of Patients Admitted During the Year	Cured	Partially Cured (Improved)	Died
1958	95	87	64	21	5
1961	92	245	121	93	11
1966	166	180	100	67	17
1967	162	163	80	60	16
1968	169	198	100	64	12
1969	191	157	98	60	25

Government Leprosy Home and Hospital, Indore

As stated earlier, a Leprosy Asylum was established at Indore as far back as in 1873-74. The reception and detention of the inmates of this Asylum were later governed by an enactment called the Indore Leper Act (III of 1918). The Asylum continued to function as such till 1949-50 when it was converted into a Leprosy Colony, situated at village Banganga in Indore Tahsil, at a distance of three miles from the city. Since then scientific methods of treatment have been introduced. More amenities have also been provided to the inmates. Formerly, the bed-strength of this Home was 35, of which 25 were meant for men and 10 for women. The present bed-strength is 46. About 40 to 50 patients are admitted to the Hospital every year.

Shri Sawai Tukojirao Sanatorium, Rao

The Rao Sanatorium as it is generally known, was established in 1914 with an initial bed-strength of 20. The bed-strength was increased from time to time till it became 70 in 1956-57. The present bed-strength is 100 of which 30 beds are of Isolation Ward and 8 for E.S.I. patients. The thirty-bedded Isolation Ward, being a later addition, started functioning in January, 1963. The number of indoor patients annually treated at this Sanatorium increased from 148 in 1950-51 to 249 in 1961-62, 282 in 1962-63, 305 in 1963-64 and 364 in 1964-65.

Maharaj Kumari Manorama Raje Tuberculosis Hospital, Indore

The origin of this Hospital has been briefly alluded to earlier. It started functioning on 16th February, 1956, with a bed-strength of 70. The bed-strength continues to be the same till today. Of this 60 are in general wards and 10 in five double-bedded rooms. Twenty beds are meant for E. S. I. patients. This Hospital is a sister institution of the M. Y. Hospital where major surgery on patients from this Hospital is carried out. This Hospital is also affiliated to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore, for M. B. B. S. and Diploma Course in Tuberculosis of the Indore University. The T. B. Health Visitor's Training is also being conducted here since 1960. The number of indoor patients annually treated at this Hospital increased from 73 in 1955-56, the year of its establishment, to 515 in 1961-62. The years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65, however, registered 398, 542 and 540 patients, respectively.

This Hospital together with the Rao Sanatorium function as sub-centres and treat the patients diagnosed at T. B. Clinic, Indore, by free drug supply

The other noteworthy special institution in the District is the Harsidhi Infectious Diseases Hospital, Indore, which was established in 1932. Its bed-strength is 18 and patients suffering from infectious diseases, such as, diptheria, Titanus, etc., are isolated there for treatment. A special clinic for the treatment of Venereal Diseases has also been recently established at Indore. Apart from treatment of V. D. cases and tracing of contacts, this Clinic also carries out health-education in such diseases.

Regional Eye Bank and Corneal Surgery Unit, Indore

This unit was organised at the M. Y. Hospital in April, 1960. As many as 64 eyes became available during the first nine months of that year. This Bank is reported to be the richest among the only four existing Eye Banks in India. The Bank is working in co-ordination with New York Eye Bank and the Washington Research Centre.

All facilities for corneal transplantation surgery are available at the Corneal Surgery Unit. In the year 1960, there were 52 operations of Corneal Transplantation. This figure increased to 81 in the year 1965.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

Among the many private hospitals and nursing homes in Indore city, the following institutions deserve particular mention.

Christian Hospital

Established in 1891, this Hospital was formerly known as the Canadian Mission Hospital. It is a General Hospital, providing special facilities for maternity cases also. Its present bed-strength is 120 and it is staffed by four doctors and other para-medical personnel.

In 1962 it provided medical relief to 13,289 out-door patients and 3,681 indoor patients as against 12,372 and 2,406 in 1958, respectively. The corresponding figures for 1963 and 1964 were 13,904 and 14,041 (out-door) and 2,833 and 2,803 (indoor), respectively.

Prince Yashwantrao Ayurvedic Hospital

As mentioned earlier, this charitable Hospital is run by Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand Charitable Trust. It provided accommodation for 61 beds and the average number of in-patients annually treated at this institution is 500. A Maternity Home is also attached to this Hospital where nearly 500 confinment cases are handled annually.

Robert Nursing Home

Established on 8th November, 1912, this institution is run by the Christian Missionaries and is located in the Residency Area. The treatment given there is on charge basis. The bed-strength of this institution is 16. The number of indoor and out-door patients annually treated increased from 1,897 in 1958 to 2,130 in 1962. In 1963, indoor and out-door patients numbering 443 and 3,600, respectively, were treated as against 528 indoor and 3,240 out-door patients in 1964.

Besides these 3 private hospitals, there are three nursing homes also in Indore City, *i.e.*, S. Datta Nursing Home, Paul Nursing Home and Dr. Kher Nursing Home. Private maternity homes, have already been listed.

The total number of private practitioners in the City according to the different medical system is 886 which includes 250 Allopaths, 570 *Vaidyas* and 57 Homoeopaths.

The following private medical institutions are functioning at Mhow:—

1. Khan Bahadur E. P. Cantonment General Hospital.
2. Dr. Radha Mohan's Nursing Home.
3. Vaishnav Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya.
4. Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre.

The last named institution is run by the Indian Red Cross Society and is under the charge of a Lady Assistant Surgeon. As mentioned earlier, training to indigenous *dais* is also imparted there.

The total number of private medical practitioners at Mhow is 30, which consists of 17 Allopaths, 9 *Vaidyas*, 2 Homoeopaths and 2 with Compounder's qualifications.

Besides Indore and Mhow, where there are 916 private practitioners, the other places in the District have 73 medical persons doing private practice, thus making a total of 989 practitioners in the District. Their distribution in the urban and rural areas is shown below:—

	Urban	Rural
Allopaths	267	2
Vaidyas	587	60
Homoeopaths	59	9
Compounders	2	3
	915	74 Total 989

SANITATION

Compared to medical services, the Public Health services in Indore State were very meagre for a long time. Sanitation in Indore, the largest city in Malwa, was so neglected that in 1871-72 the City was described as "the filthiest and most sickly"[1]. Although the City's sanitary arrangements figured in the discussion between Indore Government and the mercantile community near about 1867-68, they could not be brought into operation in an effective

1. Central India Agency Report, 1871-72, p. 3.

manner owing to lack of adequate finances. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India observed this situation in 1867-68 thus :

"Sanitary arrangements in the city of Indore, long neglected have lately been the subject of discussion between the Durbar and the mercantile community, but the former is slow to take its proper share in the cost, and the latter, already heavily taxed, can ill afford the large contribution required to carry them out in an effective manner."[1]

The Agent further thought that the inhabitants of the city were also responsible for the insanitary conditions. To quote him again,

"The conservancy of the city, though still very disgraceful, is, I think, slightly improved since I last complained about it. Such rapid progress in sanitary measures as would be desired can perhaps hardly be expected from a people, who, as I explained in my last report, claim the filth in the streets opposite their doors as their own, and consider it a hardship it should not be allowed to accumulate there as manure for the opium lands."[2]

These conditions began to change in 1874-75 when the Ruler secured the services of an English Engineer. Several improvements took place in the city during his tenure. Metalled roads and bridges were constructed and well designed drains were also made throughout the greater part of the city. An efficient staff of sweepers with carts was also maintained for the removal of all refuse. However, arrangements for protected water supply were far from satisfactory as would be evident from the following observation of the Agent made in 1875-76.

"The supply of pipe-water for the city though invaluable in the absence of a better, is not nearly sufficient for the wants of the people, and the quality of the water is bad, nor can it be so conserved as to fit it for human consumption. The water of the reservoir is received from a small nullah which meanders either close past or through four dirty villages, receiving from them all imaginable impurities. The nullah itself is the common latrine of the villagers, so much resorted to that a

1. *Ibid.*, 1867-68, p. 5.
2. *Ibid.*, 1870-71, p. lix.

near approach to it is anything but pleasant; as it is not possible either to reform the habits of the villagers, nor to deny them and their cattle access to the only available water supply, a purer and much larger source of supply must be sought for and a suitable site for the construction of a large reservoir will likely be found in the hills about six miles south-east of Indore whence clean water could be brought in an iron main to the city."[1]

Thus, the arrangements for the water-supply were changed subsequently and at the beginning of the twentieth century the water-supply was derived from the tank at Piplia on the south of the city, supplemented by water from two tanks in Shorpur. As, however, the supply from these sources was also insufficient, new water-works were under construction at Bilaoli and Limbodi in 1913. Thus, by this time, a system of conservancy was introduced, a beginning was made of a scheme of proper drainage and the water-supply scheme was in progress. All these activities were looked after by the Indore Municipality.

Until the first decade of the present century public health services in the rural areas of Indore State received attention mostly when an epidemic broke out. About village sanitation we read in the Holkar State Gazetteer, 1908 :—

"Village sanitation is very unsatisfactory. This is due to some time honoured practices among the different communities which no amount of persuasion or even education appears to effect. Conservancy arrangements are conspicuous by their absence. The water-supply which is mainly derived from wells, is usually insufficient, often polluted. Attempts to clean public wells are rarely made."[2]

Under these conditions the necessity of educating the revenue staff in the elements of sanitation in order to make them efficient in combating the scourge of epidemics was soon realised. In 1912 a lead was taken in this direction by the State Surgeon. He published pamphlets on sanitation in Hindi and Marathi and arranged their distribution among the revenue staff. Later, many other measures, both executive and statutory, were adopted to deal with the epidemics. Among the statutory measures, mention may be made

1. *Ibid.*, 1875-76, p. 62.
2. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, Vol. II, p. 174

of the Indore Epidemic Diseases Act (No. IV of 1928) which conferred upon the Government powers to take special measures and prescribe temporary regulations for the prevention of any dangerous epidemic disease. Rules regarding rural sanitation were also enacted in 1928.

A concrete beginning in the provision of public health services in Holkar State in an organised manner was made in 1926 when a new Department of Public Health and Sanitation was created with a Director as its head. The Department was subordinate to a Board consisting of the General Minister, the Member for Public Works Department and the State Surgeon. The Director was also a member of the Indore City Improvement Trust Board, as well as of a Committee which was appointed to enquire into the housing conditions of mill labourers and other poor classes in the city. The Department was entrusted with many duties, such as, vaccination, registration of vital statistics, prevention, etc., of epidemics, control of offensive trades, sanitation and other works relating to the health of the people in mills and factories, health propaganda and instruction and advice to local authorities including municipalities in organizing and conducting efficient conservancy arrangements and in improving the general sanitation of all public and private places. Besides, the work of conducting the entire health administration of Indore Municipality was also assigned to the Department. A permanent staff consisting of a District Health and Vaccination Inspector, Vaccinators and others was also placed at the disposal of this Department for Indore District. The Inspector toured throughout the District with his mobile dispensary, and besides treating patients, administered inoculations and vaccinations, chlorinated wells and impressed upon the public the necessity of sanitation and cleanliness through health lectures and lantern demonstrations He also visited schools and examined children.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat the administrative set-up of the Medical Department on the public health side at district level consisted of a District Medical Officer of Health, an Assistant Health Officer, a Sanitary Inspector and ten Vaccinators. The District Medical Officer of Health was mainly responsible for all activities pertaining to health and sanitation in the districts of Indore and Dewas with headquarters at Dewas. He also acted as an adviser in public health matters to all the municipalities except the Municipality of Indore which had a separate and well-organized staff for this purpose. Besides, he was holding the administrative charge of primary health centres.

Under the present set-up, the administration of public health in Indore District rests with the Civil Surgeon, who is assisted by an Additional Civil Surgeon in this work. The Municipal Corporation of Indore and the Municipal Committees of Depalpur, Mhow and Sawer are responsible for the maintenance of public health in their respective areas. The sanitation of rural areas is now looked after by the Gram Panchayats which maintain a special staff. But the overall responsibility in this respect rests with the staff of the Public Health Department.

Activities of Public Health Department

One of the principal activities of this Department is to undertake suitable measures for the maintenance of public health at annual fairs which are held all over the District in different months of the year.

The activities of the Department at these fairs include sanitary arrangements, preventive measures against out-break of epidemics like cholera and small-pox, health education through lectures, baby. and cinema-shows, instructions on family planning, etc.

The other noteworthy activity of the Department is the provision of medical facilities in rural areas through a Mobile Dispensary which is staffed by a Mobile Unit Officer and a Compounder. Apart from giving medical relief, the staff of this Dispensary also imparts health education in rural areas through the usual media.

A Rural Health Centre was established at Harsola in Mhow Tahsil for providing field-training in rural health and sanitation to the students of the Medical College.

Slum Clearance

No programme for slum clearance was undertaken in the District except in the City of Indore where a considerable amount of work has been done. Recently, a slum clearance scheme for the Kumarkhedi area in the city has been sanctioned with an outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. The scheme provides for the construction of tenements for sweepers.

Underground Drainage

Underground drainage work was undertaken in Indore City in 1946. At present this work is looked after by the city's Municipal Corporation.

Protected Water-Supply

Tap water supply is provided in Indore City from Yashwant Sagar Tank. Tap-water is also supplied in the towns of Depalpur, Manpur and Mhow.

In the rural areas, the first step taken in recent years to improve the water-supply was to convert almost all step-wells into sanitary wells. New wells were sunk and old ones repaired. The incidence of guinea-worm was thus reduced considerably. Since the inception of the programme, till the close of the year 1962, 311 wells were dug and construction of 279 wells was in progress in the Community Development Blocks.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH CENTRES

The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore, besides imparting instruction in under-graduate and post-graduate studies in medicine, also serves as an important research centre. To facilitate detailed research work in various fields Government have created over and above the departments prescribed by the University, special departments in the College, *viz.*, Govindram Seksaria Cardiology Department, Badjatia Indigenous Drug Research Unit, Badjatia Nutrition Research Laboratory, Drug Manufacturing Laboratory, K. B. Illava Haematology Department, Neurology, Gastroenterohepatology, Thoracic Surgery and Orthoptic Units. Amongst these, the Drug Laboratory which is primarily concerned with the manufacture and testing of drugs was fully equipped at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs towards the end of the First Five Year Plan. At present the Laboratory is manufacturing about 60 items of official drugs, such as, galanical tablets, injections, etc. with the help of most modern equipments.

Almost all the Departments of the Medical College undertake active research work and till the end of 1958, 210 research papers had been published by them. Besides, 50 research projects were under investigation towards the end of 1958.

Pathologists' Club, Indore

This Club was constituted in 1951 to associate the private pathologists of Indore with the academic activities of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the Mahatma Gandhi Medical College, Indore. Although in the beginning the membership of

the Club was restricted to medical men actively engaged either in the teaching of Pathology and Bacteriology or in the practice of these branches, later it was made open also to the medical officers in the clinical departments of the M. Y. Group of Hospitals. Since 1955 medical graduates registered for their theses in the different specialities of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology are also allowed to attend the meetings of the Club. This Club arranges monthly meetings which take the shape of clinico-pathological conferences. Cases of outstanding interest referred to the Department of Pathology by the Clinical Departments are discussed at these meetings accompanied by the presentation of issue specimens, projection of micro-slides, micro-photographs, etc. At the same time, material pertaining to at least one research project of an applied or fundamental nature is also presented at every meeting. In order to disseminate scientific knowledge, the club recently decided to publish the proceedings of the meetings in the form of monthly bulletins and to distribute them to its members.

Department of Preventive and Social Medicine and Health Museum

A Department of Preventive and Social Medicine was recently established in the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore, for disseminating knowledge in all aspects of public health hygiene, particularly in the spheres of family planning and nutrition.

A Health Museum was also organized in this Department. The health propaganda material, models, etc., of this Museum are used by the Health Department for demonstration purposes at fairs and festivals.

Indian Medical Association, Indore Branch

The medical practitioners of the former Central India States associated themselves for the first time in 1927 when a Central India Medical Society was formed. Later, when the number of medical practitioners increased in Indore City itself, another association, called the Indore Medical Practitioners' Association, was founded in 1944. After the formation of Madhya Bharat, these two bodies were amalgamated in 1949 to constitute the Madhya Bharat Medical Association, an affiliated branch of the Indian Medical Association. Following the reorganisation of States in 1956, the Madhya Bharat Medical Association became the Indore branch of the Indian Medical Association.

In the earlier period the activities of this Association were limited to monthly clinical meetings. From 1946 the publication of an annual number was also started. In 1951 the system of holding a symposium every year at the annual function of the Association was introduced. These symposia now conducted regularly provide ample opportunities to its members, particularly private practitioners to exchange their views and thus widening their knowledge. Important amongst the subjects chosen so far for the annual symposia are Anemias, Hypertension, Diabetes, Peptic Ulcer, Nephritis, Coronary Artery diseases and Infective Hepatitis. Every year a distinguished specialist in the particular branch of discussion is invited to preside over the symposium.

With a view to providing voluntary medical aid in rural areas, the Association established two Health Centres at Manglia and Simrol in March, 1953, and September, 1955, respectively. Medicines are also supplied here free of cost, though limited to an extent.

Indian Red Cross Society, Indore Branch

The former Holkar State had a branch of the Red Cross until the formation of Madhya Bharat. In 1948 this branch merged with similar branches of other covenanting States to form a provincial branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Under this arrangement, a sub-branch was formed for the districts of Indore and Dewas with the District Medical Officer, Dewas, as its Secretary. A separate branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for Indore District was, however, formed in 1960. The main activities of this branch consist of assistance to the M. Y. Hospital, Indore, in blood transfusion services and supply of dried blood plasmas for free distribution to destitute patients, supply of skimmed milk-powder to pregnant women and poor children, medical treatment and after-care of ex-service men and their dependents, giving grants-in-aid to the Deaf and Dumb School, Indore, arrangement of talks on health education, baby-shows, etc. This Society also runs a maternity home and child welfare centre at the Mhow cantonment.

Tuberculosis Relief Society, Indore

This Society is a voluntary organisation and was founded in 1949 by the efforts of cured tuberculosis patients and some doctors with the object of giving financial aid to indigent patients and their families. The Society runs a rehabilitation centre called Alpashrama

Kala Kendra for imparting training in light occupations like tailoring, typing, toy-making, embroidery work, knitting, etc. The staff consists of five teachers : two for tailoring and one each for toy-making, embroidery and primary education. In 1957 there were 26 pupils on the roll. The Society also carried out publicity in the prevention and control of tuberculosis.

Lymph Depot, Manpur

Lymph manufacturing was formerly done at the Sardarpur Agency Hospital under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar Agency. Following the transfer of Sardarpur to Gwalior State, the Agency headquarters together with the Agency Surgeon was shifted to Manpur, then a British *pargana*, alongwith the Lymph Depot. The Manpur *pargana* alongwith the Lymph Depot, was handed over to Holkar State in 1932. The lymph was derived from buffalo calves, mixed with glycerine and despatched to different States in Central India and Rajputana, except Gwalior which had a separate Lymph Depot. Consequent on the formation of Madhya Bharat the Gwalior and the Manpur Depots were merged in 1948 and the reorganised Depot was located at Manpur. During the First Plan it was provided with a building and equipment. This Depot caters to the needs not only of Madhya Pradesh but also of other states.

Family Planning

Rural family planning clinics were established at public health centres, Manpur, Sawer, Harsola and Hatod and at Civil Hospital, Depalpur, till the year 1962-63. Each rural clinic is provided with a Family Planning Social Worker.

Two urban family planning clinics were established, one each at the M. Y. Hospital, Indore, and the Civil Dispensary, Mhow, during the same period. A Sterilisation Unit with a separate staff of doctors and nurses was also established at the M. Y. Hospital during 1962-63. The family planning clinics established by voluntary organizations include four urban clinics by the Family Planning Association and one rural and one urban clinic each by the Indian Medical Association. The activities of these centres include education on family planning through lectures and film-shows, distribution of contraceptives, sterilization, etc.

Subsequent years saw the opening of more family planning clinics—urban and rural—in the District and at the close of [illegible] the

District could have the advantage of five urban clinics at Malharganj, Sanyogitaganj, Mhow, Depalpur and Sawer and 12 rural clinics at Manpur, Hatod, Tillor Khurd, Kampel, Kanadia, Main, Jamli, Hasalpur, Dharampuri, Shipra, Petlod and Pipliahana.

A Regional Family Planning Training Centre was recently established at Indore for imparting training in family planning methods to medical and auxiliary staff. During 1962-63, this Centre conducted seven courses of two months' duration and two courses of seven days' duration and trained 35 Doctors, 35 Health Visitors, one Sister Tutor, two Sanitary Inspectors, 35 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and 26 *Vaidyas*. As against this 37 Doctors, 1 Health Visitor, 3 Sanitary Inspectors, 4 *Vaidyas* and 96 Social Workers were trained in 1964-65.

Under a general scheme an Honorary Family Planning Education Leader was appointed by the Government of India at Indore for organizing health education in rural areas.

In pursuance of another general scheme to advance the programme of family planning a Family Planning Sub-Committee consisting of officials and non-officials, was constituted in the District as elsewhere in the State. This Committee is responsible for carrying out family planning services, health education, training and the like.

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT

The diseases of common occurrence are malaria, tuberculosis, diseases of the eye and skin troubles. In all, these diseases caused 2,191 and 1,192 deaths, respectively in 1951 and 1956. The details regarding the number of deaths caused by various diseases in subsequent years are given in Appendix-A. It might be interesting to know about the early history of some of them and the various measures adopted to check their incidence.

Malaria

Until the beginning of this century malarial fever was the most prevalent disease in the District. From 1903-04, however, marked improvement was noticed in curbing its incidence in the city consequent on the reclamation of the river-bed, whereby a large body of water

replaced the stagnant pools in which myriads of anopheles mosquitoes used to appear. Although in the subsequent years the District continued to be an endemic area for malaria, reliable statistics about its incidence are available only from 1953-54 in which year there were 61,611 seizures.

This number decreased considerably during the next five years, and in 1958-59 there were only 2,152 seizures. The years 1959-60 and 1960-61, however, recorded 12,438 and 19,127, seizures, respectively.

During the Holkar regime, anti-malarial measures consisted of free distribution of cinchona and quinine to the public. Training in anti-malarial work and malarial survey was also given in 1943 to the District Health Inspectors at the Mhow Cantonment Military Hospital. The Inspectors thus trained did anti-malarial work at selected places in the District, such as, Manpur town and the areas surrounding Indore city.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat anti-malarial measures, both preventive and curative, were intensified. Measures under the National Malaria Control Programme, such as, spraying of houses with D. D. T. solution, distribution of paludrine and mepacrine tablets, etc., were extended to Indore City and its suburbs in 1951-52. Later, a separate Anti-Malaria Unit was established at Indore for conducting anti-malarial work. In the beginning, the activities of this Unit were confined to the tahsils of Indore and Mhow only, but from 1957-58 they were extended to the tahsils of Depalpur and Sawer also. In pursuance of a decision of the Government of India, the Malaria Control Programme was taken over to Malaria Eradication Programme from the 1st April, 1959. This Programme envisaged intensification of spraying in hyper-endemic areas during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 to bring down the quantum of infection. The work done by the Unit of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in Indore District from 1953-54 to 1963-64 is shown in the table below.

Year	No. of Villages in which D.D.T. Spraying Was Done		No. of Children Examined	No. of Positive Cases	No. of Blood Smears Examined	No. of Positive Cases
	I Round	II Round				
1953-54	323	48	..	..	..	..
1954-55	124	111	703	101	27	12
1955-56	117	120	3,375	159	51	[illegible]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1956-57 ..	216	213	4,011	199	89	1
1957-58 ..	649	433	5,526	48	3,619	..
1958-59 ..	650	610	1,657	43	329	..
1959-60 ..	648	648	64	..	..	..
1960-61 ..	649	649	4,411	..	3,019	..
1961-62 ..	649	649	..	..	..	..
1962-63* ..	..	..	..	.	..	.
1963-64* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

During the period from 1964-65 to 1969-70 as many as 29, 643, 643, 190, 643 and 643 villages, respectively, were brought under D. D. T. spraying.

Together with D. D. T. spraying, surveillance operations were also launched from 1960 to comb out the residual infection in the community. There are two types of surveillance, *viz.*, Active and Passive. In the former type a member of the specially appointed staff of the Malaria Eradication Programme visits every house at periodical intervals, enquires about cases of fever, takes blood smears and gets them examined under the microscope. If any blood smear is positive for malaria, it is the responsibility of the surveillance staff to give a complete course of anti-malaria drugs to cure the disease. In the latter type, full use is made of the medical profession, hospitals and dispensaries, social welfare organizations, voluntary workers, etc., who reported to the Malaria Organisation suspected cases of Malaria coming to their notice. Blood smears are collected in such cases for examination and further action. Both types of surveillance were conducted simultaneously. The work done in the District under surveillance operations is tabulated below :—

Year	No. of Fever Cases Detected	No. of Cases in Which Blood Smear Collected	Result	
			Positive	Negative
1961	21,783	24,103	Nil	Nil
1966	66,235	58,120	179	57,941
1967	66,576	68,275	576	67,699
1968	60,050	51,865	207	51,258
1969	55,377	55.114	718	54,996

*N.M.E.P. Unit, Indore, was under the consolidation phase since 1962 and hence no figures for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

It may be added that an Independent Appraisal Team appointed by the Government of India to evaluate the progress of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in Madhya Pradesh visited, among others, the Indore Unit in 1962. After having assessed the work done through field visits, it recommended this Unit as being fit for withdrawal of spraying from 1962-63 onwards. Accordingly, D. D. T. spraying was stopped in the Indore Unit, but the surveillance operations were intensified for consolidation of the work already done.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is very common amongst the urban women population, "specially amongst the females of some castes such as the Vaishyas, Bohoras and others who rigidly adhere to the *purdah* system."[1]

Until the late 'thirties, the figures of deaths from tuberculosis in the District were not correctly compiled, because more than 59 per cent of the deaths were classified as due to 'fever of unknown origin'.

According to statistics maintained at the three T. B. institutions of the District, 82 persons died of T. B. in 1961. The death-toll went up to 150 in the following year. However, in the year 1965, this figure was recorded as 140.

As described earlier, Rao Sanatorium, T. B. Clinic, Malharganj and Manorama Raje T. B. Hospital are functioning in the District for the exclusive treatment of tuberculosis patients. The Rao Sanatorium and T. B. Hospital provide accommodation for 100 and 70 beds, respectively. A Tuberculosis Ward with 12 general beds is also attached to the M. Y. Hospital, Indore. These beds are reserved for major thoracic surgery like surgical collapse and resections. In pursuance of a suggestion from the Government of India, a scheme for the collaboration of private medical practitioners with T. B. Clinics has also been introduced at Indore since 1962-63 on an experimental basis.

Preventive measures for the control of tuberculosis are also underway. A B.C.G. campaign was launched in the District as early as in 1950 under the auspices of the World Health Organisation. A District B. C. G. team with headquarters at Indore was organised for this purpose and this Team performed Mantoux tests

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. I, p. 69.

and vaccinations. The B. C. G. work in new Madhya Pradesh was reorganized on 1st November, 1958, when the organization was divided into two zones, i.e., Western and Eastern, with headquarters at Indore and Jabalpur, respectively. Each zonal organization is headed by a B. C. G. Supervising Officer who is assisted by an Assistant Surgeon, Non-Medical Team Leaders, Technicians and other staff. This staff does B. C. G. work mainly in the rural areas. Another step taken for the control of tuberculosis is that since 1959 the Tuberculosis Clinic, Malharganj has started testings and vaccination of the contacts of T. B. patients.

In 1962-63, B. C. G. vaccination work was started also at the Public Health Centre M. Y. Hospital, and the Seksaria Maternity Home, Indore, where 1,621 new-borns were vaccinated during the same year.

The Table below shows the amount of work done each year by the B.C.G. Team in the District.

Year	Number of Persons Tested with Tuberculin	Number of Persons Vaccinated with B.C.G.
1950	68,621	14,217
1951	1,25,044	33,696
1956	1,03,596	28,462
1961	17,491	6,151
1966	30,200	10,490
1967	50,200	17,080
1968	23,468	21,954
1969	23,584	93,222

Trachoma

Among the diseases of the eye, trachoma deserves particular mention, for it constitutes a major public health problem facing the entire State. In order to assess the incidence of trachoma, the State Government recently undertook a State-wide survey with the assistance of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The survey commenced in February, 1959, and it took nearly 18 months to cover 38 out of the 43 districts in the State. The incidence of trachoma has been found to be ranging from 14 to 76 per cent in the State, the percentage in Indore District being as high as 54

Epidemic Diseases

Cholera and small-pox were the most common epidemics in Central India during the second half of the last century. Of these, the foimer was by far the most dreaded epidemic and used to take a heavy toll of human lives in the hospitals and outside. Small-pox also was quite prevalent then. The beginning of the present century saw the addition of plague in the list of epidemics to which was further added the epidemic of influenza.

Cholera

The earliest reference available to the occurrence of this disease in the District of Indore is of 1872-73, during which year there were 215 seizures resulting in 189 deaths in Indore City; 40 seizures with 23 deaths in the Indore Station; and 170 seizures with 125 deaths in Depalpur.

Cholera appeared again in Indore City at the end of September in 1877-78 when the average number of deaths was about 10. The disease, however, did not last and disappeared from the city in the middle of October of the same year. Mild outbreaks of cholera took place in the city during 1881-82 and 1882-83. In the former year the disease lasted from August, 1881, to October, 1881, during which period there were 181 seizures with a mortality of 52. In the latter 200 cases occurred with 50 per cent mortality. In the subsequent years of the nineteenth century, cholera continued to ravage the city almost every year. The position, however, changed from the beginning of the present century when both its frequency and severity were reduced.

Cholera broke out in some parts of the District in 1912 and 1913, its origin in the latter year having been traced to a *mela* at Ujjain. The outbreak was stamped out by the prompt and effective measures taken by the medical staff in collaboration with the revenue staff of the infected areas. The next notable period was June, 1927, when cholera reappeared in Indore City. In spite of preventive measures, such as. permanganation of drinking water in wells and tanks, incolulation of people, destruction of unfit edible stuff, etc., the number of seizures and deaths in the city was 856 and 369, respectively. Cholera broke out again in the District in 1930 when all the *parganas* were affected, the outbreak assuming a severe form in Indore City and Gautampura town of Depalpur *pargana*. There were 98 deaths from this disease in the city.

Though the disease did not reappear in the District in an epidemic form until 1942, its incidence in 1942 and 1945 resulted in 69 and 58 deaths, respectively. Thereafter the District was almost free from cholera.

Small-Pox

Small-Pox ravaged Indore City with periodic regularity until the beginning of this century, when its frequency declined. Thereafter, its occurrence in an epidemic form was marked by regular intervals. In 1911 it was responsible for 42 deaths in Indore City. The next visitation was in 1929 when it took a toll of 68 lives in the city. In the following year there was a severe outbreak of small-pox, the epidemic being at its height in the tahsils of Indore and Depalpur from March to May claiming 257 souls in Indore City alone. Its subsequent reappearance in 1935-36, 1943 and 1946 resulted in 313, 686 and 230 deaths, respectively

However, the successful implementation of preventive measures checked its incidence in the following years, and in 1961-62 only four cases were reported which included one death.

Vaccination, the only effective measure to stamp out small-pox, was introduced in Indore State in the 'seventies of the past century. The following observations made by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India will speak for the initial difficulties experienced by the authorities in popularising vaccination :

"Vaccination being quite new in the Indore districts great difficulty has been experienced from the prejudices of the people, and it will take some time to habituate them to the idea of it.

"The Mahratta settlers about Indore accept vaccination willingly ; some of the more educated of them even bring their children to be vaccinated; the Borahs too, gladly receive it.

"But it is very different with the ordinary villagers, who regard it with suspicion and dislike, and cannot understand why any one should trouble themselves so much about their children except from some selfish or sinister motive. Many of them regard it as flying in the face of heaven to attempt to interfere with dispensations of the Goddess Seetla."[1]

1. Central India Agency Report, 1874-75, p. 63.

Several measures were adopted to make the people realise the necessity of vaccination and periodical re-vaccination. These included lectures, free distribution of leaflets on the prevention of small-pox, etc. The District Health Officer and the Vaccination Superintendents toured their respective districts to supervise the vaccination work done by Health Inspectors and vaccinators. Further, whenever large scale infection of small-pox was noticed, an additional staff of vaccinators was employed and vaccination and revaccination operations were pushed on vigorously in the affected areas.

These operations have been further intensified during recent years, particularly in the Plan period. The Table below shows the annual figures of vaccination and revaccination done in Indore City and in the rural areas of the District.

Year	Indore City			Rural Areas of District		
	Primary Vaccination	Revaccination	Total	Primary Vaccination	Revaccination	Total
1956-57	15,443	41,265	56,708	9,494	4,315	13,809
1961-62	18,345	26,906	45,251	14,507	42,704	57,211
1966-67	16,576	27,006	43,582	53,538	1,90,736	2,44,274
1967-68	16,323	54,542	70,865	19,672	86,768	1,06,440
1968-69	15,900	9,709	25,609	37,764	42,859	80,623
1969-70	16,191	9,940	26,131	45,568	63,107	1,08,675

But for an instance in 1897, the incidence of plague in Indore State can be traced back to the year 1902-03 when it broke out in Kasrawad village. Despite all possible precautionary measures it spread rapidly finding its way to Indore City in February. Some cases also occurred within the limits of Indore Residency and the Cantonment of Mhow. Indore City was twice visited by plague during 1903-04. In the first outbreak which lasted from February to May, the daily death-rate reached 40. The second outbreak appeared during the rainy season in most virulent form and the death-rate was appalling, 1,277 deaths being registered in August, 4,300 in September and 3,085 in October. By December the city was free, but the disease then spread to other parts of the District. Indore City was again visited by plague in 1904 when the epidemic lasted for 17 weeks from the 20th of July to the 24th of November,

The number of total deaths was 5,021 as against 9,015 in the previous year. Severe and prolonged attacks of plague again occurred in Indore City and District in 1906 when its incidence was as follows:—

	Seizures	Deaths
Indore City	6,731	5,019
Indore District	1,619	1,408

The city enjoyed comparative freedom from plague during the following year when there were only 15 seizures and 9 deaths, all these being imported cases. It, however, reappeared in 1909, 1911, 1915, 1916 and 1917, taking heavy toll of lives. From 1918 the District can be said to have been more or less free from its visitation.

The preventive measures against plague during the epidemic of 1902-03 included disinfection of houses, evacuation of people to segregation camps, inoculation, erection of a Plague Hospital in Tambu Bag, inspection of passengers alighting from the Railway, etc. In the beginning the people in Indore City were averse to all precautionary measures in spite of every effort on the part of the Government to popularise them. Later, with the spread of the disease to other parts of the District a special Plague Department was created which enforced the measures strictly.

During the epidemic of 1904, disinfection was almost completely given up as "being unsatisfactory because, it is made never thorough and thus only means unprofitable displeasure of the people."[1] In the matter of evacuation and inoculation no coercion was exercised. Inoculation was also more popular this time than it was during the year before.

Influenza

Influenza broke out in an epidemic form in Indore State in 1918 when it claimed many lives in the District. A sum of Rs. 48,000 was placed by the Ruler at the disposal of the Medical Department to fight the epidemic. Temporary dispensaries were opened at various places all over the District under qualified doctors and a large amount of money was also allotted to private *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* dispensaries. Influenza reappeared in a much milder form in the years 1919 and 1920 also.

The District was free from this epidemic until 1957 when the country-wide influenza had its sway here also claiming many seizures.

1. Indore State Administration Report, 1904, p. 19.

Prompt and adequate measures were taken by the Health Department. Special arrangements were made at all the hospitals and dispensaries for the treatment of influenza cases. A sufficient number of beds was reserved for serious cases. Temporary hospitals and mobile dispensaries were opened. At the same time, intensive health propaganda work through the usual media was also conducted. Schools and cinema-houses of the more affected areas were closed during the peak period of the epidemic and restrictions were imposed on public congregations including fairs and festivals. Emergency influenza regulations were also enforced by the State. There was no second wave of influenza in the District in subsequent years, but for sporadic cases in 1958.

VITAL STATISTICS

A tentative beginning in the maintenance of vital statistics in Indore State was made in the last quarter of the nineteenth century when, consequent on the introduction of census operations from 1881, certain general statistics were required to be collected. These statistics included figures for births and deaths which were recorded village-wise in the Chaukidar's Handbook by the Police Stations. The figures for the rural areas, compiled by the Police authorities, could not, however, be considered as quite reliable.

In Indore City, the maintenance of vital statistics was the responsibility of the Indore Municipality which kept a register of deaths. A weekly return of these statistics was reported in the Holkar Sarkar Gazette. The figures of births in particular were, considered 'not altogether correct' for want of rules requiring compulsory registration. Similar was the case with the figures maintained by the municipalities of Depalpur and Sawer which carried out this work under the Indore District Municipalities Act of 1914 on the basis of information given by local *dais*, sweepers and *darogas*. The necessity for taking suitable measures in this regard was soon realized by the Government, and this led to the passing in 1938 of an enactment, called the Rules for the Registration of Vital Statistics in the District. Though the introduction of these rules effected some improvement in the collection of statistics, their accuracy was far from satisfactory, for births were seldom reported. To remedy this state of affairs, the Indore Municipality was later empowered to impose fines on those neglecting the work. Even this step could not bring about tangible results. Consequently, when the Census of 1951 took place in the District, the Census Commissioner of Madhya Bharat and Bhopal was not in a position to fully deal with the

topic 'Natural Increase in population—Births and Deaths' in his Report.

In Madhya Bharat, legislative measures were undertaken to set matters right in this direction. The Municipalities and Gram Panchayats were given powers under the Municipal Act and the Gram Panchayats Act to impose fines on defaulters in the matter of vital statistics.

The staff of the public health centres established during the Plan period also make efforts to improve the method of collection of vital statistics. The Health Visitor and Midwife have to ensure that all births are recorded in the village birth register. They are also required to check the register once a month. Similarly, the Sanitary Inspector and Medical Officer are to see that all births and deaths, which come to their knowledge, go into the register. The morbidity record of the diseases prevalent in the areas of the Health Centre and its Sub-Centres is required to be maintained as accurately as possible in the Health Centre register for further analysis and use. The Health staff is also required to see that the village headman submits the report about vital statistics to the authorities in time.

The Table below gives the vital statistics of Indore City for the past few years.

Year	Birth Rate per mille	Death Rate per mille	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births
1956	32.83	12.52	..	..
1961	15.68	3.27	20.47	2.42
1966	22.81	8.86	114.01	2.25
1967	22.69	8.94	94.74	2.20
1968	24.56	9.19	90.64	2.77
1969	25.58	9.75	96.02	1.64

The Table below will show the annual figures of births and deaths in the District alongwith their rates per mille.

Year	Births	Rate per Mille	Deaths	Rate per Mille
1951	10,116	16.95	5,692	9.43
1956	11,921	19.97	4,629	9.54
1961	11,975	15.88	2,564	3.40
1966	19,550	22.81	7,599	8.86
1967	19,959	22.69	7,857	8.94
1968	21,909	24.56	8,238	9.19
1969	23,713	25.58	9,004	9.75

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare

The beginning of labour welfare activities in the State of Indore in general and the District in particular, dates back to the year 1877. In that year, the Maharaja, (Tukoji Rao II) for the final and speedy trial of minor suits, including those "for the recovery of wages of labourers and salaries of petty servants to any value,[1]" sanctioned a separate court, "the Final Court of Small Causes," under the Rules, which came in force in the State from 6th June 1877. Though a State-owned Cotton Spinning Weaving Mills was functioning at Indore since a decade earlier, no legislative measures appear to have been applied in those early days for the welfare of labourers, working either in Mills or in cotton ginning and pressing factories of the District.

Legislative Measures (1901 to 1948)

In the first decade of this century, the State Government adopted certain legislative measures to ensure safety from accidents, death, etc; of the labourers employed in the factories. In the years 1904-05 and 1906-07, the Factories Act and the Boilers' Inspection Act, both adopted from the British Indian Acts, were made applicable to the District. Subsequent period witnessed the introduction of more and more legislations and rules thereunder (Appendix) for the welfare of labourers of this District. All these Acts and Rules made thereunder remained in force till the formation of Madhya Bharat, in 1948 with Indore (excluding Petlawad Pargana) as one of its Districts.

For agricultural labourers no legislative measures of welfare were framed. But in times of draught, Government employed them on relief works and at times food *taccavis* too were given to them. For those who were employed in shops and other commercial establishments, the Indore Shops and Establishments Act, 1943, No. VI of 1943, was passed. The administration of most of the Labour Acts was the charge of the Director of Commerce and Industries, who

1. Central India Agency Report, 1876-77, pp. cv-cvii.

was assisted by Inspector of Mills and Factories and Boiler Inspector. Subsequently, when the Indore Trade Unions Act, 1939 (No. V of 1939), was passed, the Inspector of Mills and Factories became Registrar of Trade Unions.

Legislative Measures in Madhya Bharat (1948-56)

Labour welfare was one of the main planks of the public welfare activities of Madhya Bharat Government. Framing minimum and standard rates of wages, formation of a common industrial and labour law and effective arrangements for the implementation of labour laws were among the salient features of the labour policy which the State Government had announced.

A beginning was made in this direction by adopting nine important labour laws (Appendix) under which wages in textile mills were standardised and hours of work in factories were regulated. Under the Minimum Wages Act, rates of wages for *dal*-mills, oil-mills, rice-mills, flour-mills and stone-crushing plants were finalised. Proposals for fixing minimum wages for *bidi*-making industry and in agriculture and municipal services were under consideration in 1954.

It was expected that, about 40,000 workers would be benefited by the Employees' Provident Fund Act, contribution under which totalled more than Rs. 30,00,000 by October, 1953 in the State.

The labour housing scheme of the State Government was replaced by the Central Government's sanctioned scheme, under which 1,852 tenements were sanctioned for Madhya Bharat for 1952-53. The number of houses proposed for 1953-54 was 1,520. A suggestion to pass on the tenements to Co-operative Societies of Labour received Centre's approval.

The State Government had then proposals for starting one technical and two vocational training centres with financial aid from the Centre. A Project for urban unemployment survey was also on the anvil. Plans for constructing 150 tenements for non-labour mill employees from the Indore Millowner's Housing Fund of Rs. 40,00,000 were also under consideration.

Beside this, the Government introduced several Labour Acts (State and Central) from time to time for the welfare of labourers. Their list is appended as Appendix C with relevant details.

Organisation of Labour Department

Labour Commissioner was the Head[1] of the Department and was assisted by Deputy Commissioner for Labour, Assistant Commissioner for Labour, Divisional Labour Officers, Assistant Labour Officers and others. At Secretariat level, Labour Department was also the charge of the Secretary, Commerce and Industry.[2] From 1951-52, the Labour Department was transferred to the administrative control of the Development Secretary.[3] The Inspectorate of Factories and that of Boilers functioned as separate branches of this Department.[4] The Payment of Wages Inspector, who worked under the administrative control of the Chief Inspector of Factories, inspected factories.[5]

Administration of Labour Laws

Since the enforcement of the Indian Factories Act of 1948 in Madhya Bharat, hours of work in factories began to be regulated by that Act from 1st April, 1949. Rules under the Act came in force from August, 1951. Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, as adopted in Madhya Bharat, Labour Court was constituted and located at Indore.[6] The administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Payment of Wages Act was also entrusted to the Labour Court, and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour became the co-ordinating authority under both the above-mentioned Acts.

The Madhya Bharat Industrial Relations (Adaptation) Act, which became operative in 1948 was applicable to the Industries mentioned below—

(1) Textile and Hosiery
(2) Oil
(3) Sugar and
(4) Engineering and metal.

The Registrar was in administrative charge of the Act. Under the same Act the Assistant Labour Commissioner performed the duties also of the Registrar of Trade Unions. The Industrial Court, with one Senior member as President and one-member judge, functioned at Indore under Bombay Industrial Relations Act till October, 1953. Thereafter the Industrial Court functioned as one

1. Madhya Bharat Administration Report, 1948-49, p. 14.
2. Ibid., p. 13.
3. Ibid., 1950-51, p. 36.
4. Ibid., 1953-54, pp. 63-64.
5. Ibid., 1951-52, p. 76.
6. Ibid., 1949-50, p. 95.

member court.

Legislative Labour Welfare Measures in Madhya Pradesh

Welfare Measures for Employment in Agriculture

According to the Census of 1961, the District has 59,510 agricultural labourers. For the welfare of employment in agriculture, the Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Ordinance, 1961 (No. 4 of 1962) was promulgated by the Governor of the State of Madhya Pradesh. It was effected with a view to fixing the minimum rates of wages in certain scheduled employments, including employment in agriculture. When the Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act of 1962 (No. 16 of 1962) was passed, the said Ordinance was repealed. Like the Ordinance, this Act too came into executive operation from 1st January, 1959. The State of Madhya Pradesh has been divided into three Zones and the places of the District have been included in one or the other Zone. The fixed wage-rates, under this Act, are tabulated below :—

Class of Employee	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
Casual Employee	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adult Male	1.35 per day	1.15 per day	0.90 per day
Adult Female	1.15 per day	0.90 per day	0.75 per day
Adult employee on a monthly contract for a month or more	30.00 per month	25.00 per month	20.00 per month

Zone I comprises the areas included within the municipal limits of a corporation or a municipality with a population of 50,000 and above and the places within five miles from the limits of such corporation or municipality. Zone II comprises all places included within municipal limits of a municipality or a notified area with a population of 5,000 and above but below 50,000 and the places within five miles from the limits of such municipality or notified area. Zone III comprises all places not included in Zones I and II. The Act further fixed the minimum rates of wages payable to a child at 50 per cent of the minimum rates of wages fixed for adults.

Madhya Pradesh Government appointed a committee on 25th November, 1965 to hold enquiries and advice it in the matter of revision of these minimum rates of wages.[1]

Tahsilars and/or Naib Tahsilars have been notified as ex-officio Inspectors to look after the proper working of this Act in respect of agricultural labourers.

Employment in Scheduled Industries

For the purpose of guaranteeing welfare of labourers, employe-ed by the industrial concerns, the Government at the Centre as well as in the State have taken many speedy statutory measures (Appendix) and made them applicable to the industrial concerns. Paragraphs below give working of some of the important Acts.

(1) Minimum Wages Act, 1948

The Minimum Wages Act 1948 (XI of 1948) and Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act, 1962 (No. 16 of 1962), which came into operation from 1st January, 1959, have fixed minimum rates of wages for centain Scheduled Employments in the State. For this purpose the State is Classified into four areas, *viz*, A, B, C, and D. The places of the District are classed among these areas. The minimum rates of wages for the employment (No. 2) in any rice-mill, flour-mill. *dal*-mill, or in any oil-mill (employment No. 5), or under any Local Authority (employment No. 6), or on construction or maintenance of roads, or in building operations (employment No. 7), or in stone crushing (employment No. 8) are tabulated below :—

Category of Employees	In Indore town including an area of five miles from corporation limits	In Mhow town including an area of two miles from municipal limits	All other places having a population of 5000 and above but below 50,000	All other places not included in columns 2 and 3	Basis of Payment of rates of Wages
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Clerical ..	75.00	60.00	50.00	45.00	Permonth
2. Skilled ..	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	Per day
3. Semi-skilled	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	Per day

1. M.P. Gazette, Part I, 24th December, 1965. In Madhya Bharat Region in urban areas *i.e.* within limits of every Municipality, the minimum rates of wages in respect of employees engaged in Scheduled employment No. 7 and 8 are as below.
Skilled Rs. 3.50 per day.
Semi Skilled Rs. 2.50 per day.
Unskilled Rs. 1.50 per day.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Unskilled					
1. Male ..	1.75	1.50	1.37	1.25	Per day
2. Female ..	1.50	1.25	1.12	1.00	Per day
3. Child ..	1.25	1.12	1.00	0.87	Per day
Employment (No. 6) in any tobacco (including) *bidi* making manufactory :—					
1. *Bidi* roller	1.62	1.56	1.50	1.44	Per 1000 *Bidis*
2. *Bidi* sorter and checker	75.00	70.00	65.00	60.00	Per month
3. *Bidi* wrapper and Packer	65.00	60.00	55.00	50.00	Per month
4. *Bhattiwala*	50.00	45.00	40.00	35.00	Per month

In the years 1961-62 and 1965-66 (January end) two and one cases respectively were received and disposed of by the Labour Court, Indore, under the Minimum Wages Act, and the fine realised in the former year was about Rs. 265. In the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 the Labour Court disposed of 7 and 2 cases, respectively, under this Act.

(2) **Factories Act, 1948**

The Act requires the employer to provide various welfare facilities to his employees in respect of first aid, canteen, rest, water, health, etc. The administration of the Act is entrusted to the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Indore. Inspectors of Factories of Indore periodically visit the factories of the District for inspection purposes. The following table gives an idea of the working of the Factories Act in the District:—

Year	No. of		
	Factories Inspected	Prosecution	Conviction
1961	216	9	5
1962	226	..	..
1963	265	1	..
1964	281	41	12
1965	282	1	1
1966	530	..	7
1967	792	1	..
1968	648	..	1
1969	871	129	90

In the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 (January end 1966) out of 44 and 7 criminal cases under this Act, 38 and 7 were decided by Labour Court, Indore and Rs. 1,710 and Rs. 60 were realised as fine, respectively.

(5) Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

When old age or illness renders Industrial workers unfit for earning a living they are forced to lead a life of abject poverty and dependence. In the event of workers' premature death their dependents are left destitute. The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 one of the chief measures of Social Security, created a scheme of the Employees' Provident Fund to improve the workers' condition. The Act applies to all establishments in the listed industries if (i) they employ 20 or more but less than 50 persons and (ii) have existed for five years or more, and 3 years if they have 50 and more employees. The Act was extended to 149 unexempted and to 5 exempted industrial concerns of Indore Mhow and Rao of the District till 31st January, 1966. By the end of January, 1966, the number of workers of these concerns enjoying the benefit of the Scheme was 27,189, out of their 31,513 employees.

The management and the employees each have to contribute every month 6¼ per cent of pay. The statutory rate of contribution was enhanced during 1962-63 to 8 per cent of pay in respect of establishments employing 50 or more persons engaged in four industries. Since 1964-65 the enhanced rate has been made applicable to 32 classes of establishments. Under the scheme following benefits are given to all the members whose basic pay does not exceed Rs. 1,000 per month. This limit and the list of industries to which the provisions of the Act are applicable, have undergone changes from time to time. (i) Non-refundable advances are given for insurance policy, housing, purchasing shares of consumers' co-operatives, temporary closure of an establishment and unemployment relief, (ii) A Special Reserve Fund and a Death Relief Fund are also created for the benefit of the workers

The Act is administered by a Tripartite Board. The Central Provident Fund Commissioner, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board, is assisted by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

(4) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

The Act has made it obligatory for the employer to pay a compensation to his employee whose monthly wage does not exceed Rs. 400, and who has been rendered disable or incapable of work, due to injuries receivced by him while on duty, or to the employee who is suffering from occupational disease. If death of an employee occurs due to these reasons, his dependents are to be paid compensation by the employer. Workers of the factories, to which Employees' State Insurance Act is not applied, received compensation under this Act since 1948. Prior to 1955, when the Employees' State Insurance Act was not fully applied to Indore, all workers, entitled for compensation received it under this Act. Labour Court Indore, during a period of about a decade, received many cases under this Act, details of which are shown below:—

Year	Cases Received (old and new)	Cases disposed	Compensation in Rs. ordered
1	2	3	4
1956-57	15	9	9,000
1957-58	13	9	3,800
1958-59	16	16	20,679
1959-60	12	9	3,792
1960-61	12	10	12,969
1961-62	11	9	10,106
1962-63	30	15	12,790
1963-64	36	32	53,697
1964-65	7	4	23,164
1965-66 (January End)	58	6	36,930

(5) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936

The object of the Act has been to ensure regular and prompt payment of wages and to prevent the exploitation of earners of wages. The Act prohibits arbitrary fines and deduction from wages by the employer. The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1957, raised the wage limit of the wage-earners from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 400. This Act has been made applicable to factories and industrial establishments of the District. The Labour Court Indore, in the period from 1956-57 to 1969-70 received and disposed of many

cases under the Act. The statement below shows their number for some selected years.

Year	Cases Received (old and new)	Cases disposed	Year	Cases Received	Cases disposed
1956-57	27	9	1967-68	122	66
1961-62	51	48	1968-69	131	86
1966-67	122	75	1969-70	101	55

(6) Industrial Relations Act

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act as adapted in Madhya Bharat was applicable to the industries of the District like textile, oil-mills, etc. The Act was repealed by the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960 with effect from December end, 1960, and it has been made applicable to such listed industries as employ more than 100 persons. The industries include textile, iron, and electricity generation, transmission and distribution, printing presses, public motor transport, etc. Industrial undertakings to which provisions of this Act are not applicable, are subjected to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. The Labour Court Indore, during the period of about a decade, received and disposed of many civil as well as criminal cases under this Act, the details of which are tabulated below :—

Year	Cases			
	Civil Received (New and old)	Disposed	Criminal Received (New and old)	Disposed
1956-57	132	50	7	5
1957-58	261	110	43	36
1958-59	226	212	12	12
1959-60	50	33	1	..
1960-61	33	21	3	3
1961-62	39	21	1	..
1962-63	58	32	7	4
1963-64	96	38	14	8
1964-65	176	70	6	6
1965-66	228	66	8	..
1966-67	300	192	26	13
1967-68	361	141	38	31
1968-69	388	102	35	21
1969-70	452	209	55	42

(7) **Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948**

This is one of the most important Social Security Acts, enacted for the welfare of labourers and workers. It provides for certain benefits to the workers whose risks of sickness, maternity and employment injury are covered through insurance. The Act has been made applicable to the perennial factories of Indore, employing 20 or more employees and using power in their manufacturing process. In consultation with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and with the sanction of the Central Government, the State Government can extend a few or all provisions of this Act to other industrial, commercial and agricultural concerns. The contribution is based on the average wages of the worker. It is primarily to be credited by the employer deducting it from the wages of the employees. Employer has also to contribute his share for his employee. The rate of employers' special contribution has been raised to 2½ per cent from 1¼ per cent since 1962. The worker, whose monthly remuneration in aggregate does not exceed Rs. 400, is entitled for the benefits under this Insurance Scheme. The Act was partially extended to Indore in October 1951. All provisions of the Act were extended on 23rd January, 1955. In the year 1965-66 (January end) about 30,000 workers, working in 99 undertakings were insured under the scheme as against about 27,000 during the past year.

Under the scheme, 11 State Insurance Dispensaries and two penal system dispensaries have been working in the District. One penal system dispensary has been opened at Mhow for the convenience of insured workers staying there. Rest of the dispensaries are working in different localities of the Indore city. The insured workers are provided with free of charge medical benefits, which include medicines, indoor treatment, hospitalisation, specialist services, magnetic and pathological tests, etc. Since the year 1959 the members of the families of the insured workers also receive free but restricted medical relief. For hospitalisation of insured workers 40 beds have been reserved in Maharaja Yashvantrao Hospital, Indore. Resident Medical Officer and a Social Guide are there to guide insured workers admitted in hospitals for indoor treatment. Part-time specialists in various medical branches and surgery have also been appointed under the Scheme for insured worker patients. Besides all this, the State Government have accorded sanction for treatment to insured workers in General Wards of Tata Memorial Hospital Bombay for Cancer, the Mental Institute, Ranchi, etc. There is also Emergency Centre to provide ambulance facilities and emergency treatment to such workers. Construction of a large State Insurance Hospital for indoor and outdoor worker-patients is

nearly completed at Indore. The table given in Appendix A exhibits details of medical relief given to workers and the members of their families under the Scheme. In addition to free medical relief, cash benefits, sickness and extended sickness benefits , maternity benefits, temporary or permanent partial disablement (due to employment injury) benefits, dependents benefits, etc; were also given. Details of these benefits paid in cash to insured persons are given in Appendix A.

(8) Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1958

The Act regulates the working conditions of the employees in shops and establishments with regard to their daily and monthly working hours, holidays, over-time work and its pay, etc. Assistant Labour Commissioner, Indore Division, assisted by Shops and Establishments Inspectors, whose strength varied from time to time, administers the Act at Indore and Mhow to which places it has been made applicable. Prior to 1961 Local Self-Government bodies of these places were in charge of the administration of the Act. In the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 (January end) Labour Court received respectively 513 and 612 criminal cases under the Act. The Court disposed of in these years 193 and 555 cases and realised fines of Rs. 1,097 and Rs. 11,544, respectively.

(9) The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926

The Act became operative in the District in the year 1948-49. Under the provisions of the Act Trade Unions of the District are organised and registered from time to time. Labour Commissioner is the Registrar of Trade Unions. By the 15th February, 1966 there were in all 44 Trade Unions in the District mostly at Indore city itself. All these unions are of the labourers working in the different categories of concerns.

History of Trade Unions

The organisation of the first Trade Union. co-incides with the passing of the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926. In that year labourers of the Textile industry formed a sort of their Union and went on a strike from the middle of July. Bonus and working-hours were the bones of contention between Mill-hands and Mill-owners. About 15,000[1] workers were out of work for about two

months. The first point was amicably settled while the second point was set at rest by sanctioning 60 hours' work per week in place of 84 hours' work. It was in the year 1927, that the Trade Union was really formed on firm footing under the guidance and directions of the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Trade Union. From this time onwards, the workers fought to protect their interests by organising strikes on several occasions.

Practically in every year of the next two decades the labourers of Indore went on strikes-major or minor-whenever there arose disputes over bonus, higher wages, cuts in their wages or allowances by the Mill-owners. The Government in 1933 passed the Indore Trade Disputes Act. On most of the occasions of dispute, strike or lock-out both the parties accepted Prime Minister's arbitration and abided by his award.

During 1936 and onwards, for a few years the Trade Union or Mazdoor Sangh had gone weaker. On May 1st 1939, Communist-sponsred Indore Mill Mazdoor Sabha was formed. Now both the Trade Unions, registered under the Indore Trade Unions Act of 1938, started gaining strength and support. In subsequent years it was observed that their membership decreased and financial condition remained far from satisfactory. The Government desired them to work on the lines of Ahmedabad Trade Union.

In pursuance of the provisions in Prime Minister's Award of 1940, a Labour Officer was appointed by the Government for examining labourers' complaints regarding invisible wage-cuts made by the mill-management. During the war time, when the prices of all commodities began to soar higher and higher, the labourers demanded rise in their wages and struck work. On recommendations of Conciliator, appointed under the Indore Trade Disputes Act, the Government sanctioned the grant of dearness allowance of 12½ p.c. to all the workers. A Wages Enquiry Committee, with wide terms of reference, was also appointed to redress the grievances of the workers. In 1942, as a result of strike and in pursuance of one of the terms of the award given by the Conciliation Officer, the Government, with the assistance of a leader of Textile Labour

1. On this occasion the workers sought Gandhiji's guidance who deputed Gulzarilal Nanda, the then brain behind the famous labour organization of Ahmedabad, to Indore to study the situation and guide the labourers of Indore. Nanda successfully pleaded the case of labourers before the Arbitrator, appointed by the Government.

Association of Ahmedabad, formulated the wages standardisation scheme and introduced it.

In the year 1941 the old nationalist Trade Union was probably replaced by a newly constituted Indore Mill Mazdoor Sangh, formed on the pattern of Ahmedabad Mazdoor Mahajan Sabha. Its founder was Gulzari Lal Nanda who was deputed to Indore by Gandhiji to study the labour strike.

In view of the upward trend of prices, because of the war, the Government from time to time ordered liberal increments in the rates of dearness allowances given by the mills. Mills were persuaded to adjust dearness allowance according to fluctuation in prices of commodities. The practice of giving dearness allowances on 'flat rate' system was also introduced.

The labourers of Indore, after the arrest of Congress leaders of British India in 1942 observed a general sympathetic strike, for three weeks and thus exhibited their nationalist out-look. In the year 1943 too the labourers observed strikes for political reasons and bonus. Struggle continued also in subsequent years too for bonus and it was amicably settled whenever occasion arose.

(1) **Indore Mill Majdoor Sangh**

The Sangh, established on the 8th December, 1941, was registered in 1942, under the Indore Trade Unions Act, 1939. On an average, in the year 1951–56, its members were 16,498, as against 10,322 in 1951-52. In the year 1964-65 the strength of its members was a little above 21,000. Under the Madhya Bharat Industrial Relations Act, the Sangh was a representative union of textile workers of Indore. Under the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act too, the Sangh has been a recognised representative Trade Union. It is affiliated to the All India National Trade Union Congress, Madhya Pradesh Branch, Indore.

The Sangh has, by resort to collective bargaining or arbitration, succeeded in solving several important labour problems like those of basic wages, standardisation of wages, dearness allowance, work-load, responsibilities of labour, regulation of working hours and working conditions, bonds, allowance for closure of mills, etc. In addition to this, since its inception the Sangh looked upon strike as the last resort. It strenuously endevoured to inculcate a high sense of responsibility and discipline among the workers, who brought about marked rise in production. The Sangh has

the credit of improving housing conditions of labourers for whom an ideal housing colony—Nanda Nagar, named after Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, has been constructed by the efforts of Indore Mill Majdoor Sangh. In this colony, 1,640 quarters at the cost of Rs. 44.9 lakh under the Subsidised Housing Scheme, have been constructed and given to labourers. The Sangh has constructed a large Health Centre in this Colony for the labourers. In addition to Health Centre there are maternity home, a good canteen, a co-operative store, etc., built at the cost of Rs. 1.5 lakh.

The Indore Mill Majdoor Sangh has contributed its share to several important funds like Gandhi Majdoor Smarak Nidhi, Labour Training College Fund, Majdoor Interests Protection Fund, Prime Minister's Flood Relief Fund (1954) etc.

The Sangh has established Jivan Vikas Sangh at Indore to propagate and popularise abstinence from drinks. This Anti-Drink department possesses a station-wagon, cinema projector machine, loud-speaker set, etc. It arranges cinema-shows, exhibitions, and meetings to explain the evils of drink. Dashahara and Ganesh festivals are also celebrated on an imposing scale, along with other important national festivals.

Out of the Gandhi Mazdoor Smarak Nindhi Trust a precious and beautiful building, called Shram Shibir has been constructed at the cost of Rs. three lakhs and a printing-press of Rs. one lakh has been purchased. Labourers contributed physical labour too in Shibir's construction. The Shibir has become a centre of labour welfare activities. It contains offices of several trade unions and also the office of the Madhya Pradesh Indian Trade Union Congress. The Sangh publishes a weekly *Mazdoor Sandesh* in Hindi dealing with labour news and views.

It was in the year 1944 that a scheme for establishing Labour Welfare Centres on the lines of those existing in Bombay and Delhi was for the first time formulated by the State Government. A Labour Welfare Sub-committee was also set-up. The Committee visited the mills to see labour conditions. Its recommendations received due consideration.

In subsequent years two Labour Welfare Centres providing amenities like libraries, reading-room, gymkhana, adult classes dispensaries, play-grounds, etc., were established at Indore, for which the Indore State Government sanctioned Rs. 12,000. The

Madhya Bharat Government continued the grant-in-aid to the Centres at Indore.

In recent years, there has been only one approved Labour Welfare Centre working in Nanda Nagar Labour Colony. It receives Rs. 18,000 as an annual grant-in-aid from the Government and is run and managed by the Indore Mill Mazdoor Sangh. In the Second Five Year Plan period the Centre received Rs. 81,000 as grant-in-aid as against Rs. 60,000 in the First Plan period. About an equal amount is contributed by the Sangh for the works of the Centre. Expenditure fluctuates from year to year.

Following are some of the important activities conducted at the Centre—

(1) The Centre has organised the Mazdoor Sewa Dal (Labour Volunteers Corps). About 2,000 volunteers have their own uniforms, attend the Dal. It has its own band consisting of 30 persons. Arrangements for instruction in this art have also been made. The volunteers work in the Congress Sewa Dal also.

(2) The Centre has in various labour colonies of the city. organised recreation and sports centres, provides in-door and out-door games facilities, eastern and western. Its team has earned a name in the State. From time to time a number of tournaments are arranged for males, females and children. The number of such recreation and sports centres at present is about 10.

(3) Welfare Centres Library containing Hindi books and a reading-room is located in Shram Shibir. Besides this, a few reading-rooms and small libraries are also reading-room is located in Shram Shibir. Besides reading-rooms subscribe to important dailies, weeklies and monthlies. Workers interested in music and painting come to Music and Painting Classes in Shram Shibir to receive instructions in these arts.

(4) In various labour localities the Centre has organised for women of the labourers, several training centres which impart them training in tailoring, embroidery, needle-work, toy-making, music, etc., in addition to reading and writing.

(5) There are also facilities of radio, creche. etc., provided in the main centre.

(6) The Centre also runs a Balak-Mandir for children of labourers. Children's garden having swimming pool and other game equipments is located in Nanda Nagar colony.

(7) The Centre has its own loud-speaker set, cinema projector machine, magic lantern, a jeep, etc.

For the year 1965-66 the Centre has formed a plan to organise three Community Welfare Centres in the labour colonies of Nehru Nagar, Pardeshipura and Banganga. In these centres provisions are expected to be made for out-door and in-door games, adult literacy, tailoring classes, library, radio, cinema, exhibition etc.

The Centre also organises celebrations on days of national, cultural and religious importance.

The Indore Engineering Kamgar Sangh

This Trade Union, registered in 1919 and having a membership of 333 (1964-65), has been an authorised and representative Union under the Industrial Relations Act. Its office is in Shram Shibir.

Many other trade unions with varying number of members are working at Indore and represent the workers in various industrial concerns, but none of them has organised labour welfare centres or activities.

Labour Welfare Works by Employers

As early as 1934 the Bhandari Mills constructed a well-equipped maternity home, then having a provision of 22 beds for the wives of labourers. The Rajkumar Mill established a Creche for 52 babies with arrangement for nursing. In subsequent period all the mills opened dispensaries for giving free medical relief to workers and their families. Tea-stalls and grain depots, organised and conducted by committees of labourers, were started in some of the mills. A Co-operative Credit Society was formed in the Rajkumar Mills and it made available the cheap credit facilities to workers.

The Prime Minister of Indore State, in his award of 1937 recommended the provisions of air-conditioning plants in various

departments of mill which were damp and congested. It also recommended maintenance of sanitary conditions, etc. The Commerce and Industries Departments had to remain watchful to see whether the mill-managements carried out those recommendations. In the same year the Malwa United Mills organised a School and a creche for the workers' children. In 1938 there were tea-stalls, bathing arrangements, etc., in all the mills. In the years 1939 and 1940 dining sheds were provided to workers by all the mills. The Kalyanmal Mill started a creche, and the Hukumchand and Rajkumar Mills prepared and maintained play-grounds for workers. These two Mills together with the Kalyanmal Mill started their co-operative societies. Either hospitals or dispensaries were there in all the mills. The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills even started a boarding-house to provide meals at cheap rates.

In short, the mill-owners established creches, measures of safety, canteens, bath-rooms, reading-rooms, night-schools, libraries, dining sheds, hospitals, grain shops, etc. They also established co-operative societies for their employees, fitted up modern air-conditioning plants inside the factories and opened cloth shops at the gates. It is worth mentioning that several of these amenities were provided by the mill-owners even in the absence of any specific provision in the then Factories Act.

All these labour welfare facilities provided by the mill-owners continued in subsequent period. The Factories Act of 1948 imposed an obligation on the factories employing more than 500 persons to appoint a Labour Welfare Officer, his duties *inter alia* being to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Factories Act relating to welfare and maintenance of harmonious relations between the employees and the employers. With the application of the Employees' State Insurance Act and the Scheme, medical aid and relief has remained no longer a responsibility of the Mills. It rests with the State Insurance Corporation's dispensaries. In spite of this, all the mills maintain well-equipped dispensaries, providing medical aid to the workers and their families, canteens, dining halls or sheds, co-operative consumers' stores, reading-rooms, creches, libraries, etc. The Hukumchand and the Rajkumar Mills distributed school books to the children of workers every year. Co-operative Credit or Banking Societies exist for giving loans to workers at cheap rates in the Hukumchand, Bhandari, Swadeshi and Rajkumar Mills. The Malwa United Mills is running a free primary school for workers' children and it receives grant-in-aid from the Government. Kalyanmal Mills has provided a radio set for the entertainment of

workers. The Swadeshi Mill runs a workers' sport club. The Bhandari Mill conducts a maternity home which renders the best facilities at the lowest rates to its workers. The Club of the Mills receives Rs. 100 p.m. from the management and it provides facilities of indoor and outdoor games. It has its Death Relief Fund working since 1947 to give monetary help to the family of the deceased workers.

Workers' Participation in Management

In some respect, the scheme of workers' participation in the management of mills is for the welfare of labourers also. It was first introduced in the Rajkumar Mills in November, 1958, in pursuance of an agreement between the Indore Mill Mazdoor Sangh and the Mill-management. The scheme was introduced in November 1959 in the Hukumchand Mill by a similar agreement. Joint Councils, each consisting of 12 members—six from the management side and six of the employees (four from workers of the Mills and two non-workers nominated by the Sangh), have been formed in both the Mills. To assist these Councils, sub-committees for labour welfare, safety, store, industrial training, production, and discipline, each having an equal representation, have been constituted. These held their weekly meetings while the Joint Councils meet once in a month. The Council is assisted by two Secretaries one from each side and a Vice-President who is from the side other than that which the President represents. These two posts are held by both the parties in rotation. These sub-committees have contributed to improving labour welfare facilities available to workers, developing a sense of responsibility and discipline among the workers, furtherance of labourers' training facilities, increasing production, educating workers in methods of management and organisation, etc. The scheme was inaugurated at Indore by the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on the 12th November, 1959.

Housing Scheme for Labourers

The scheme first attracted the attention of the Indore State Government in 1929, when it issued Orders to the mill-owners of Indore to set aside 5% of the net profits of their mills for the construction of houses for their labourers in areas to be allotted by the Government. In 1931, the Government allotted blocks to various mills on sites acquired for the purpose.

In 1939, the Maharaja sanctioned a munificent donation of Rs 1,00,000 a year from his Privy Purse for provision of sanitary housing for poor labourers and sanctioned a scheme of providing better

housing accomodation for mill-hands. Tht estimated cost of the scheme was about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs. By 1945, the housing scheme fund, set apart by the mill-owners, rose to Rs. 35 lakhs.

The Housiny fund raised by the mill-owners swelled to about Rs. 88 lakhs by 1948-49, when the Government took up the Sukhlia and Khajrani housing schemes for the construction of 4,500 houses for labourers at Indore. In both the schemes the development work, like the construction of roads, drains, wells, culverts, etc., was carried out by the Government at the cost of about Rs. 11 lakhs in the same year. While the work on the scheme was going on, the schemes underwent revision in 1952-53. These revised schemes were merged in the Subsidised Housing Scheme, introducted at Indore by the Government of India. Under the scheme 1,640 tenements were constructed till the year 1953-54. The Nanda Nagar labour colony has been already referred to in this Chapter. These tenements are provided with modern amenities like electricity, filtered water, etc.

With the help of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, the Housing Department undertook the scheme of slum clearance in the city under which 688 plots were developed. Some of these plots were also sold out to Workers' Co-operative Society, whereby the members received 60% of the total cost of the tenements as loan and 25% as subsidy from the Central Government. A model house in this scheme was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1958 after whom the locality has been named as Nehru Nagar.

It may be mentioned that in the year 1944, the Indore Mill Majdoor Sangh had reconstructed Jeevan Ki Phail, a labour colony devastated by fire. The Sangh rehabilitated 250 families here.

Administration of Labour Laws and Judicial Set-up

Administration of various labour laws is done in the District by the Office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner. Indore Division, Indore. The Assistant Labour Commissioner is assisted in his work by two Assistant Labour Officers, five Labour Inspectors and seven Labour Sub-Inspectors.

As regards judicial set-up for the enforcement of labour laws in the District, besides an Industrial Court and Industrial Tribunal, both at Indore having jurisdiction over the whole State of Madhya Pradesh, there is, as stated earlier, one Labour Court at Indore,

reconstituted under the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960. The Presiding Officer of this Labour Court functions as the Commissioner for the workmen's compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1926 as authority under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Minimum Wages Act, 1948, etc. The Presiding Officers of this Court has also been conferred with powers of the Magistrate First Class for the trial of criminal cases, originating from the Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, Motor Transport Workers' Act and Factories Act.

Functioning from May 1965, there is an Additional Labour Court with its headquarters at Jabalpur to deal with cases pertaining to State sphere and Central sphere, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Its jurisdiction extends over the whole State of Madhya Pradesh.

PROHIBITION

Prohibition laws have never been made applicable to the District either during the period when it was under the princely regime or when it was one of the districts of the State of Madhya Bharat, or now when it is in Madhya Pradesh.

Prior to 1900 A.D. there was nothing like Excise Department in the Holkar State. Excise contracts were auctioned by District Revenue Officers. It was only with regard to (1) Indore Circle comprising Indore City, Residency Bazar and 114 villages and (2) Mhow Circle consisting of Mhow Cantonment and 107 Indore villages around it, that joint *Abkari* contracts were given with the approval of the State and Residency authorities.

The nucleus of the Excise Department was formed in 1903. A distillery was established at Indore. Under the old system the monopolists possessed the right of manufacture, supply and sale in the District. With a view to remedying the evils of that old system Contract Supply System was introduced in Indore and Mhow circles. From the year 1907-08 the retail-vend monopolies of the two administrations (the Residency and Mhow Cantonment on one hand and the City with its 114 villages around Indore and 107 villages around Mhow on the other) were sold separately. During the year 1908-09 the Madras Supply System was extended to Depalpur, Khudel, Sawer and Betma *Parganas*, leaving a fringe of border villages under the old system. Two miles shopless zone system was agreed between the State of Indore and Dewas.

The average consumption was 28 gallons of 60 U.P. per head of population of Indore District till the year 1911. In the year 1912 the distillery at Indore was abolished and Barwaha distillery supplied the liquor to the District. An agreement among Dhar, Gwalior and Indore States was effected in 1913 and it was decided by them to create a two mile shopless zones on their frontiers subject to maintenance of shops in large villages on both sides. It was also agreed that the rates of excise duty on the borders should also be increased.

It was stated that reduction in number of shops and restrictions on limits of possession tended to advance the cause of temperance among the drinking classes. However it was admitted that the drink bill was undesirably large and the question was engaging Darbar's attention. Foreign liquor on an average of about 1200 bottles was consumed annually by the city people.

As regards opium, the District was then one of the production centres in Malwa region and Indore city had the State Opium Factory, which manufartured crude opium. It was exported largely to China. When the demand from China decreased in the first instance and then ceased, the prices of this excise commodity went down. In the City of Indore the limit on possession without licence was 5 seers.

In the year 1913 duty on hemp drugs in general were enhanced. *Charas*, the gummy substance from *Carabica Indica* was used as a stimulant and it was imported from the Punjab. This most deleterious intoxicant was mainly consumed by the low class labourers of Indore city. Duty on this article was doubled. In the year 1917 the Government prohibited the import and sale of this article in the whole State. Rules and limitations regarding the import and sale of cocaine and its allied intoxicants underwent no change during the period under review. No licence was issued either for its sale or possession. As regards *bhang*, it was produced under licences in Sawer *pargana* of the District. Ganja, cultivated in Sanavad *pargana* of West Nimar, was supplied from Sanawad warehouse to this District also.

Change in Excise Policy

Probably since the days of Non-Co-operation Movement in 1921, the Indore State Government adopted a policy of discouraging[1] consumption of excise goods by the people. It was stated that the

1. Holkar State Administration Report, 1922, p. 17.

Government had no desire 'to derive revenue from drink to the deteriment of public weal'. It also desired 'to make it increasingly difficult for the consumer to obtain drink[1]'.

In order to bring this policy into practice efforts were made to restrict the consumption of the goods coming under excise. To achieve this end, the policy of reducing the number of shops for sale of country spirit and drugs was adopted since 1926 and 1927. Liquor duties were also raised and other restrictive messures were introduced. Every attempt was made to minimise temptation for persons who did not drink and to discourage excess among those who were addicts. While reviewing the effects of these measures at a later date, it was stated that these "effectively advanced the cause of temperance among the drinking classes". In 1930 the Government raised the still-head duty for frontier shops of Betma and Depalpur in respect of some varieties of country liquor. In the year 1931, bottling system was extended to *pargana* towns of Betma, Depalpur, Gautampura and Khudel. Restriction on possession and sale of *mahua* was imposed in Mhow *pargana* with a view to checking illicit distillation, in the year 1932. The *pargana* received liquor from foreign warehouse. When rates of selling liquor in neighbouring States were decreased, the Government of Holkar State too in 1937 reduced duty on that article and thus tried to check smuggling and illicit distillation. This caused a rise in the consumption of liquor and minimised the number of offences. Subsequently in 1944, due to difficulties in the procurement of *mahua*, the base for the manufacture of country spirit, the Indore Mahua Flower Control Order was promulgated and the export of *mahua* was banned with a view to conserving the available supplies for use within the State. Export of molasses was also banned, because it was required for the use of Barwaha distillery.

When illicit import and sale of *charas* were noticed in the Indore city, the Govermnent removed the ban on that article in 1933, as far as Indore city was concerned. A limit of two *tolas* was imposed on its possession. It was imported from the Punjab and was distributed through licenced shops. The other hemp drugs too were sold in the same manner. As in case of liquor, the arrangements of shopless zones on border areas was extended to opium and hemp drugs, duty on which was also increased repeatedly.

1. *Ibid.*, 1927, pp. 52-53.

Anti-Drink or Temperance Movement

Anti-drink or temperance movement was possibly originated in the District with the inception of Non-Co-operation Movement[1] of 1921. The Movement caused abnormal fall in the consumption of excise goods. The movement was so intense that bidders of excise articles hesitated to take part in auction. Subsequent years witnessed the waning of agitation, started in favour of abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquor. The drinking classes again relapsed to their old habits.[2] It appears that in sympathy with the political and social propaganda, temperance or anti-drink movements were started in the Distrirt, and these subsided with political movements themselves without making any real headway In 1940, the Government stated[3] "generally, public, opinion is in favour of temperance and therefore, any proposal for restricting the use of intoxicants is widely approved". But the addicts were there. The Government further laid emphasis on organising proper and wider temperance movement to be conducted by self-less people who should be actuated by a missionary spirit.

The Harijan Sewak Sangh, Indore, after 1938 carried on propaganda in favour of temperance and[4] thrift. Many of the Harijan Chamars of the Indore District, renounced the habit of liquor drinking in 1944, when their conference was held at Indore.

After the formation of the Madhya Bharat State, excise matters of the District were regulated by various Acts, Rules and Ordinances of the new State.

Prohibition Policy of the Government

In principle the Madhya Bharat Government was committed to total prohibition of all intoxicants, but in practice it followed a cautious policy of implementing prohibition[5] gradually by stages. It pursued the policy of discouraging the use of intoxicants by the people. With this end in view the Government of Madhya Bharat adopted following measures :--

1. The number of shops selling liquor or other intoxicants was gradually reduced.

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1. *Ibid.*, 1921, p. 21; p. 26; 1922, p. 17
2. *Ibid*, 1923, p. 27.
3. *Ibid*, 1940, p. 89.
4. Harijan Work in Holkar State, 1940-46, p. 20
5. Madhya Bharat, 1954, Prohibition Section

2. Selling rates of all intoxicants and excise duty on them were increased.
3. As per Government order, the shops of all intoxicants were required to be closed on days of national importance and religious festivals.
4. Jagirdars, who had a free hand in respect of the control of excise matters in their *jagir* areas, lost their freedom with regard to excise administration and the *jagir* areas were brought under the control of Exise Department for regulating excise articles.
5. With a view to discouraging opium consumption, the policy of reduction of quota to the District was adopted and its retail price was increased.

Distribution of Excise Goods

Barwaha distillery of the District continued the work of supplying liquor to the District. The system of supplying cleaned *ganja* and *bhang*, in sealed bags of one seer each, was introduced. Opium Factory of Ujjain supplied opium. In some areas of the Sanawad region Government permitted cultivation of *ganja* crop under the supervision of Excise Department. It was cleaned and stored in the godown at Sanawad and was supplied to warehouses.

Cases against Excise Acts, etc.

The District continued to record illicit distillation of liquor from *mahua* which grew in good quantity in the District. Mahua Control Rules relating to the possession of *mahua* and its consumption as food and fodder were framed and again modified. These rules were framed to check illicit distillation.

Temperance Movement

The Government sanctioned Rs. 5,000 in 1952-53 for furthering temperance movement in Madhya Bharat. Of this amount Rs. 3,300 were paid to non-official institutions engaged in the movement. The Indore Mill Mazdoor Sangh organised Jeevan Vikas Sangh to propagate the cult of abstinence from drinks among the labourers of Indore. It held meetings, exhibited evils of drinks through pictures, cinema, slides, shows and dramas.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has made no change in its policy adopted by the Government of Madhya Bharat. It may be

mentioned that Excise District of Indore includes the revenue districts of Indore and Dewas. In furtherance of the policy of discouraging people more in respect of consumption of intoxicants in this Excise District, following measures remain in force :—

(1) Power of country liquor (*dubara*), which was 25° U. P. was made 35° U. P. from 1st April, 1957, in the first instance and further its strength has been made 45° U. P. from 1st April 1959. Restrictions have been imposed on the sale of foreign liquor from July end, 1959. Foreign liquor cannot be sold more than two units at a time or six units in a month to a person.

(2) Number of all excise shops *i.e.*, of liquor, *ganja* and *bhang* has been successively reduced

(3) As regards Opium, retail sale for general public has been totally prohibited from April, 1959. Addicts of opium, whom a Government medical officer gives certificate to the effect that their life is in danger without opium consumption, are provided with permits, the number of which is constantly decreasing.

(4) On days of national importance and religious festival, number of which is 24 in a year, all shops of intoxicants are required to be closed. Moreover all liquor shops are also required to be closed on the days when mill workers receive their pay.

(5) Excise duty on country liquor has been gradually increased every year.

(6) Liquor shops of the District are located at such places as are not visited by people at large.

(7) No hotel or restaurant or lodge of the District has been issued a licence to sell liquor.

(8) In order to prevent misuse of denatured spirit only limited number of licences are issued in the District.

(9) Propaganda for the sale of liquor has been declared an offence under Excise Rules.

(10) Shops selling liquor, *ganja* and *bhang* are to be opened at 10 a.m. and should be closed at 9 p.m as per order.

Excise Offences include illicit distillation, illicit possession, smuggling etc; of liquor, opium, hemp. drugs and *mahua*.

The District produces *mahua* in big quantity and it is easily available for illicit distillation It became therefore, essential to enforce Mahua Control Rules of 1959, which impose restrictions on sale of *mahua* without licence, and import, export or transport of *mahua* without permit. Under the rules, possession of *mahua* in urban areas of the District is restricted to 5 kilograms.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

The Government of the Holkar State, in the concluding years of the first quarter of this century, tried to pay more attention to the uplift works to be done for the Backward Classes and Tribes. Then the Backward Classes included the Backward Communities like the Marathas, Dhangars, etc. The uplift work was restricted mainly to the education. A new era was ushered in the field of Harijan uplift in 1938, when the Maharaja, Holkar State, made his historic proclamation for the all round welfare of the Harijans.

With a view to implementing that proclamation, His Highness appointed a Committee, the Central Harijan Uplift Committee, consisting of Ministers of Revenue and Education and Director of Education. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was placed at its disposal in 19°8 for organising Harijan uplift work. Later on in 1940 and 1914 it was raised to Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 12,000, respectively. A State-wide scheme was drawn up for Harijan uplift work.

To work out this scheme, Mahal Committees. one for each *Mahal*, were formed. In bigger *Mahals*, in addition to Mahal Committees, Sub-Committees consisting of Naib-Amins as chairman assisted by the head-masters of schools, public workers and Harijans were established. All these committees were placed under the supervision of District Harijan Board, formed for each District, with officials and non-officials as its members

The Harijan uplift work in the Indore city continued to be carried on by the Indore Harijan Sewak Sangh, as the Sangh was working in the city since 1933. A sum of Rs. 500 per year was given to the Sangh as grant-in-aid. According to the Census of 1931 the Indore city contained 18.403 Harijans while in the South Malwa (*Parganas* of Depalpur, Indore, Sawer and Mhow) their strength was 44,410. In Mhow Cantonment their number was 5,263.

Educational Uplift

In the year 1924 the Government of the Holkar State contributed Rs. 2,000 towards the education of students of Depressed Classes, whose strength in all the categories of State schools was 179. In subsequent years the Government gradually increased the number of scholarships reserved for the students of the then Backward Classes. In the year 1926, a budget provision of Rs. 25,000 was made for the education of the students of these classes. Some concessions were also given to them. The number of students of Depressed castes in the schools of the State gradually increased.

In the year 1928, three special schools were opened in the Bhangi Phatak and mill areas of the City for the students of these castes. Special concessions, scholarships and other facilities given to Backward Class Students continued in an increasing number.

Proclamation of the Maharaja, already referred to, gave an impetus to the spread of education among the Harijans. In his Proclamation, the Maharaja ordered that "full and hearty effect be given to the existing order relating to the unrestricted admission of Harijans to State educational institutions." This caused the untouchability to disappear from State schools, with the result that the number of Harijan students increased in all the schools in general. The various committees and whole time workers every year got Harijan students admitted to State schools The Maharaja also ordered the exemption of the Harijan boys and girls from the payment of tuition fees They all were provided with books, slates, and stationery articles free of charge by the Mahal Committees organised to look after the Harijan uplift work in the District. Besides a few scholarships, which were awarded to Harijan students from the Educational Uplift Fund, the Central Harijan Uplift Committee and the Government too provided, sums every year for the award of scholarships to poor and deserving Harijan students. The Committee also sanctioned financial help to Harijan students appearing at the Board and University examinations.

For Harijan adults, who remained busy in day time, night schools were organised, and these worked till 1940, when acute scarcity of Kerosene oil forced the Government to close these schools, much against the enthusiasm of the teachers and workers. In some of these schools vocational work, like, mat-weaving, broom-making, basket-making, etc., was also introduced.

A Harijan student deputed by the State to the Forest Training School, Balaghat, completed his training and was appointed as Deputy Ranger in the Forest Department. A sweeper boy was reading in M. A. (Politics), another Khatik boy was studying in M.Sc. (Chemistry), and a few others of various Harijan Castes were studying in the faculties of Arts, Commerce and Science. All these were admitted during 1940-41 in Colleges at Indore.

With the increase in number of students of Backward Classes and Tribes, the Government increased the number of primary, middle and secondary schools in all the *parganas* of the District. Entire vernacular and female education was free in the State. A new scheme of 'Each one Teach one' was launched on 26th February, 1940 and an Adult—Literacy Day was observed.

According to the Census of 1951 the District of Indore contained 24.91 Backward Classes population as would be clear from the figures tabulated below :—

Total population of the District	Total Backward Classes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3	4	5
5,96,622	1,48,642 (24.91)	87,450 (14.65)	561 (0.09)	60,631 (10.16)

In the study of these tabulated figures it must be borne in mind that these are not the true total population figures of all Backward Classes and Tribes of the District. The Total Backward Classes population figure above includes only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the District. The enumeration of these and provisionally listed other Backward Classes was based on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. According to these Orders only 19 castes were Scheduled Castes and only Gonds, Korkus and Saharias of the District were of the Scheduled Tribes. Only 15 provisionally listed classes were other Backward classes.

During the plan period extensive schemes for the spread of education among Adiwasis and Harijans were launched and carried out. Efforts were made to impart primary, basic, secondary and vocational education to as many boys and girls as possible.

Facilities already given to the Adiwasis and Harijans like scholarships, stipends, free supply of school stationery, books, etc., not only continued but also were enhanced. All education was free for them. Girl students of these classes received scholarships at higher rate than that allowed to boys. Adiwasi and Harijan boys carrying higher studies in institutions outside the State were also given aid for purchase of books, etc The table below shows the number of scholars of all Backward Classes of the District and the scholarships offered to them during the First and the Second Five Year Plan periods.

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Vimukta Jatis	
	No. of Schs.	Amt. in Rs.	No. of Schs.	Amt. in Rs	No. of Schs.	Amt. in Rs.	No. of Schs.	Amt. in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52	1,932	13,809	167	692	441	8,109		
1952-53	2,106	19,920	216	1,467	561	10,874	No Budget	
1953-54	3,165	25,195	204	1,213	809	13,345	Provision	
1954-55	4,470	31,797	257	4,021	1,179	15,755		
1955-56	6,615	64,967	358	3,398	..	..		
1956-57	7,612	60,000	514	3,655	..	2,070	22	409
1957-58	5,115	91,767	55	642	281	3,973	35	259
1958-59	1,713	67,819	13	187	481	6,115	13	144
1959-60	1,699	69,200	14	200	462	6,999	19	394
1960-61	1,780	76,013	23	362	457	6,786	27	776

During the Third Five Year Plan period also the scholars of these Classes received scholarships, etc. The scholars belonging to Scheduled Tribes and studying in primary schools received books and stationery. Of the eligible students of Scheduled Tribes, studying in middle schools, boys got scholarships each of the value of Rs. 6 p.m., while the girls received Rs. 10 each p.m as scholarships. Boys and girls of the Tribes studying in Higher Secondary Schools received scholarships each of the value of Rs. 15 and Rs. 22.50 p.m. Scheduled Caste students, parental income of whom was below Rs. 300 p.m., also got scholarships at above rates.

Scholars of Vimukta Jatis studying in primary schools received no stationery but they were given scholarships at the following rates—

Students studying in	Boys Rs. p.m.	Girls Rs. p.m.
Standards 1 to 3	0–50	1–00
Standards 4 and 5	1–00	2–00
Middle	10–00	10–00
Higher Secondary	15–00	15–00

In a few recent years the scholars belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Vimukta Jaties received the State scholarships as shown below :—

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Vimukta Jatis	
	No of Schs.	Amt. in Rs.	No of Schs.	Amt. in Rs.	No of Schs.	Amt. in Rs.	No of Schs.	Amt. in Rs.
1962-63	2,829	2,15,466	228	4,666	683	15,822	..	..
1963-64	2,309	2,53,508	53	5,950	108	10,125	259	9,519
1964-65	3,215	2,92,675	163	17,899	..	..	478	18,410
1965-66	3,721	3,70,178	229	27,235	..	..	820	27,019
1966-67	4,074	4,12,351	241	29,565	..	..	654	21.776
1967-68	4,588	4,69,807	262	31,935	..	..	630	21,034
1968-69	4,806	4,62,121	297	36,185	..	..	612	20,722
1969-70	5,199	5,45,323	324	41,395	..	..	309	21,430

The students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, taking education in Higher Secondary classes, also received scholarships from the Divisional Superintendent of Education, Indore Division, Indore. During the period of six years commencing from 1956-57 3,623 and 149 students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were given Rs. 3,59,813 and Rs. 6,862, respectively as scholarships, while 170 students of Other Backward Classes received scholarships of the total value of Rs. 15,004.

Moreover, students of Backward Classes and Tribes taking post matric education were also given Post-matric Scholarships under

the centrally sponsored scheme. Till the year 1962-63, Commissioner, Indore Division, awarded these scholarships, allotments for which were placed at his disposal by the Directorate of Tribal Welfare. Now these are awarded by the District Office of the Tribal Welfare, attached to the Collectorate. The table below exhibits the number of scholarships and the amount distributed in recent years—

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Vimukta Jatis	
	No. of Schs.	Amt. in Rs.	No. of Schs.	Amt. in Rs.	No. of Schs.	Amt. in Rs.	No. of Schs.	Amt. in Rs.
1960-61	120	39,591	3	1,113	34	44,009	..	..
1961-62	84	32,819	4	1,475	56	36,761	..	–
1962-63	118	49,859	10	5,735	59	41.812	..	..
1963-64	115	11,222	44	2,370	30[1]	7,472	..	..
1964-65	195	80,991	39	20,810	55	38,357	..	..
1965-66	319	1,27,344	52	28,329	41[2]	26,646	..	..
1966-67	463	1,88,273	59	33,288	..	..	13	5,832
1967-68	358	1,52,376	50	27,015	..	..	10	4,169
1968-69	429	1,61,835	72	33,231	..	..	12	4,748
1969-70	656	2,48,437	106	45,949	..	..	11	5,087

1. These were scholarships for other economically Backward Classes.

2. These were scholarships for students of lower income group.

It may be mentioned that the Department has ample funds for awarding Post-Matric scholarships to the students of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, while in case of scholarships to be awarded to students belonging to the lower—income group, the funds were limited.

The Government of Madhya Bharat placed a sizeable amount at the disposal of Malwa Bhil Sewak Sangh, Indore, for giving assistance to private schools.

In the year 1953-54 the Government opened Adult Education Centre at Indore for educating Harijans and this centre was subsequently converted into Harijan Jeevan Vikas Sangh. Such

Kendras existed at Sawer, Betma. Harsola and Matod. These were discontinued in 1962. During the concluding months of 1956 the Government started one other Backward Classes Centre at village Manpur, in a region in which Bhils and Bhilals are found in large numbers. The Centre started a Balwadi and a primary school with hostel facilities for boys and girls. The Centre was shifted to Khurdi in February 1959. Since then it is running a Balwadi, a primary school, which has been upgraded to middle school, and a hostel. The Centre is provided with an Ayurvedic dispensary, and a maternity and child-welfare centre having four beds. The Sanskar-Kendra has been also working at Gautampura and under it there is a Balwadi. A Social Worker is also posted there to educate the people of villages within the radius of five miles. One Balwadi is run by the Department at village Machla.

The Government also gave grants-in-aid to non-official bodies doing aboriginal or Harijan uplift work. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Indore, received an annual aid ranging from Rs. 3,100 to Rs. 4,000 for running a Harijan Hostel at Indore. The Sangh continues to receive an annual aid of Rs. 6,000 for the hostel, accommodating 20 boys. In the first Five Year Plan period, Dalit Varga Sangh. Sawer, was given Rs. 5,000 for constructing and running a hostel accommodating 10 Harijan students. The building and the management of the hostel have been taken over by the Tribal Welfare Department from December, 1965. The Bal Niketan Sangh is running a Balwadi for the children of sweepers in Raj-mohalla and the Government bears 90 per cent of its expenditure. The Government constructed in 1962, Motilal Nehru Hostel for Scheduled Tribes students near the Holkar Science College, Indore. It accommodates 80 scholars, taking higher secondary and post-matric education The hostel allows accommodation to Scheduled Caste students also. Prior to the year 1965-66, every hostel inmate received monthly stipend of Rs. 20, the value of which has been now from 1965-66 increased to Rs. 30. Boys belonging to other classes are also allowed in the hostel, if accommodation is available, but they get only 10 per cent of the stipend. For girl-scholars of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, receiving higher secondary and post-matric education, Kamla Nehru Girls' Hostel has recently been constructed at Indore The hostel has a capacity of accommodating 40 girl scholars. They are also given a monthly stipend of Rs. 30. All these activities helped in the spread of education among these Castes and Tribes.

According to the Census of 1961, out of the total 1,02,651

Scheduled Caste population of the District, 16,576 persons i.e. a little above 16 per cent was literate and educated, while in case of the Scheduled Tribes the percentage was 11.2, as out of the 462 persons of these Tribes only 52 were literate and educated.

Removal of Social Evils

Backward Classes and Tribes of the District living a rural life had many ruinous social evils. In order to remove those evils, the Government, from time to time, passed social laws. A few social enactments deserve mention here. The Indore Nukta Act, No. IV of 1931, the Indore Child Marriage Prevention Act, No. II of 1918, the Indore Marriage Expenses Controlling Act, II of 1934, etc. Under some of these social laws the Government gave certain powers to village Panchayats in 1943, and the Panchayats tried to check social evils in their respective jurisdiction.

Social Welfare

It has already been made clear that the social disabilities enforced on the Harijans were removed by the Government of Holkar State. It strove hard to give unrestricted admission to Harijan students in all the State Schools. It also threw open all State temples for Harijans for worship in 1938. At the same time the Government made it clear that all State wells, public places like hotels, restaurants and conveyances could be used unrestrictedly by the Harijans. It also directed the authorities concerned to allow Harijans to build their own houses in all areas, where people of the so-called higher classes lived. There were no restrictions for them in the matter of recruitment to State services and entrance in public offices and buildings. Last, but not the least, the Government declared that "There shall be no restrictions on the wearing of ornaments, taking out of processions and performance of ceremonies".

With a view to implementing this scheme of removal of social disabilities, the Government appointed a propagandist in the District who toured in the villages, explaining the implications of Government order. They organised and addressed meetings, recited devotional songs and organised magic lantern shows. Thus he tried to bring together the Harijans and the Caste Hindus. He also tried to cultivate cleaner habits of life among the Harijans whose strength in the District (including Petlawad) was 71,686 All State wells in the District were open to Harijans. Villagers of the 17 villages of the District allowed Harijans the use of private and

village wells. In Indore city, hotels, restaurants, cloth-shops, flour mills, etc. were open to all classes of Harijans, except the sweepers. Harijan Sewak Sangh, Indore, made successful efforts to secure the services of a few hotels, restaurants, haircutting saloons, flour mills and cloth-shops for the sweepers.

Similarly, Harijans at Indore were enabled to obtain land in the newly developed areas for construction of houses thereon. Harijans except sweepers could also get houses in the localities of Caste Hindus. In villages of the District too, the Revenue Officers were instructed to consider sympathetically the applications of Harijans while allotting land for housing. A few Caste Hindus of Indore rented their houses to Harijans. As regards recruitment of Harijans in Government offices, by the year 1946 there were Harijan employees in about 15 Departments of the State.

In case of restrictions on wearing ornaments, there was no disability in the city of Indore. But in other areas of the District, women of the Balais and the Chamars were suffering from a disability in this matter. Successful efforts were made to help them in the wearing of ornaments in about 56 villages of the District. By the year 1946 this disability practically became the thing of the past. The disability in respect of taking out of processions was since long prevalent in the District. Sweepers were not allowed to take out Dol procession and Ganapati procession at the time and route chosen by the Caste Hindus. Similarly, they were required to celebrate Holi on the next day. But efforts bore fruit and both these disabilities disappeared. Time had come when Harijans were even admitted in the processions taken out by the Caste Hindus. In Indore city and a few villages of the District this healthy change was noticed. In short, Harijans could wear ornaments, good clothes, ride on horses and bullock carts. They could take out marriage processions, religious processions and other processions. Thus the Government stopped an indignity heaped on the Harijans from times immemorial.

Orthodoxy disappeared and the Caste Hindus invited Harijans, while celebrating Dol Gyaras, Ahilyotsava, Janmashtami, etc., and they were offered Tea, Sweetmeats and Pan on Dashahara and Harijan Day celebrations. It may be mentioned that the Harijans in the city and other places organised Satyanarayan Kathas to express their joy on the recovery of Maharaja Holkar and important feature of these was that the Brahman Priests officiated in the performance of the worship and reciting the Katha. These Kathas

were attended by Caste Hindus in large numbers and they accepted the prasad unhesitatingly.

The Madhya Bharat Government passed the Harijan Removal of Disabilities Act, No. XV of 1949, which was repealed by the Untouchability Offences Act of 1955 passed by the Central Government. Propagandists were appointed by the Government in this District and they toured in towns and villages helping to foster fraternal feelings between Harijans, and other non-Harijan sections of the community. They arranged gathering of Harijans and other non-Harijans in towns and villages. Common tea parties were also arranged at places. Several temples and wells were thrown open to Harijans. The work to remove social disabilities of Harijans still continues.

Economic and other advancement

(1) In order to improve the economic and other conditions of the Backward Classes and Tribes of the District, State Forest Department gave such concessions to them as free grant of honey wax and gum, mahua achar, other edible food, roots, cart-loads of grass for fodder and for sale, etc.

(2) When a new era of co-operation ushered in, the Government tried to organise more and more co-operative Banks and Societies after 1914. A few Harijans also became members of co-operative societies in the Indore city. Central co-operative societies were also organised in the District. The Indore Premier Co-operative Bank financed these Societies and Banks.

(3) In 1927 the Government had reorganised a Rural Development Department to ameliorate the economic condition of the rural population, create its interest in modern methods of cultivation and to provide financial assistance to cultivators. District Uplift Board was also formed and the work of propagating village sanitation, preparation and storage of manure, marketing facilities and opening of Better Living Societies, etc., was entrusted to it.

(4) Gaonthi Panchayats, established in 1909, from which, in later period, emerged village panchayats, continued to contribute to the all-round improvement of villages by the prevention and cure of infectious diseases and the provision of relief to the poor and sick. They also made vigorous efforts with co-operation of Veterinary Department for improving the breed of cattle, and removing diseases, and rendering active co-operation to the Rural Uplift Board and to the other Departments engaged in the work

of nation building to spread education, expand agriculture, enhance the cause of co-operative societies, construct pucca roads and wells, prevent and cure cattle diseases, improve cattle breed, etc.

(5) Ayurvedic and Allopathic dispensaries, which existed prior to 1935 in the District, proved very useful, therefore, Government gradually increased their number in the District. Increase in the number of Veterinary dispensaries also was noticed.

(6) Though all these efforts improved the social, moral, mental and economic conditions of the tenantry in general, extreme poverty of aboriginal people like Bhils, etc., was not totally removed and the Maharaja appointed a committee to make enquiries into the causes of their poverty and to suggest means to remove it. The committee continued its deliberations from 1942.

(7) Harijan landless labourers of the District received 351.96 acres of cultivable land from the Revenue Department, during the years from 1940 to 46.

(8) During the same period, Harijan Sewak Sangh, Indore, constructed a well at village Chordia of the District to remove the difficulty of drinking water felt by the Harijans. Similarly, the Government sanctioned Rs. 52,183 for construction of 42 wells in the District.

(9) As the Maharaja declared in 1938 that there should be no restrictions on Harijans to get Government service, more and more Harijans received employment.

(10) At the same time, with a view to solving acute housing problem of the sweepers of Indore, the Government constructed three new colonies for them at the cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs. These accommodated about 200 families. In two of the colonies enclosures for pigs (breeding of them being a supplementary occupation of the sweeper) were constructed.

(11) Indore City Municipality at about the same time sanctioned a Scheme of Provident Fund for the benefit of its sweeper employees.

(12) A few Harijans were sent to Wardha and Calcutta for training in leather-tanning and allied works. The Leather Tanning and Demonstration Centre, the hand-made paper work and the button-making work started under the auspices of the Commerce and Industry Department, provided training and employment to the Harijans.

(13) Harijans were encouraged to take more interest in the civic affairs of the locality to which they belonged. The Government encouraged the elections and nominations of the Harijans on the village Panchayats and municipalities. A few Harijans were village patels in the District. In the Legislative Assembly of Indore State, reconstituted in 1944, among the eight non-officials (nominated) there were representatives of Harijans and labourers.

(14) Smaller crafts like broom-making, basket making, mat-weaving, etc., were encouraged for the benefit of Harijans of the Indore *Mahal*.

For the economic and other welfare of the Backward Classes and Tribes of the District the Government of Madhya Bharat took following measures during the pre-plan and First Plan periods:—

(1) The scheme of Rural Uplift work under the guidance of the District Rural Uplift Committee was launched in the District in pre-plan period.

(2) The Central Harijan Uplift Advisory Committee and the Central Adiwasi Uplift Advisory Committee were appointed to guide the work of uplift of Harijans and Adiwasis.

(3) Ten per cent seats in Government Offices were reserved for Harijan candidates and for them the maximum age-limit was relaxed by three years.

(4) Tanning and leather stitching centres for training and employing the Harijans were started by the Industries Department while the Co-operation Department gave aid to the Charmakar Co-operative Societies of the District.

(5) Number of dispensaries and medical facilities increased in the rural areas of the District.

First Plan Period

(1) Co-operative Societies of the Harijans were given subsidies and loans.

(2) Provisions were made for craft-training and employment of the Backward Classes. Cottage industries were run to augment their meagre income. These industries included carpentry, smithy, leather tanning and stitching and household industries.

(3) Wells for Harijans were constructed.

(4) Special instructions were issued by the Government to the appointing authorities to see that the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were properly safeguarded. In the case of competitive tests, instructions for relaxing the weightage, accorded to candidates obtaining higher division in examinations, were issued, *with the provision that if Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes* candidates failed in open competition, the vacancies reserved for them might be made up by the nomination of duly qualified candidates of these Castes and Tribes. In regard to general recruitment to ministerial and subordinate services, instructions were issued to the effect that so long as the prescribed percentage was not reached, 50 per cent of all posts in these categories falling vacant or newly created, should be filled up by appointment of the members of these Classes.

(5) The Government promulgated an order for the allotment of un-occupied land to Backward Classes for agricultural purposes under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, No. 66 of 1950-51.

Second Plan Period

During the period under review, Rs. 12.52 lakhs were spent on the uplift work of Backward Classes and Tribes. The statement below supplies the details of expenditure, targets fixed and targets achieved:—

Tribes and Castes/Head of Expenditure	Actual Expenditure in lakhs of Rs.	Targets	
		Fixed	Achieved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Scheduled Tribes			
Scholarships	2.55	10,250 (students)	27,000 (students)
Administration	0.25	..	..
Drinking water	0.25	..	..
Aid to Institutes	1.17	..	..
Directorate etc.	0.20	..	..
2. Scheduled Castes			
Scholarships	3.10	11,400	10,300
Hostel	0.23	one	one
Sanskarkendra	0.20	one	one
Administration	0.78	..	..
Aid to Institutes	2.55	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Vimukta Jatis			
Scholarships	0.40	2,400 (students)	6,975 (students)
Administration	0.17	..	..
4. Other Backward Classes			
Scholarships	0.09	500 (students)	340 (students)
Drinking water	0.02	one well	one well
Cultural Programme	0.02	two programme	two programme
Total	12.52		

Moreover, the Industries Department spent Rs. 0.46 lakh on extension of Charmashala at Mhow. The target fixed was to train 300 trainees, but only 138 trainees were trained. Fisheries Department organised two co-operative societies of the Fishermen of this District. The Collector, Indore District, awarded scholarships of the total value of Rs. 3,425 to Other Backward Class trainees, receiving training at Carpentry and Brick and Tile Making Centre at Khurdi In the year 1960-61, a bund was constructed at the cost of Rs. 5,000 for the use of Backward Classes and Tribes, at village Kushalgarh, in Mhow Tahsil. In addition to these, Bamboo Training Centre, Indore, established in 1954, though not meant exclusively for Scheduled Castes, gives preference to the candidates of these Castes while giving admission to the trainees. The Centre has trained many of the trainees of these Castes. Similarly, Carpentry Centre, Betma, started in 1957, give admission preferably to candidates of Backward Classes and Tribes, though this centre too was not exclusively meant for them. At both the above centres trainees received a monthly stipend from the Government. The last named centre has been recently closed for want of trainees.

Third Plan Period

Most of the uplift works, undertaken during the First and Second Plan periods, continued for the welfare of Backward Classes and Tribes.

(1) During the year 1961-62, cultivable land to the extent of 281.81 and acres was distributed by the Revenue Department among the landless families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively. Moreover, 97.49 acres of cultivable land

received through *Bhoodan* was given to the landless Tribal families of the District.

(2) Agricultural subsidies amounting to Rs. 11,000 were given to 22 agriculturist families of Scheduled Castes of the District through Co-operative societies for purchasing bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. In recent years this system of giving agricultural subsidies has been made applicable to the agricultural families of Scheduled Tribes also. Every year about 7 to 8 Scheduled Tribes families have each received Rs. 500 as subsidy.

(3) With a view to removing difficulty of Harijans, felt in respect of drinking water, seven wells, each at the cost of Rs. 2,000, were constructed in the District.

(4) Scholarships to Other Backward Class trainees, receiving training at Khurdi centre in carpentry, brick and tile making, etc., continued.

(5) In order to give economic security to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and relieve them from the clutches of money-lenders and middlemen, the co-operative movement has been developed among these classes. As a result, 7 Non-Agricultural Credit Societies with 323 members, 14 Collective Farming Societies with 264 members, 4 Housing Co-operative Societies with 816 members, 3 Consumer's Co-operative Societies with 48 members, 15 Forest Labourer's Co-operative Societies with 276 members, 3 Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies with 40 members, 1 Labour Contract Co-operative Society; 24 Industrial (Leather Works) Co-operative Societies with 370 members, and 3 Other Industrial Co-operative Societies with 31 members, were organised till the year 1962-63 in *Indore District*. Out of the aforesaid 74 Co-operative Societies, 38 were located in Indore Tahsil, 24 in Mhow Tahsil, 9 in Depalpur Tahsil and 3 in Sawer Tahsil. So far as financial assistance granted by the Government was concerned, Rs. 6,000 by way of subsidy were granted during 1961-62 to Harijan Adivasi Bhumi Vihin Samuhik Krishi Sahakari Samiti, Depalpur; Rs. 2,5000 by way of Government share contribution and Rs. 1,600 by way of subsidy were granted during 1961-62 and 1962-63 to Harijan Grih Udyog Sahakari Bhandar, Indore: Rs. 1.04,400 by way of loan to Indore Harijan Shramjiwi Grih Prabhandhkarini Sahakari Samiti, Indore; Rs. 50,850 by way of loan during 1960-61 to Bahu-Uddeshiya Adiwasi Sahakari Grih Nirman Samiti, Musakhedi; Rs. 20,500 by way of Government share contribution, Rs. 7,500 by way of loan and

Rs. 5,000 by way of subsidy during 1961-62 and Rs. 1,650 by way of subsidy during 1962-63 were granted to Harijan Adiwasi Van Upaj Kraya Vikraya Sahakari Samiti, Bareha; Rs. 1,600 by way of loan to Charmakar Sahakari Samiti, Bareha; Rs. 1,600 by way of loan to Raidas Charmakar Sahakari Samiti, Indore; and Rs. 200 by way of loan were granted to Charmodyog Sahakari Samiti, Banganga, Indore.

Besides Government Departments, there are a few voluntary social service organisations in the District, which, with grants-in-aid from the Government, have been working for the uplift of Backward Classes and Tribes. Of them Harijan Sevak Sangh, Indore deserves mention for its long standing record of multifarious activities for the welfare of the people of the District in general and Harijans in particular.

Indore Harijan Sewak Sangh

Since about the year 1933, the Harijan Sewak Sangh of Indore affiliated to All India Harijan Sewak Sangh, was doing Harijan Uplift work in the city of Indore and its vicinity. The Government, naturally, entrusted the work of Harijan uplift to the Sangh, though the Central Committee was organised for the State in 1938.

The Sangh intensively worked for the spread of literacy and education amongst the Harijans by inspiring students to join schools and awarding them scholarships, books, stationery, etc., A day-school and four adult night schools were also run by the Sangh. On all educational activities, the Sangh spent about Rs. 8,000 in the first five years. The Sangh had also sent, at its own cost, many Harijan boys and girls to Harijan Industrial Home, Delhi, and Kasturba Balika Ashram, Ishwarnagar, near Delhi. The Harijan boys were trained in carpentry, spinning, weaving, leather-tanning, tailoring, etc., in these two centres.

With the co-operation ot the Indore Mill Mazdoor Sangh, the Sangh was running a library in the Mill area. As usual, the Sangh carried on intensive propaganda in favour of adult education, temperance, thrift and cleanliness. It also provided first aid and cheap medical facilities at all adult education centres. Free legal aid was also given to Harijans involved in litigation both in the city as well as outside.

The Sangh celebrated the Harijan Day annually by taking Harijans to State Temples, cleaning Harijan colonies, carrying on

propaganda through meetings, etc., for the removal of untouchability. It was through the intensive efforts of the Sangh that the Harijans could enjoy the use of public places, wear ornaments and good clothes. The Sangh also strove hard to redress grievances of Harijans with the help of concerned authorities.

In the summer of 1945, the campaign against untouchability was extended to Indore pargana by organising schools and classes for children and the adults. Caste Hindus too joined these schools and classes along with the Harijans. The latter were allowed to take out marriage processions which was welcomed and led to village temple by the Caste Hindus of some of the villages. Wells were opened for them.

The workers of the Sangh organised libraries and reading-rooms at all the centres of its activity. Magic lantern also served as a good means of propaganda. The Sangh popularised improved spinning wheels amongst the villager by organising demonstrations. It started at Indore a students' lodge for Harijan and non-Harijan boys, receiving higher education. For this hostel it received an annual grant-in-aid of about Rs. 4.800.

With a view to providing training and employment to Harijans, the Sangh started oil-pressing, comb-making, button-making works, etc. During the years from 1940-41 to 1945-46, the Sangh on all its activities spent about Rs. 21,600.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the Sangh continued its activities and received an aid for it. The Sangh was working as a branch of the Madhya Bharat Harijan Sewak Sangh. Since, States' reorganisation. it is working under the guidance of Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh, Chhatarpur. The Sangh for its Harijan Welfare activities in the District, is given an annual grant of about Rs. 6,000. It is running a hostel, accommodating 20 boys, for Harijans at Indore, besides carrying on propaganda against untouchability, running Bal Sanskar Kendras, a creche. etc.

According to the Census of 1961, of the total Scheduled Caste population of the District, 441 persons per 1,000 were workers, out of whom 68 and 157 were cultivators and agricultural labourers, respectively.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Organisation for the Control of Public Trusts and Charitable Endowments

All religions and faiths in India have unreservedly praised gifts and endowments made either for secular or non-secular purposes. Evidences are there to establish the fact that many noble-minded and public-spirited rich persons of the District had done such pious acts for the welfare of society. In old days such dedication of property or a share of it needed no registration, but the Laws of today do not take cognizance of such unregistered dedications.

The Holkar State Government from time to time introduced various Acts relating to Public Trusts and Charitable Endowments and their registration. Important of them are--

(1) The Indore Public Charitable and Endowments Act, No. IV of 1929 and its Amendment Act, No. III of 1938.

(2) The Indore Public Trusts Registration Act, No. VI of 1937 and its Amendment Act, No. I of 1938.

The Madhya Bharat Government made applicable the following Acts, related to Public Trusts and Charitable Endowments :—

(1) Trusts Act, No. XXIV of 1949.

(2) The Charitable Endowments Act, No. VI of 1890.

(3) The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, No. XIV of 1920.

The Charitable Endowments Act of 1890 provided for the vesting and administration of property held in Trust for Charitable purposes. The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act 1920, amended in 1921, 1937, 1950 and 1951 provided a more effectual control over the administration of the Trust made for charitable and religious purposes.

After the State reorganisation, the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act of 1951 has been made applicable to the Trusts of this District also. As regards Charitable Endowments it may be mentioned that under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Charitable Endowment Act of 1890, the Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Finance Department, has been appointed as the Treasurer

of those Endowments. Under the Public Trusts Act of 1951, at District level, the Collector is the Registrar of Public Trusts, under whose control the Trusts work. The Act governs the working of all Public Trusts which are required to get themselves registered with the Registrar. The Manager or the Secretary, as the case may be, of the Trust is authorised to spend only the amount which is normally required for the smooth running of the day-to-day, essential activities of the Trust. All the Public Trusts Committees prepare their annual budgets and send them for the approval of the Registrar. The accounts of these Trusts are subject to an audit and inspection by the Local Audit Fund Department, but generally auditors appointed by the Registrar check and certify these accounts.

A brief account of some of the important Public Trusts is given below.

(1) Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore

The country offered Gandhiji on 2nd October, 1944, a contribution of Rupees one crore thirty lakhs for Kasturba Memorial Gandhiji established in April, 1945, a Trust called the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust. The aim of the Trust was declared "to serve women and children in the villages of India". Gandhiji also emphasised that, as far as possible, small villages with a population not exceeding 2,000 should be served by the Trust. The various aspects of work were child and adult education, village industries, handicrafts, health, child and maternity care and village cleanliness. It was also insisted that service should be rendered only by women, and those, who were willing to set themselves up in villages should be trained as Gram-Sevikas.

Accordingly Rural Service Centres were established in every State to provide education and other social services to women and thus instil new values into them. In the year 1965, there were 234 Kasturba Village Centres all over the country. In every State the Trust has been running a Gram-Sevika Training Centre and in 1965 the strength of such Training Units was 22. Besides, the Trust has established seven hospitals, one Kushta Niwaran Nilayam, four Kanyashrams and three Basic Schools. The total number of workers engaged was 830 in 1965.

The Central office of the Trust is located at Kasturbagram, Indore. In the District of Indore at Kasturbagram, Indore, the

Trust has been conducting following activities: the main *Gram-Sevika* Training Centre since 1951, with the facility of specialised Training courses, *Gram-Sewa-Pravesh* Training Centre, Pre-Basic Teachers' Training Centre, *Shanti Sena* Training Centre, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Course Training Centre, Kasturba *Arogya Sadan*, *Lok Karya Kshetra* Training Centre, Rural Institute, etc. Besides, health centres, *Balwadi's*, etc., are also functioning in a few other villages. Besides the innitial fund of Rs. 1.30 crores, the Trust received, from time to time, financial assistance from the Central and State Governments, Gandhi Memorial Fund, Central and State Social Welfare Boards, *Khadi* and Village Industries Commission, other agencies and organisations, and individual donors. By 31st March, 1965, the total income of the Trust amounted to about 3.33 crores out of which till that date the Trust spent about Rs. 2.54 crores on activities scattered over the country. Of the net Total fund of the Trust as on 31st March, 1965, about Rs. 16.40 lakhs were allotted to Kasturbagram Fund (Indore). The Trust is run by a board of Trustees. The activities in the State are organised by the State representatives under the guidance of State Advisory Committees. The Trust publishes a quarterly magazine *Kasturba Darshan* in Hindi for the benefit of women social workers. Recently the Trust has also brought out a Souvenir Volume in Hindi and also in English named Kasturba Smarak and Kasturba Memorial, respectively from Indore.

In the year 1964-65 the strength of Trainees at Kasturbagram, Indore, was 179 in all Training Centres. The Arogya Sadan served the patients numbering about 23,500 in the same year. The number of workers at Kasturbagram was 90. Other activities like child-education, adult education, craft classes, etc., benefited about 250 persons.

(2) Shri Danvir, Rai-Bahadur, Rajya-Bhushan, Rao-Raja, Sir Seth Sarupchandji Hukum-Chandji Digambar Jain Paramarthik Trust, Indore

The Trust created on the 9th June. 1921 was registered on the 12th June 1921, under the Holkar State Registration Act. The supplementary Trust Deed was registered on the 16th-January, 1942. The object of the Trust has been to run following charitable institutions at Indore—

(1) Janvaribag *Vishranti Bhawan or Dharmashala.*

(2) Sanskrit *Mahavidyalaya.*

(3) Sir Hukumchand Digambar Jain Boarding House.

(4) *Dan-Sheela* Kanchan Bai Digambar Jain Shravik ashram,

(5) Prince Yashwant Rao *Ayurvedic Jain Aushadhalaya,*

(6) Digambar Jain *Asahya Vidhwa Sahayata* Fund and Bhojanshala,

(7) *Dan-Sheela* Kanchan Bai *Prasuti-griha* and *Shishu* Swasthya Raksha Sanstha,

(8) Rajkumar Singh *Ayurvedic* College,

(9) Digambar Jain *Mandir.*

The movable property of the Trust is of the value of about Rs. 3.15 lakhs while the immovable property—mainly buildings is of the worth of about Rs. 8.50 lakhs. These buildings are occupied by the said institutions. Besides, the Trust possesses buildings of the value of about Rs. 16 lakhs and these are given to tenants on rent. The average gross annual income of the Trust from rent, interest, etc., amounts to about Rs. 1.45 lakhs while the average annual expenditure is about Rs. 1.41 lakhs.

3. Shri Parasnatha Keshrimal Trust, Indore

The Trust was created is 1923, with a donation of Rs. 70,000 by Kesharimal. The activities of the Trust include giving of scholarships to students, monetary help to poor widows, running of a *bhojanshala,* etc. In the year 1963, the value of the Trust-property was about Rs. 1,70,000. The annual income of the Trust was then about Rs 12,000.

4. Shri Seth Sobharamji Gambhirmalji Charitable Trust, Indore

The Firm, Seth Sobharamji Gambhirmalji by donation of Rs. 75,000 created this Trust with charitable objects in the year 1932. The aims and objects of the Trust include encouragement of public welfare activities in general and industrial training of the students in particular. With this object in view the Trust started "Shri Gambhirmal Industrial Institute, Indore" in 1933. The Trust has received, a land for constructing workshop and buildings for the Institute, from the Government. The estimated value of the movable property of the Trust was about Rs. 1.52 lakhs in 1962. The income sources of the Trust include interest, dividends, fees, etc. Average gross annual income was about Rs. 10,000, while an average annual expenditure was about Rs. 8,500.

5. Shri Gangaram Champalal Agrawal Sahayak Trust, Indore

With the object of helping the poor and disabled persons, this Trust was created on the 20th October, 1932. The estimated value of its immovable property in 1962 was about Rs. 60,000. Average annual income and expenditure of the Trust stood at Rs. 3,800 and Rs. 3,600, respectively.

6. Shri R. C. Jall Public Charity Trust, Indore

The Trust was created on the 7th August, 1956, for the general puplic welfare, without any distinction of caste, colour or creed. Rs. 12.42 lakhs were donated as Trust-property. The activities of the Trust include awarding scholarships to students taking technological and medical education, donations to educational and voluntary social service organisations, giving relief, to the poor in the form of money, medicine, etc. In the year 1963 and 1964, the Trust's annual expenditure on these activities was about Rs. 59,000 and Rs. 62,000, respectively. In the year 1963, the Trust had donated Rs. 5,000 to National Defence Fund.

7. Shri Govind Ram Seksaria Charity Trust, Indore

The Trust was created on the 14th July, 1945 for the educational advancement and social welfare. The estimated value of the movable property of the Trust in 1962, was about Rs. 91 lakhs while the immovable property was of about Rs. 18,000. The average annual receipts of the Trust in cash was about Rs. 2.44 lakhs in 1963, while the expenditure was then about Rs. 3.33 lakhs. The Trust awards scholarships to students and gives donations to educational institutions and public welfare societies and activities The Trust has started at Indore the Govind Ram Seksaria Technological Institute at the cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. It has also constructed Shri Govind Ram Seksaria Charity Trust Girls' Hostel, Shri G. S. Charity Trust Mazdoor Aushadhalaya, and Shri G. S. Seksaria Maternity Home all at Indore at the cost of about Rs. 5.50 lakhs. Besides, the Trust has donated several lakhs of Rupees to the institutions and organisations working at places like Jabalpur, Bombay, Nawalgarh, Belgaon, Jaipur, Lonawala, etc. Rs. 50,000 were given for Relief Funds.

8. Shri Bade Sath Oswal Hitakarini Trust, Indore

With an initial donation of Rs. 1,01,111 from Dhannalal and his prother Mannalal Thakuria, the Trust was created on the 20th August, 1944 The aims and objects of the Trust include the

economic, social and educational advancement of the Bade Sath Oswal Jain Community and to help to destitutes, widows and others. The educational advancement includes awarding of scholarships, running of schools and hostels, etc. In the year 1961 the immovable property of the Trust was of the value of about Rs. 39,000, while the value of the movable property was about Rs. 63,000. An annual income by way of interest, rent, etc., was about Rs. 6,600 and the expenditure amounted to about Rs. 6,400 in the year 1961-62.

9. Shri Vardhaman Sthanakwasi Jain Hitakari Trust, Indore

The Trust was created in June 1942, with an initial sum of Rs. 51,000 donated by Rajmal Mannalal Kadawat. In August 1962, an additional sum of Rs. 10,001 was donated to the Trust by Madanlal Kimti. The aims and objects in the creation of this Trust have been to help promotion of secular and religious education by awarding scholarships to Sthanakwasi Jain Students, to give help to the widows, disabled and poor persons, to serve the Sthanakwasi Sangh, to prevent cruel treatment to animals, to contribute to relief funds, to publish ancient Jain literature, etc. In the year 1961 the movable property of the Trust was about Rs. 73,000. The average annual income from interest and expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,800 and Rs. 4,200, respectively in 1961-62.

10. Shri Jamnalal Ramlal Kimti Jain Trust, Indore

The Trust was created by the Trust Deed dated the 1st February 1945, with an initial investment of Rs. 1 lakh. The aims and objects of the Trust included the provision of economic, social and educational advancement of the Oswal Jain Community. With this object in view the Trust provides monetary help for destitutes, widows and the poor, scholarships to students, running of schools, hostels, Balak Mandirs etc, establishment of co-operatives, distribution of food, clothings and medicines, etc., among the poor persons. The average annual income and expenditure of the Trust amount to about Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 8,000, respectively.

11. Shri Manek Chandji Sanghvi Shikshan Prasarak Trust, Indore

This Trust was created with an initial donation of Rs. 25,000 in October 1954. Thereafter in November 1965, an additional amount of Rs. 75,000 was donated to the Trust. The aims and objects of the Trust include spread of education, opening of schools, libraries, reading-rooms, hostels and awarding scholarships and help

to students either in cash or in kind. In the year 1961-62 the Trust possessed the movable property of the value of about Rs. 1.10 lakhs. The average annual income was about Rs. 6,500, while the expenditure amounted to about Rs. 7,000.

12. Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Nandlal Bhandari Paramarthik Trust. Indore

This Trust was established in April 1951 with a donation of about Rs. 3.07 lakhs. This irrevocable Trust was created for the benefit of the public at large. The main objects among others are to help educational institutions, libraries, hostels, religious and social institutions, etc. Besides it gives scholarships, medical aid to patients, monetary help to widows, and disabled persons. The property of the Trust was of the value of about Rs. 2.75 lakhs in the year 1963-64. Average annual income and expenditure of the Trust amounted to about Rs. 24,500 and about Rs. 21,000.

13. Shri Jagannath Narayan Dharmada Trust, Indore—

This Trust was created by the end of November, 1945, with the object of helping the poor and disabled persons and the general public by supplying medicines. It has also constructed the Jagannatha Narayan Dharmashala for travellers and awards scholarships to poor and deserving students of Higher Secondary Schools. The movable property of the Trust is of the value of about Rs. 39,000, while the value of the immovable property amounts to about Rs. 3.05 lakhs. Average annual income and expenditure amount to about Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 20.000, respectively

14 Trivedi Jagannath Malviya Brahman Chhatralaya Trust, Indore

The Trust was created in November 1951 by an irrevocable Trust Deed for running a hostel for the students of the Malviya Brahman community. The movable property of the Trust is of the value of Rs. 15,000 while the value of the immovable property is about Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The average annual income amounts to about Rs. 3,000, while the expenditure is about Rs. 1,000.

15. Shri Mital Jan Sewa Nidhi, Indore

With an initial donation of Rs. 12,500 by J. L. Mital the Trust was started for the service of the public at large in May, 1953. An amount of Rs 24,500 was again donated by him to the Trust. The Trust helps the students by awarding scholarships and encourges

them by giving prizes known as Mital Prizes, supplying books, etc. It also gives donations to institutions and medicines to patients. In the year 1963-64 receipts of the Trust were about Rs. 1,600 while the expenditure was about Rs. 1,235.

Charitable Endowment

There is one important Charitable Endowment in the District which is meant for Public Services. A brief account of the Endowment is given below :—

(1) **Shri Mohanlal Kanhaiyalal Ladha Scholarship Fund, Indore**

The Fund was established in January, 1938, by Shri M. K Ladha who had entrusted a cheque of Rs. 21,000 in October 1938 to the Holkar State Government to start Shri M. K. Ladha Free Milk Distribution Scheme for supplying milk to children. The Scheme was immediately started and continued till 7th December, 1943, when due to effects of Second World War the scheme was discontinued.

This Milk Supply Scheme Fund was converted into Shri M. K. Ladha Scholarship Fund by the Madhya Bharat Government in October, 1956, on request from the donor. The revived Scheme has been renamed as Shri M. K. Ladha Scholarship Fund and it started functioning from April, 1959. The Fund since then awards scholarships to boys and girls studying in schools. It has been declared as a Charitable Endowment.

The amount of Rs. 21,000 is invested in Government Loan Bonds and income from interest is distributed as scholarships. A sum of Rs. 5,000 is credited in the State Bank of Indore in the name of Fund as Fixed Deposit. About 20 students receive scholarships at the rates of either Rs. 15,10, or 5 p.m. A board of four trustees looks after the work of distribution of scholarships.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation in Union Legislature

The princely State of Indore of which Indore was one of the districts till 15th August, 1947, recognised the paramountcy of the British Crown. The functions of paramountcy were till then exercised through the Crown Representative. who was also the Governor-General of India and whose functions relating to the relations of the British Crown with the Rulers of all princely states remained distinct.[1] A separate machinery as well as procedure were evolved for the exercise of these functions. Subsequently in 1948 the merger of Indore State in the Union of India took place and the area of that State since then formed a constituent part of the newly organised Madhya Bharat State.

Till the First General Elections of 1951-52, held in Madhya Bharat, under the Republic Constitution of India, there was no representative, duly elected from the District of Indore, in the Union Legislature. When the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Madhya Bharat) Order of 1951 was passed, the State of Madhya Bharat was, for the first time, divided into Parliamentary constituencies. The District of Indore was covered by a single-member constituency named Indore and it also included the tahsils of Dhar and Badnawar of Dhar District A change in the extent of this constituency occurred in 1957, when the Second General Elections were held. At this time the Indore Parliamentary Constituency included[2], Indore District and the Pargana of Dhar (excluding Patwari circles 1 to 11, 16 to 22 and 53 to 55) of Dhar District. For the Third General Elections to the House of People or Lok Sabha held in 1962, the Legislative Assembly[3] Constituency of Dhar was included in Indore Parlimentary Constituency. In the General Elections of 1967 Indore Lok Sabha Constituency included all Vidhan Sabha constituencies of the District and Dewas Vidhan Sabha Constituency.

1. Madhya Bharat Administration Report, 1948-49, p. 3.
2. Delimitation of Parliamentary and Legislative Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, p. 2.
3. *Ibid.*, 1961, p. 3.

Other details of the Indore Parliamentary Constituency during the last three General Elections are as tabulated below[1] :—

Election year	Total No. of Votes	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of col. (3) to (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1951-52	3,87,379	1,78,654	46.1
1957	3,57,132	1,63,844	45.9
1962	4,05,346	2,22,546	56.6
1967	5,00,492	3,08,428	61.6

Representation in State Legislature

The Legislative Committee of Indore State was first formed in May 1925. It consisted of an official and seven elected non-official members representing varied interests of the entire State of which Indore (including the detached tahsil of Petlawad) was one of the five districts. This position continued in the first instance till the year 1935, when the Indore State Legislative Committee was reconstituted and converted into the Legislative Council with enhanced powers and increased number of members representing diverse interests[2] in the State. The Council was composed of 15 nominated and 15 elected members.[3] The District of Indore was represented in the Council by the following single member constituencies-(1) Indore City Bar Association (2) Indore City Municipality, (3) Merchants, dealing in cotton, cloth, gold and silver and all other allied trades in Indore City (4) Grain and *Kirana* merchants of Indore City, (5) *Gyara Panchas* and (6) Rural population of the District. Besides, the District also formed a part of the following single-member non-territorial constituencies of the State, *viz*. (1) District Bars, (2) District Municipalities, (3) Industrial Organisations, (4) *Jagirdars* (including *Istamurardars*) and (5) Graduates of three years' standing. Elections to this Council were held in 1935 and the Council was inaugurated on the 26th January, 1936. The life of this Council, due to the Second World War, was extended up to 31st March 1944.

1. Reports on the (Respective) General Elections in India.
2. Municipalities, Village Panchayats, Jagirdars, Industrial Organisations, Bar Associations and Gyara Panchas; Holkar State Administration Report, 1925, p. 21; 1934, p. 22.
3. The Indore State Legislative Council Manual, 1935, p. 1.

On the recommendations of the Constitutional Reforms Enquiry Committee, appointed in 1939, the Ruler announced Constitutional Reforms in March, 1940.[1] A prominent feature of these Reforms was that the Legislative Council was to be composed of 53 members of whom as many as 37 were to be elected by the people of various constituencies of the State. Under these Reforms, General Elections to the reconstituted Council were held in 1944. For these elections the State was divided into General and Special Constituencies.[2] The General constituencies were again sub divided into Rural and Urban constituencies. The District of Indore was represented in this reformed Council by the following single member Rural constituencies: (1) Indore *Pargana*, (2) Depalpur *Pargana*, (3) Sawer *Pargana* (including Sawer-*cum*-Petlawad) and (4) Mhow *pargana* (including Barwah cum-Mhow).

The Urban single-member constituencies which represented the District included (1) Indore City A, (2) Indore City B, (3) Indore City C and (4) Indore City (Reserved for Mohammedans). Of the Special Constituencies, the District was represented by the single-memeber women's constituency (Indore City). Besides, the District formed a part of some of the following Urban and Special Constituencies of wider nature (1) Malwa Division Urban A (Municipalities), (2) Malwa Division Urban B (Municipalities) (3) Malwa Division Urban (reserved for Mohammadans), (4) Double-member *Jagirdars* Constituency, (5) Graduates' Constituency, (6) Textile Industry Constituency. (7) Other Industries Constituency. (8) Chamber of Commerce Constituency (9) Trade and Commerce Constituency, (10) Women's Constituency (North) and (11) Women's Constituency (South). This reformed Council consisting of 37 elected and 16 nominated members started its first session from the 15th September, 1944.

By the middle of 1948, when integration of 25 States and Estates of Central India with the Indian Union was achieved, a new State, known as Madhya Bharat, was formed. Indore State was merged in that State. An Interim Legislative Assembly of Madhya Bharat State was constituted of 90 members in the same year. In that Interim Assembly 15 members were elected from the Old Indore State Legislative Council. This Assembly continued to function till

1. Holkar State Administration Report, 1945, p. 32.
2. The Half-yearly List of Officers of the Holkar State, 1947, p. 7. The Indore Legislative Council Rules and Standing Orders, 1942, p. 122.

the year 1951-52, when the First General Elections of the Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly, under the new Republic Constitution of India were held. The Assembly Constituencies were reorganised for the purpose of these elections. The District of Indore was reorganised. Petlawed, a detached tahsil of the Old Indore District no more remained a part of the reconstituted Indore District. The District was divided into 5 single-member and one double-member constituencies and thus 7 members were elected in the First General Elections of 1951-52 to represent the District in the Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly.

Details of these constituencies are given in the table below :—

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Votes	Total No. of Valid Votes polled	Percentage Col. 3 to 2
1. Mhow	47,757	25,125	52.6
2. Indore City A	42,920	20,949	48.8
3. Indore City B	42,190	20,256	47.5
4. Indore City C	40,547	23,137	57.1
5. Indore City D	39,638	21,639	54.7
6. Depalpur (Double—Member Constituency)	1,83,464	59,024	32.2

In the Second General Elections of 1957 there was no change in the number of representatives of the District in the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, except a few minor changes in the names of four constituencies. The changes and other details of the constituencies are shown below :—

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Votes	Total No. of Valid Votes polled	Percentage Col 3 to 2
1. Indore	41,413	18,933	45.7
2. Indore City East	43,692	27,605	[illegible]
3. Indore City Central	51,261	26,890	[illegible]
4. Indore City West	45,427	24,294	[illegible]
5. Mhow	41,038	20,167	[illegible]
6. Depalpur (Double—Member Constituency)	1,73,810	46,447	26.7

In double member Depalpur constituency one seat was reserved for Scheduled Castes during both the General Elections of 1951-52 and 1957.

When Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, came into force, the double-member Depalpur constituency of 1957 was divided into two single-member Depalpur and Sawer constituencies at the time of Third General Elections of 1962. This division of constituencies necessitated some slight adjustments in respect of the extent of only two, viz., Depalpur and Indore constituencies of 1957. Thus, Depalpur constituency comprised Depalpur Tahsil and patwari circles 1 to 3, 8 and 9 of Indore Tahsil. The Sawer constituency included Sawer Tahsil and patwari circles 4, 5, 7, 10, 17 to 24, 32, and 33 in Indore Tahsil. Sawer was declared to be a reserved constituency for Scheduled Castes. In the General Elections of 1967 the District was divided into Depalpur, Indore 1, Indore 2, Indore 3, Indore 4, Mhow, and Sawer Vidhan Sabha constituencies of which Sawer was a reserved constituency for the Scheduled Castes.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS

Congress Committee and Indore Rajya Praja Prishad

First attempt to organise a political party at Indore was probably made in the year 1921. Political workers of Indore established a branch of the Indian National Congress at Indore Residency Bazar area under the presidentship of Arjunlal Sethi. Besides, the Indore Rajya Praja Parishad[2] was also for the first time organised in the same year. In those days of Non-Co-operation the workers of the Parishad resolved to submit their demand to the Ruler to establish responsible Government. But their activities were met with severe repressive measures adopted by the State Government.

In spite of these odds, the fire of nationalism, that was kindled in the hearts of people, spontaneously sent out sparks in sympathy with the nationalist movement in British India. The waves of All India movements caused a stirring in the state waters also. Praja Mandal and Congress became more active and popular in this period. The Praja Mandal reconstituted in 1936, opened its branches in other places of the District.

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1. *Indore Nagar—Ek Zalak*, p. 15.
2. *Aj Ka Madhya Bharat*, 1951, p. 6.

Reconstituted Praja Mandal

In those days of hectic political activities Indian National Congress advised the political workers of Princely States to organise All India States People's Conference to achieve the end of establishing responsible Governments in all the States. In the year 1936 the Congress Committee started a vigorous move to enlist members. When similar move was taken in hand by the workers of Praja Mandal, Congress tried to avoid a clash with this sister organisation. Thus Praja Mandal was reconstituted and it had made a considerable progress in enlisting members and opening branches in some parts of the State.

Indian National Congress

Subsequently, when Madhya Bharat was formed in 1948, Praja Mandal was transformed into an Ad-hoc Provincial Congress Committee with its various branches at village, town, tahsil and district levels. The Congress has since then become the premier political Party in Indore District. When in the year 1951-52, First General Elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly took place under the Republic Constitution of India, the Congress Party contested the only Lok Sabha seat of Indore District. In this constituency the number of electors was 3,87,379 and the total number of valid votes polled was 1,78,654 (46.2). The Congress candidate polled 1,09,586 (61.2) valid votes and won the seat.

The Congress Party constested all the seven seats for the Legislative Assembly and polled 17,480 (69.6) valid votes in Mhow. 10,276 (49.1) in Indore City A; 13,596 (67.8) in Indore City B; 15,614 (67.5) in Indore City C; 14,722 (58.8) in Indore City D and 16,901 (27.6) in Depalpur General seat and 15,098 (25.6) in Depalpur Reserved Scheduled Castes seat and won all the seven seats.

In the 1957 General Elections, the number of electors in Indore constituency seat for Lok Sabha was 3,57,132 and the number of valid votes polled was 1,63,844 (45.88). The Congress Party constested this seat and polled 1,02,589 (62.61) valid votes and won the seat.

For the State Legislative Assembly the number of electors in double-member Depalpur constituency seat was 86,905; in Indore 41,413; in Indore City East 43,692; in Indore City Central 51,261; in Indore City West 45,427 and in Mhow the number of electors

was 41,030 and total number of valid votes polled in these constituencies was, respectively, 46,447 (26.72); 18,933 (45.72); 27,605 (63.18); 26,390 (51.48); 24,294 (53.48) ; and 20,167 (49.14) The Congress Party contested all the seven seats in the District for the State Legislative Assembly and polled 15,136 (32.59) valid votes in Depalpur General Constituency seat; 12,969 (27.92) in Depalpur reserved Scheduled Castes constituency seat; 11,439 (60.42) in Indore; 19,903 (39.50) in Indore City East; 18,388 (69.67) in Indore City Central; 16,249 (66.90) in Indore City West and 14,562 (72.22) valid votes in Mhow constituency seat. Out of seven, the Congress won six seats and lost one viz., Indore City East constituency seat which went to an independent candidate who polled 16,702 (60.50) valid votes.

In the 1962 General Elections, the Indore District was represented by the Indore Constituency seat for Lok Sabha. The number of electors in this constituency was 4,05,346 and the valid votes polled were 2,29,546 (56.63). The Congress Party contested the seat for Lok Sabha and polled 89,389 (38.94) valid votes but lost seat to an independent candidate who polled 95,682 (41.68) votes.

For the Vidhan Sabha, the number of electors in Depalpur constituency seat was 46,110 in Mhow 43,575 ; in Indore City West 56,325, in Indore City Central 55.939 : in Indore City East 55,201 ; in Indore 48,354 and in Sawer (Scheduled Castes) Constituency seat 47,325. The total number of valid votes polled in these constituencies was, respectively, 23, 149 (50.20) ; 23,130 (53.77) ; 36,809 (65.35) ; 36,893 (65.95) ; 38,151 (69.11) ; 26,338 (54.47) : and 18,641 (39.39) The Congress Party contested all the seven seats in the District for the Vidhan Sabha and polled 7,926 (34.24) votes in Depalpur; 12,682 (54.13) in Mhow ; 17,598 (47.81) in Indore City West: 16,476 (44.58) in Indore City Central : 18,617 (48.80) in Indore City East ; 12,506 (47.48) in Indore ; and 10.825 (58.07) in Sawer (Scheduled Castes) Constituency seat. Out of seven seats, the Congress Party won six seats and remaining one *viz*. Depalpur Constituency seat went to a Socialist Party candidate who polled 8,347 (36.06) valid votes.

The Congress Party won the Lok Sabha seat of the District securing 1,34,468 valid votes out of the total valid votes cast in the constituency at the time of General Elections of 1967.

As regards Elections to Vidhan Sabha, the Congress Party fought

all the seven seats in the District and won in Depalpur, Indore 2 and Mhow constituencies, securing 11,587, 19,735 and 18,053 valid votes, respectively. The Party could not get success in Vidhan Sabha seats of Indore 1, Indore 3, Indore 4, and Sawer (Reserved for Scheduled Castes).

Hindu Mahasabha

Though the 'Indore Rajya Hindu Mahasabha' was established in 1923 it was not then a political party. It was a social organisation. It made steady progress and its branches were opened in all the districts of the State. In Indore District, the branches were established at Mhow, Depalpur, Sawer and Rao. The Party assumed the political character sometime in 1937-38.

It contested only one seat in 1944 to Indore Legislative Assembly elections and lost it. In the General Elections of 1951-52 and 1957 the Party did not contest the Lok sabha seat of the District. But in 1951-52 General Election it contested three seats for the State Legislative Assembly and polled 2,036 (10.1) valid votes in Indore City B Constituency seat; 8,150 (13.8) in Depalpur Reserved Scheduled Castes seat and 7,292 (12.4) in Depalpur General Constituency seat, but lost all the three seats. In the 1957 General Elections the Hindu Mahasabha did not contest any Vidhan Sabha seat. In 1962 General Elections it set up a candidate for the Lok Sabha seat from the District and polled 7,014 (3.06) valid votes and lost the seat For the Vidhan Sabha, the party, contested four seats and polled 816 (3.52) valid votes in Depalpur; 604 (1.64) in Indore City West; 454 (1.23) in Indore City Central, and 205 (0.78) in Indore constituency seat, but lost all the four seats. In 1967 an independent candidate backed by Hindu Mahasabha for the Indore 1 Vidhan Sabha seat and securing only 565 votes lost it. The Divisional, District and City branches of the Hindu Mahasabha are located at Indore.

Communist Party of India

At Indore a group was formed in the year 1936 which started work in the field of political Socialism and trade unionism with the name "Marxist Group" which was later affiliated to Communist Party of India in 1942. At present under the guidance of Indore District Committee the 'Kisan Sabha' are functioning in every tahsil headquarters and in about 30 villages of the District. In the 1951-52 General Elections the Communist Party did not contest to the Lok Sabha from the District. But it contested five seats for the State

Legislative Assembly and polled 2,838 (18.5) valid votes in Indore City A; 2,185 (10.97) in Indore City B; 2,762 (12.8) in Indore City D; 2,875 (4.9) in Depalpur General Constituency seat, and 1,334 (2.2) in Depalpur Reserved Scheduled Castes seat and lost all the five seats. In the General Elections of 1957, 1962 and 1967, Party candidates contested neither for Lok Sabha seat nor for Legislative Assembly seats.

Socialist Party

In 1946, a branch of the Socialist Party was established at Indore which functioned within the Congress fold. Later, in March 1948, it completely broke away from the Congress and set up a separate party unit in Indore District also. As a branch of the All India Socialist Party, in the 1951-52 General Elections, it contested the Indore Constituency seat for the Lok Sabha and polled 22,159 (12.39) valid votes but lost the seat.

For the State Legislative Assembly the Socialist Party contested six seats and polled 1,410 (5.6) valid votes in Mhow, 3,805 (18.2) valid votes in Indore City A; 802 (4.00) in Indore City B; 1,152 (5.0) Indore City C; 802 (3.7) in Indore City D; and 4,571 (7.7) in Depalpur, but lost all the six seats. Soon after the first General Elections the merger of Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and Socialist Party resulted in the formation of Praja Socialist Party. In the 1957 General Elections the Socialist Party contested neither for Lok Sabha nor for Vidhan Sabha from the District. However after the Second General Elections, the Socialist Party came out of the Praja Socialist Party and its separate unit was established at Indore.

In the 1962 General Elections it set up a candidate for the Lok Sabha seat from the District. The candidate polled 17,538 (7.64) valid votes and lost the seat. For the Vidhan Sabha the Socialist Party contested six seats and polled 8,347 (36.06) in Depalpur; 1,058 (4.52) in Mhow; 677 (1.84) in Indore City Central; 555 (1.48) in Indore City East; 685 (2.60) in Indore, and 2,288 (12.27) in Sawer Scheduled Castes Constituency seats. Out of these six seats, the Socialist Party succeded in winning only one seat of the Depalpur Constituency and lost the rest. In 1967 the Samyukta Socialist Party fought Vidhan Sabha Elections in Depalpur, Indore I, Indore 3 and Mhow constituencies and won seats at Indore 1 and Indore 3, securing 15,748 and 16,954 valid votes. In Depalpur constituency its candidate could secure 16,834 valid votes and lost it, Mhow constituency cast 6,284 valid votes in favour of the candidate of the Party as against

18,053 valid votes cast in favour of the winner candidate of the Congress. The District and City branches of the Socialist Party are located at Indore.

Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party

On the eve of first General Elections a unit of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party came into being at Indore. In 1951-52 General Elections, it did not contest for the Lok Sabha from the District. But for the State Legislative Assembly it contested the Indore City B Constituency seat and polled 123 (0.61) valid votes and lost its seat. After the elections, the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party lost its significance and its workers along with the socialist worker formed unit of the Praja Socialist Party in the year 1059.

Praja Socialist Party

In the 1957 and 1962 General Elections the Praja Socialist Party so reconstituted did not contest for the Lok Sabha from the District. It contested in 1958 only, the Indore City West Constituency for the State Legislative Assembly and polling 833 valid votes (9.00) lost the same. In 1967 candidate of the Party contested Lok Sabha seat and polling only 6,053 valid votes lost it. The Party also fought Vidhan Sabha seats of Depalpur and Indore 2, constituencies, and only 1,533 and 277 valid votes.

Republican Party

After the Second General Elections, the members of the Scheduled Castes Federation, Indore, joined the Republican Party where a unit was established at Indore in the year 1957. Later, the branches of the Republican Party were opened at Mhow and Depalpur which are working under the District Unit. In the 1962 General Elections, it contested Sawer Constituency Scheduled Castes seat for the Vidhan Sabha and polled 1,604 (8.60) valid votes but lost the seat.

Ram Rajya Parishad

The district branch of the Ram Rajya Parishad was established at Indore in June, 1950. The Party so far contested only Indore City A Assembly Constituency seat in the General Elections of 1951-52 and lost it by securing 196 (0.93) valid votes. The Party did not contest any other seat in any other General Elections. However, the district unit is still working.

Bharatiya Jan Sangh

Branches of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh were started at Indore city and Mhow in the District in November 1951. In the General Elections of 1951-52, it contested the Indore Constituency seat for the Lok Sabha and polled 46, 989 valid votes (26.28), and lost the seat. For the State Legislative Assembly the Jan Sangh Party contested only four seats and polled 6,235 (2.8) valid votes in Mhow; 1,601 (7.6) in Indore City A; 6,371 (27.5) in Indore City C and 4,760 (22.0) in Indore City D but lost all the four seats.

In the 1957 General Elections, the Jan Sangh Party contested the Lok Sabha seat from the District and polling 42,010 (25.64) valid votes lost it. For the State Legislative Assembly, the Jan Sangh Party contested only four seats and secured 3,195 (16.88) valid votes in Indore; 8,002 (30.33), in Indore City Central, 5,712 (23.50), in Indore City West and 2,499 (12.37), valid vote in Mhow, thus losing all the four seats.

In the 1962 General Elections, the Jan Sangh Party contested the Lok Sabha seat from the District and polled 19,923 (8.68), valid votes and lost the seat. The Party contested four seats for the Vidhan Sabha and secured 6,060 (26.18) valid votes in Depalpur; 2,922 (12.47) in Mhow; 10,212 (27.68) in Indore City Central and 3,924 (21.05), in Sawer (Scheduled Castes) Constituency seats and lost all the four seats

In 1967 Jan Sangh candidate stood for the Lok Sabha seat and gaining 67,557 valid votes lost it. The Sangh also fought all the seven Legislative Assembly seats of the District and won only Sawer seat (reserved for the Scheduled Castes) securing 13,344 valid votes. In rest of the constituencies the Party could get valid votes, as given below: Depalpur 9,778, Mhow 10,352, Indore 1—9,800; Indore 2—3,439, Indore 3—11,457 and Indore 4—5,609.

NEWSPAPERS

The origin of the newspapers of the District of Indore dates back to the year 1848-49 when *Malwa Akhbar*, the first weekly newspaper started by Mataab Madarsah was lithographed at Indore under the Royal patronage. It was a bilingual paper publishing news of neighbouring States in Urdu and Hindi[2]. The paper,

1. Report of the Press Commission, Part II, History of the Indian Journalism, pp. 52 and 54.

2. *Ibid.*, A. P. Bajpai, *Samachar Patron Ka Itihas*, p. 109.

having 8 pages of 11" x 8" size and annual subscription of Rs. 12[1], had a circulation of 108 copies.[2] It is not known when the paper ceased publication. Available sources indicate that the *Malwa Akhbar* was being published, till at least[3] 1875. The year 1852 witnessed the publication of other weekly newspaper *Dilli-i-Akhbar*[4] from Indore. *Poorna-Chandrodaya*[5] published in 1861 is the third weekly newspaper of Indore. The city of Indore has to its credit the publication of one Marathi weekly *Vritta Lahar*[6] probably from the year 1863. Later history of these papers is not known. Weekly Indore State Gazette began its publicaion before the close of March 1873. *Malwa Samachar*[7] appeared from Indore in 1892-93.

In the year 1908 Mhow Cantonment witnessed the publication of a periodical *Satyarth Patrika*[8] started for the propagation of Christianity. *Indu*, a monthly formerly published from Varanasi, was shifted to Indore in 1910 and continued its publication till at least 1918.[9] The Holkar College Magazine made its first appearance in the month of[10] April 1914. Maharaja Indore started a bilingual weekly by name *Malhari Martand Vijay* in 1915 under the editorship of Vasudev Govind Apte, an ex-editor of *Jnan Prakash*, a famous daily of Poona[11]. It contained articles in Marathi and Hindi. It is said that when the paper began to express independent views and criticise fearlessly the State Government[12] the Maharaja decided to cease its publication from about 1920. A literary monthly *Malava Mayur*[13] appeared and soon ceased during these years. It was started with the co-operation of Haribhau Upadhyay by a few local persons interested in literature. A reference to the publication of Medical Journal and Police Gazette from the State Government Press is available first in the year 1915. Three Jain monthlies

1 A. P. Bajpai, Op. Cit., p. 109.
2 Report of the Press Commission, Part II History of the Indian Journalism, pp. 52 and 54.
3. V. K. Kunte, Note on the Indore Administration Part II, p. 41.
4 H. N. Dwivedi, *Madhya Bharat Ka Itihas, Chaturtha Khand*, p. 375.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 8; *Indore Nagar-Ek Zalak*, p. 95
6. V. K. Kunte, Op. Cit., p. 41.
7 A. P. Bajpai, Op. Cit., p. 223.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 261.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 265.
10. Holkar State Administration Report, 1914, p. 58.
11. A. P. Bajpai, Op. Cit., p. 280.
12. *Indore Nagar-Ek Zalak*, p. 96.
13. A. P. Bajpai, Op. Cit., p. 280; *Indore Nagar-Ek Zalak*, p. 96.

by name *Khandewal Jain*, *Jain Diwakar* and *Jain Prabhat* appeared from Indore during 1918 and 1920[1]. The year 1924 witnessed the publication of *Kheti-Badi*[2] from Indore.

Details of all the periodicals published in subsequent years are not available. In 1926, some 28 issues of magazines were published[3] and in 1927 their number rose 102[4]. State Government Servants Co-operative Society, Indore started a monthly *Kutumb Sahayak* devoted to social welfare from 1926. The monthly is still continuing and is distributed among the members of the said Society. From the year 1927, Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti started publication of its monthly organ *Veena* devoted to Hindi literature and the monthly is still continuing. The year 1928 witnessed the publication of only 54 issues of magazines. Two newspapers were started at Indore in 1929[5], while 8 periodicals continued their publication in the same year. Probably a short-lived English paper *Princely India*[6] appeared during this period. Another English weekly called the *Central India News* also made its appearance at this time and it continued till about 1940[7]. The Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha, Indore started its quarterly organ *Malava Sahitya* in Marathi by the close of third decade of this century[8]. In the year 1937 the State Government received 14 applications for printing and publication of newspapers and periodicals but the Government permitted only 6 of them[9]. Praja Mandal, the main political organisation of the State, started its weekly organ *Praja Mandal Patrika*, the first political paper of the State, in 1939-40. The *Patrika* continued till the year[10] 1948. In the year 1941 twelve applications to print and publish newspapers and periodicals were received by the Government. Permission was granted in 10 cases[11]

During the eventful days of 1942, the Indore State Government promulgated the Indore Newspaper Control Order 1942 and

1. A P Bajpai, Op. Cit., pp 288, 295 and 315
2. *Indore Nagar-Ek Zalak*, p 315
3. Holkar State Administration Report, 1926, p 93
4. *Ibid.*, 1927, p. 93.
5. *Ibid.*, 1929, p 88
6. *Indore Nagar-Ek Zalak*, p 96
7. *Ibid.*
8. Holkar State Administration Report, 1931, p 81
9. *Ibid.*, 1937, p 19
10. *Indore Nagar-Ek Zalak*, p 96.
11. Holkar State Administration Report, 1914, p 26.

the publication of the *Praja Mandal Patrika* was banned. The ban was removed in 1944. *Ashok*, a Hindi weekly devoted to market report, was first started in 1944 and it is still published from Indore. The year 1946 witnessed the publication of the first daily of the District of Indore, called *Indore Samachar*. This Hindi daily which was first started on 22nd March 1946, with the blessings of workers of the Congress and the *Praja Mandal*, is still continuing its publication from Indore. In the same year the State Government started *Gram Sudhar*, a Hindi weekly devoted to village uplift. Its place of publication was shifted to Gwalior from 1956. The second daily of the District, named *Nai Dunia*, started its publication in Hindi from Indore on 5th June 1947. The daily is still published from the same place. Some other dailies too were started at this time, but only a few of them continued till 1964. A weekly Hindi paper, by name *Bhavishya*, also appeared from Indore in 1947. The paper *Matri Bhoomi*, devoted to news and current affairs, made its first appearance in Sindhi from Indore in the year 1948. The weekly is now appearing as a bilingual paper. It appears in Hindi and Sindhi.

After the formation of former State of Madhya Bharat, the District of Indore in general, and the city of Indore and the town of Mhow in particular, had witnessed the striking growth of newspapers and periodicals. But most of the newspapers and periodicals appeared to have a short life. An exhaustive list of those newspapers and periodicals, which made declaration during the years prior to 1963, but did not register themselves in 1964 with the Registrar of Newspapers, has been given as an Appendix of this chapter at the end of this volume. In the year 1964, the following newspapers and periodicals continued their publication from the city of Indore and the town of Mhow.

Newspapers and Periodicals and their Influence

Dailies

Among the dailies, which claimed a circulation of above 12,000 copies in 1964, figured *Indore Samachar* (1946)[1] and *Nai Duniya* (1947). The Registrar[2] of Newspapers for India stated that the highest

1. Figures in brackets against the names of newspapers and periodicals indicate the year of their establishment
2. Press in India 1965, Part I, Ninth Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, p. 194.

circulation attained by a daily, in the State of Madhya Pradesh in 1964, was *Nai Dunia*, Indore, which claimed a circulation of above 18,880 copies (provisionally accepted by the Registrar—14,454). During the same year *Indore Samachar* claimed a circulation of 12,492 copies. Circulation figures provisionally accepted by the same authority in case of other dailies stood at[1] 4,774 for *Jagaran* (1950), 5,727 for *Nava Prabhat* (1951), 1,500 for *Nava Bharat* (1960) and 850[4] for *Janardan* (1961). Circulation figures for the following dailies were not available: Zindabad (1961), *Dainik Agni Baan* (1963) and an Urdu daily *Saffar-e-Malwa*.

Weeklies

In case of weeklies it was found that *Chaukhamba* (1957) and *Janashakti* (1956) of Mhow, *Saptahik Neelkantha* (1960) of Mhow, *Saptahik Sputanik* (1958), *Saptahik Agni Baan* (1964), *Prachar Vijnan* (1963) and *Janasangharsha* (1960) of the local unit of the Communist Party of Indore, were devoted to news and current affairs. Most of them claimed a circulation of above 1,000 copies. A Sindhi weekly called *Hindmata* was given to news and current affairs. A bilingual weekly *Matri Bhoomi* (1948), which appeared in Hindi and Sindhi, had the highest circulation *i.e.* of 6,286[3] copies among the weeklies of the District, and it dealt, as usual, with news and current affairs. The weekly *Bhoomi Kranti* (1959), concerned with social welfare, claimed a circulation of above 1,000 copies. It is an official organ of the Madhya Pradesh Sarvoday Mandal, Indore. *Kanyakubja Jyoti* (1959) was a community weekly, while *Cinema Express* (1959) continued to be a weekly of cine-industry. *Jyotikiran*, a weekly published from Mhow dealt with the Christian Mission's activities and preachings. In that year following weeklies appeared as market reports—*Ashok* (1944), *Mahabharat* (1950), *Indore Vyapar Report* (1961), bilingual (cyclostyled in Hindi and Gujarati) *Bhagavati Market Report* (1959), and bilingual (cyclostyled in Hindi and English) *Indore Market Report* (1957).

Fortnightlies and Monthlies

Of the six fortnightlies of the District, *Sahakari Janayug* (1963),

1. *Ibid*., Part II, pp 132-52.
2. All circulation figures referred to in this section are based on the Source given at footnote 2 on the previous page.
3. Press in India, 1965, Pt. I Ninth Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, p. 194.

devoted to news and current affairs, was published from village Dudpriya of the Indore District, while the *Rajatpat* (1957), published from Mhow, dealt with news and views on films. *Nagarik* (1953), published by Indore Municipal Corporation, was devoted to civil affairs. *Vidyarthi Jagat* (1958) and *Vishvavilok* (1964), respectively continued with their aims of education and literature and culture. Most of these claimed a curculation of above 1,000 copies. *Khandelwal Sansar* (1964) remained a community paper. The monthly *Veena* (1927), published by the Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Indore with literary and cultural aim, claimed a circulation of about 500 copies, while *Usha* (1951), another literary and cultural monthly, claimed a circulation of about 5,000 copies. The Registrar Newspapers for India provisionally accepted the circulation of 4,000 copies of this monthly A circulation of about 3,480 was claimed by a Sindhi monthly *Shakuntala* (1963) devoted to film-news and views. Madhya Pradesh Trade Union Congess, Indore Unit, conducted its organ *Mazdoor Sangharsha* (1963) with the aim of labour welfare. Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh Indore, published a monthly *Antyodaya* (1959) claim a circulation of 1,000 copies, while Maheshwari Sanghthan Samiti's organ was *Samaj Sangathan* (1961). *Madhya Pradesh Ke Sarkari Nokaranki Shakari Kutumb Sahayak Sanstha*. Indore had published its organ *Kutumb Sahayak* (1926) fod free distribution among its members. All these three monthlies along with *Agrawahi* (1963) remained devoted to social welfare *Shri Vallabha Vijnan* (1961), a monthly devoted to religion and philosophy claiming a circulation of about 1,000 copies and *Dhakad Bandhu*, a monthly dedicated to community welfare were published. The Inore District Co-operative Union published monthly *Indore Zila Sahakari Vikas* (1963), devoted to co-operative movement. A commercial and industrial organ of the name of *Madhya Pradesh Vastra Vyapar Patrika* (1961) was published from Indore. Directorate of Industries M. P. Government also published a bilingual weekly *Udyog Patrika* (1960), devoted to commerce and industry. It was published in Hindi and English. An Urdu monthly *Ham Rang* (1964) devoted to literature and culture appeared from Mhow while Urdu *Muquaddar* (1963) catered for cross-words.

The District of Indore had to its credit four quarterlies *viz.*, *Kasturba Darshan* (1949), published by Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore, for cultural up-liftment, *Parek Parijat* (1964), *Prowal Sandesh* (1958) and *Veer Bhoomi Mewad* (1958) all the three devoted to social welfare. M. P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry-*cum*-Live-Stock Research Institute,

Mhow, continued its English Journal, *Journal of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Research devoted* to Animal Husbandry.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

There is a net-work of Voluntary Social Service Organisations in the city of Inore, through which, activities pertaining to welfare of children, women orphans, handicapped, Backward Classes and Tribes, etc., and for advancement of education and culture are conducted. It may be mentioned that in this respect other remaining part of Indore District is less fortunate as a very few of these organisations render any service to the population residing therein.

It being very difficult to give detailed account of the activities of all these organisations, a brief account of the social services of a few important Voluntary Organisations is given below.

Shri Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturbagram, Indore

The trust, established by Gandhiji in 1945, with the aim to serve women and children in the villages of India, has established its Central Office in Kasturbagram, Indore, in 1951. The Trust has converted this game-sanctuary of the Holkars into a beehive of social activities. It has transformed the place into a new kind of laboratory to awaken the latent energies of Indian womanhood. Following is the account of the activities of the Trust that are carried on in Indore District. The fountain head of all activities, the Gram Sevika Training, was started in July, 1951, with 11 girls only. By and by several training schemes have been conducted and hundreds of girls have made rural service their career. A bird's eye view of the position existing by the end of 1964 is given below.

Training schemes	No. of Sevikas Trained up to the end of 1964.
Pre-Gram Savika Training	34
Balwadi II year of Gram Sevika Training	71
Midwifry Training	82
Gram Sevika Training (for Central Social Welfare Board)	355
Condensed Course Middle	18
Gram Sevika Training (Home Science Wing)	95
Mukhya Sevika Training	231
Instructors Training	9
Shanti Sena Training Established in 1960	160

The Trust has rendered co-operation to Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Community Development Department, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Social Welfare Board, Bharatiya Gramin Mahila Sangh and many other official and non-official agencies in organising their camps in Kasturbagram. In 1965 following Training Schemes were in hand—(1) Kasturba Sevika Training (Two Years), (2) Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wife Training (Two and a half Years), attached to the Kasturba Arogya Sadan, (3) Shanti Sena (five months), (4) Mukhya Sevika Training (Social Education Organisers' training one year), (5) Rural Institute (equivalent to degree courses three years). The ideal behind all these diversified activities is to help the women in preparing themselves for the service of rural women and children. Trainees of all castes and creeds come over here from all parts of the country and form a well-integrated society of Rural India.

Activities related to the main activity of training have also grown up side by side. They are (1) Balwadi (having 33 children by the and of 1965), (2) Basic school (131 children in 1965) (3) Hospital-indoor and outdoor (rendered medical aid to about 5,000 indoor and 15.000 outdoor patients in 1963-64), (4) Mobile Dispensary (used by about 4,500 persons in 1963-64). Besides, there are craft-sections, spinning, weaving and tailoring, agricultural and gardening unit, two sub-centres in and around villages, Lok Karya Kshetra, covering a radius of about five kilometers, and a library containing 7,000 books.

The trainees have adopted a few villages around Kasturbagram for their practical work. They are instilling new social values among the village people. The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi is running a mixed scheme of agriculture and cow-breeding on a 300 acre plot of Kasturbagram land. About 110 workers are engaged in all these various activities. Besides, the workers, while on Padayatras (travelling on foot), inspire people for Bhoodan, (Voluntary donation of land) and Mukhya Sevika Training Centre runs four Balwadis and a sub-centre of Arogya Sadan. The workers provide water seal latrines and protected drinking water to the surrounding rural area.

The Trust publishes a quarterly magazine "Kasturba Darshan" in Hindi for the benefit of the women Social Workers. Recently in 1965 the Trust also brought out a Souvenir Volume in Hindi and also in English named "Kasturba Smarak" and 'Kasturba Memorial". Besides, the Trust publishes its annual reports.

2. Bharatiya Gramin Mahila Sangh, District Branch, Indore

Bharatiya Gramin Mahila Sangh, New Delhi, has started its Madhya Pradesh Branch at Indore in 1961, with a view to helping rural women-folk of the State in solving their educational, cultural, economic and medical problems and in achieving all-round progress.

In the same year, District branch of the Sangh started functioning at Indore. Tht District Branch succeeded in establishing five (village, town or city) units in 1961. The number of these units rose to 17, and 23 in 1962-63, and 1963 to 1965, respectively. The District Branch had organised one Training Centre at Kasturbagram which was attended by 50 women workers in the year 1962-63. In the same year the number of Adult Education Centres of the Sangh was five. It dwindled down to three in succeeding two years. Numbers of audlts benefited by these were 172 and 80, respectively. In the year 1962-63, there were five Balwadis, while during two succeeding years their number rose to 12. These were joined by 391 children by the end of 1964-65. As regards Family Planning Centres, their number increased from 12 in 1962-63 to 20 in 1963-64 and 1964-65.

The District Branch started condensed course for workers during 1963-64 and 1964-65 and it was attended by 25 workers. It organised charity-shows at some places of the District and equipment for Balwadis were purchased, out of the income of the shows. In village Paliya charity-show fetched Rs. 1,317 for constructing Gramin Mahila Sadan at the place. These shows were organised druing the years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

Besides, the Sangh had organised film-exhibition at various rural centres to educate rural population in matters like sanitation and health. Two centres to teach sewing were also organised by the Sangh at Indore in 1963-64. The Sangh publishes its annual report.

3. Mahila Sangh, Mhow

It is working for all-round welfare of the women and educational advancement of the children. Mahila Sangh, having on an average 50 members, arranges cultural and social programmes also.

The Sangh has established its Pratap Bal Mandir in 1956. It gives pre-primary education to children on Montessori system. In

the year 1966, the number of children taking advantage is 145 as against 110 in 1962. The Mandir has also started 1st (Primary) standard from the year 1963. The Madhya Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board, Education Department, Seksaria Charity Trust, and Cantonment Board Welfare Committee give grants-in-and to the Mandir.

The Mahila Kala Niketan, another sub-section of the Sangh conducts classes in tailoring, embroidery, needlework and adult education. It also prepares women scholars for examinations in Hindi. About 100 ladies on an average take advantage of these classes in a year.

Third sub-section, Mahila Club conducts classes in cooking and dance and arranges games. A small library has been also organised

4. Saraswati Mahila Shikshan Sewa Sangh, Indore

This Sangh was established in 1918 and was registered in the year 1937. It was originally started to teach poor and destitute women three R's, tailoring and needle-work. The Sangh collected a building fund and constructed its own building in 1948, on the plot already donated by the Maharaja of Indore. It started classes for adult women education up to 8th standard. These are recognised by the Government and the Sangh receives grant-in-aid for this work.

It has also started Bal Mandir on Montessori system and classes for completing Dilpoma course in needlework and tailoring. Students are also prepared for examinations in Hindi. The Sangh also took up the responsibility of distribution of milk to poor children, and for this work the Central Social Welfare Board granted Rs. 3,000 in 1953-54. The Sangh again collected contributions to construct first floor of its building, and on its completion Gandhi Balwachanalaya was started. For Mahila Recreation Centre, radio-set, and games equipments were purchased during 1956 to 1959. The Department of Industries had given a grant to the Sangh for purchasing sewing machines. Annually, about 300 women and children get advantage from the activities of the Sangh.

5. Asha Shivan Kala Kendra, Mhow

For the uplift of poor, destitute and middle class women of Mhow, this institution was started and registered in 1951 and 1955, respectively. In the beginning classes in hand embroidery, cutting

and tailoring were started. Adult education classes too were organised. Subsequently, Diploma course in needle-work and tailoring was introduced. In addition to this Diploma department, the Kendra has started, since 1958, another department, called the Samaj Shiksha and Griha Udyog Vibhag. Since then adult education classes and hosiery classes were transferred to this department and this is run as a separate department receiving separate grants-in-aid. Under its auspices crafts teachers' training course and training in manufacturing *dari* or carpet, *niwar*, toys, paper-flowers, cardboard boxes, files, bags and other fancy goods were started. Besides Training-cum-production unit comprising hosiery, this section conducts classes to prepare students for examinations in Hindi. The Kendra has organised four sub-centres in four wards of the town.

6. Shri Gangwal Mahila Kala Niketan, Indore

The Niketan was established and registered in 1957 and 1958, respectively. The activity of the institution is mainly confined to holding classes for women to teach them sewing, embroidery and knitting. Adult education classes and Diploma course in needle-work and tailoring have also been introduced by the Niketan. Cultural and national functions are also arranged. Average annual number of beneficiaries is about 1 000 women. The total income and expenditure of the institution range between Rs. 3.000 to 4,000. Grants-in-aid are received from Shri Gangwal Trust Fund, Madhya Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board and Education Department. Other income sources include donations, membership fee, tuition fees, etc.

7. Mahila Kala Mandir, Indore

This registered institution was established in 1955 to inspire women in general and those of middle-class in particular to be self-reliant and to earn their livelihood, by giving them coaching in tailoring, embroidery, needle-work and handicrafts. Diploma course in needle-work and tailoring is also introduced. Besides, classes for adult education and examinations of Hindi are also organised. The institution receives donations and membership fee. Annual income and expenditure of the Mandir amount to about Rs. 10,000. It has its own building. On an average about 250 women annually take advantage of the activities of the Mandir. The Mandir organises trips of the scholars to places of interest and celebrates national festivals. An Annual Report is published by the Mandir.

8. Dr. Choithram Gidwani Nari Udyogshala, Indore

This industrial school for women was established at Indore in 1950. The school has been imparting training to women in tailoring, embroidery and knitting for Diploma examination. Average number of women taking advantage of this school during the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 ranged from 20 to 30, annually. Beside this, the organisation manages a Balwadi, which was joined by about 100 children every year during the period from 1961-62 to 1964-65. For its Diploma section the organisation had received a grant of about Rs. 3,700 from the Education Department in the years 1961-62 to 1964-65, while the Balwadi section had received Rs. 7,300 from the Madhya Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board as grant-in-aid. During the years 1962 to 1965 average income of the technical section was about Rs. 4,200, while its expenditure was about Rs. 6,400. The average income and expenditure of the Balwadi section were, respectively, about Rs. 3,750 and 4,100 in the same period.

9. Raj Kala Niketan, Indore

The Niketan, established in 1950, was registered in 1955. Its activities are to conduct classes for adult education, Hindi examinations and Diploma course in needle work and tailoring for women. On an average 80 women take advantage of these classes. In addition to these classes, it has Raj Bal Niketan and 3 other branches in the city. On an average annually 250 children are benefited by Bal Niketan. It also conducts a primary school.

10. Balodaya Samaj, Indore

This Samaj was established in Indore in 1953, for the welfare of children. Registered in 1954, the Samaj is affiliated to the Central Social Welfare Board. It runs three Bal Kalyan Kendras or Child Welfare Centres in the city of which about 600 children get benefit every year. A library and a reading-room are also organised in one of the centres.

11. Shri Cloth-Brokers' Association, Indore

The Association was established in 1914, by the cloth brokers working in the Maharaja Tukojirao Cloth Market, Indore. All brokers decided to contribute 1/16th part of their earnings to the Association. Due to increasing cost of living they reduced the contribution to 1/32nd part of their income. In 1936, the Association had constructed its own building, Dalal Bhawan at the cost of

Rs. 12,500. By the end of 1951, an annual average income of the Association was Rs. 8,500. In 1952, the Association had converted its seven-year old Vidyalaya, running on old system into Bal Vinay Mandir. In seven-years, the Association had spent Rs. 4,150 on Vidyalaya and as help to poor boys in the form of scholarships, books, etc. In Bal Vinay Mandir education is given to children of the age of above 3 years on Montessori system. The Mandir has its spacious building equipped with garden, play-ground, games equipments, etc. It has its own buses for bringing and reaching students. Till 1961-62, the Association had spent Rs. 1,50,000 on this Mandir. In 1961-62, about 428 children were attending this Mandir, as against 100 in 1954-55. The expenditure of the Mandir increased from Rs. 7,000 in 1954-55 to about 25,000 in 1961-62 The Government gives grant-in-aid to the Mandir. In times of natural calamities, the Association helped the persons involved and spent Rs. 15,500. On items like kind and pious acts of feeding the cows, birds, etc., helping the poor by distributing cloth, medicines, fruits, etc., the Association spent about Rs. 62,500 till 1960-61. For fees and scholarships it spent Rs. 35,000. On construction of a pyau (storage to supply drinking-water) the Association spent Rs. 5,400.

Management of Bal Vinay Mandir and acts of piety rests with the Trust of the Association, while the management of scholarships and helps to handicapped rests with the Association. Managing Committees of the both look after their respective works.

12. **Shri Kshatriya Dhanagar Seva Sangh, Indore**

The Sangh started functioning at Indore from the year 1935. Originally, the organisation was established for the uplifts of the Kshatriya Dhanagar caste, but a few of its activities are for the people of all castes and creeds. The Sangh runs night classes for boys and girls up to higher secondary. Its sewing class for ladies is also functioning under the patronage of the Sangh. Shri Pratap Granthalaya, which was established in 1934 and registered in 1958, is also working. Average number of beneficiaries taking advantage from the first two activities are about 175 every year. No grant-in-aid is received either from the Government or any other agency. Contributions are made by the Kshatriya Dhanagar community. Annual income and expenditure on an average are Rs. 11,000.

Shri Pratap Granthalaya contains about 5,250 books on various subjects written in Marathi, Hindi and English. It has a reading-

room open to all free of any charge. The reading-room subscribes about 31 periodicals. Annually, 21,600 readers visit the reading-room, and library. Annual grant of Rs. 250 is received by the Granthalaya from the Education Department of the State.

13. Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh, Indore

The Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, with its quarters at Indore, is working for the advancement of Harijans in all the fields of their life. It is affiliated to the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi, established by Gandhiji in 1932. The organisation establishes contacts with the caste Hindus and explains to them the evils of observing untouchability and thus tries to eradicate it. The Sangh also organised an exhibition of 100 posters explaining the need of eradicating untouchability. It has its own cinema-van, which goes round the villages showing films. The Sangh has started Bhangi Kashta Mukti campaign with a view to removing the system of carrying night soil as head load by the Bhangis. Indore Municipal Corporation has ended this system.

The Sangh runs in Indore a Harijan Chhatravas or Hostel for 20 Harijan Scholars. Free boarding and lodging facilities are given to them. A *creche* is also opened in 1962 in sweepers' colony of Indore. Besides, two Sanskrit Kendras are being run in the same colony by the Sangh and they are attended by about 80 children.

The Sangh publishes a magazine named 'Antyodaya' containing news and views about removal of untouchability It has undertaken a scheme for reclaimation and reformation of the former Criminal Tribes, who are now called Vimukta Jatis The organisation receives grant-in-aid from the Government and Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and donations from other sources.

14. Malwa Bheel Sevak Saugh, Indore

This organisation, with its headquarters at Indore, was established and registered in 1949. The Bhils of the Malwa region faced the problem of unemployment, when the Malwa Bhil Corps was disbanded. Its main object was to rehabilitate these Bhils. The organisation now looks after the economic, social, cultural and educational welfare of the Bhils of Malwa. It is affiliated to the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.

The Sangh has organised a multipurpose co-operative housing society at Moosakhedi in Indore tahsil. The society has constructed

a colony of 100 quarters for the Adiwasis at the cost of about Rs. 1,60,000. The Society has 105 share-holders. A co-operative society now independently working at village Gangalya-Khedi was originally organised by the Sangh. For the advancement of education the Sangh has started primary schools in villages like Damali and Manglya and organised a reading-room at Moosakhedi. Besides, the Sangh helped Adiwasi children to get Government scholarships and entrance in schools. The paid worker of the Sangh tries to remove evils like drinking by propagating prohibition. The Sangh receives grants from Education Department and Madhya Pradesh Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Chhatarpur.

15. Shri Shraddhanand Anathalaya, Indore

This orphanage was established at Indore in 1927, by the Arya Samaj. The object of the Orphanage is child welfare in general and the maintenance of orphans and their rehabilitation in particular. Average number of beneficiaries taking advantage annually was 24 boys and girls in 1965-66 The organisation is also running the Shraddhanand Bal Mandir in which there were 45 children.

The Anathalaya gets grants in-aid from the Central Social Welfare Board and the Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare, Madhya Pradesh. During the years 1962-63 to 1964-65, Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 5,550 were received by the orphanage as grants-in-aid, respectively, from above mentioned agencies In the same period the income and expenditure of the organisation were about Rs. 40.000 and Rs. 42,000, respectively.

16. Kushta Seva Sanstha, Indore

This organisation was established and registered in the year 1962. Its aim is to rehabilitate those ex-lepers. who have recovered from leprosy. For them Navajeevan colony has been established in Banaganga area of the city. In February, 1966, there were 46 persons taking advantage of this colony. Here they receive food, clothing, medicines and training, all without any charge. They are trained in spinning, carpet-weaving, gardening and in making ropes, mats, and wax-candles.

The Organisation is managed by the managing committee and is conducted on grants-in aid and donations. During the years

1962-63 to 1964-65 the Organisation received Rs. 15,500 as grants-in-aid and donations of the value Rs. 18,000 from various sources. Rs. 15,000 were granted by the Madhya Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board, while the remaining grant of Rs. 500 was given by the Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare. Among the donations notable is one of Rs. 5,000 received in 1964-65 from the Health Minister, Central Government. By the end of the year 1964-65, the Organisation had Rs. 900 in balance.

The activities of this Organisation were formerly conducted with the co-operation of School of Social Work, Social Welfare Board, Catholic Mission and Visarjan Ashram, all of Indore. Now the work is guided by the Visarjan Ashram, Indore.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Banediya

[22°53′ N and 75°36′ E; Altitude 1,730 Feet]

This small village of Depalpur tahsil lies at a distance of 4 km. or 2½ miles from the tahsil headquarters, to its north-east and is connected by a first class feeder road. The village is about 45 km. or about 27½ miles from Indore, the District headquarters. Regular buses ply between Indore and Depalpur, and a few of them extend their service upto Banediya. The nearest railway station is Gautampura Road (above 24 km. or 15 miles) on the Indore-Ajmer section of the Western Railway and the village is connected by a first class road with the station. Regular buses ply between Indore Depalpur-Gautampura Road.

The village is situated close to the Depalsagar or Banediya tank. This artificial tank is said to have been built by king Devapala[1] of the Paramara dynasty in the first half of the thirteenth century A.D. The tank, which has a circumference of about 10 km. or 6 miles, covers an area of several square km.[2] It is extended from Banediya to Depalpur. The water of this tank is used for irrigation of the land of several square km. around. On the tank, a dam, near the village, was built probably by king Devapala himself. The dam was repaired by Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar II during the years 1863-74. He had also constructed on the dam a *chhatri type* small temple in which were installed six *lingams*.[3] In the tank there is a small island on which stands a *dargah* of a Muslim saint. Emperor Jahangir had given some land by *sanad* for the upkeep of the *dargah*.

The main attraction of the place is a huge Digambar Jain temple of Ajitanatha, the second Jain *Tirthankara*. The temple was built during the regime of the Khalji Sultans of Malwa.[4] It appears that during these days of Muhammadan supremacy over

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. II, p. 13.
2. *Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. [illegible].
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 12.

the region, the Jains had thought it fit to adopt Muhammadan style for the construction of this temple. The temple in its construction closely resembles that of a tomb of a Muhammadan king or saint.[1] It is surrounded on all sides by high battlemented wall having one large entrance. The interior of the temple consists of a circular central hall having a huge dome over it, surrounded by a number of small chambers. In the circular hall and chambers many images of Jain *Tirthankaras* mostly bearing dates in Vikram *Samvat* 1548 corresponding to A. D. 1491-92 are installed. One image, however, bears the date of Vikram *Samvat* 1279 (A.D. 1222). Close to this old temple one more large Jain temple has been recently constructed. Inside the battlemented wall several rooms are constructd for the use of sheltering pilgirms coming from near and distant places through out the year. In honour of *Tirthankara* Ajitanatha, a large annual fair, lasting for about a week, is held on the 15th bright half of Chaitra. A chariot procession of the image of Jain *Tirthankara* is taken out. The fair is attended by thousands of Jains and non-Jains every year. A Trust Committee of Digambar Jains, organised in 1962, looks after the management of these temples. The Digambar Jains regard this place as one of their *Atishaya Kshetras*. The area in between the temples and the village is covered by a large number of big trees rendering natural beauty to the place.

The village Banediya has primary schools for boys and girls, a branch post-office, a public library and a *gram-panchayat*. The village has been electrified recently. It covers an area of 3,151 acres and is populated by 2,157 persons (1,097 males and 1,060 females) as per Census of 1961.

Bargonda

[22°28′ N and 75°44′ E ; Altitude 2,050 Feet]

This small village of Mhow tahsil lies to the south-east of Mhow Cantonment at a distance of about 10 km. or 6 miles from Mhow Cantonment with which it is connected by a road. The road further goes to Mandleshwar *via* Jamghat. The village is about 39 km. or 19 miles from Indore. Regular, exclusive buses ply between Indore and Mhow.

The place carries some historical importance. It was once the cantonment of Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar I. It was here that

1. Malcolm, Memoirs of Central India, 1823; Princep, Amir-Khan, p. 118.

his cannons were cast.[1] According to the version of John Malcolm, Yashwant Rao lost the sight of one of his eyes at Bargonda by the bursting of musket, while Amir Khan, who was an eye witness of the incident, states that the incident occurred at Maheshwar where the Maharaja was firing at a floating light in the Narmada.[2]

The village has an old *baori* which is still used by all the villagers for water for domestic use. It has a primary school, a dispensary, a co-operative society, a branch post-office and a *Gram Panchayat*. A weekly market is held on every Wednesday. An annual fair in honour of Balaji is held on the 1st of the dark half of Pausha and an *Urs* is held in November. The latter is attended by about 5,000 persons.

In 1961 the village covered an area of 4,575 acres and had a population of 864 persons (males 448 females 416) as against 645 (males 340 and females 305) in 1901.

Betma

[22°41′ N and 75° 37′ E : Altitude 1,768 Feet]

This large village of Depalpur tahsil lies about 20 km. or a little above 12 miles from the tahsil headquarters. It is on the road connecting Depalpur with Dhar. The village is about 26 km. or a little above 15 miles to the west of Indore on Indore-Ghatbillod-Dhar State Highway. Regular buses are available from Indore and Depalpur for reaching Betma.

At Betma a copper plate grant of Paramara King Bhoja, dated in Vikram *Samvat* 1076(A.D. 1019-20) was found.[3] It is now placed in the Central Museum, Indore. The copper plate refers to village Nalataday[4], identified with Nalakachhapur of the 18th century or Nar or Nalachha of the present Dhar District, which was granted by the King to a Brahman. The *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions village Betma as the headquarters of a *mahal* under *sarkar* Mandu of the *subah* Malwa[5]. For some years it was a *pargana* headquarters during the rule of the Holkar family.

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. I. p 567.
2. *Ibid.*
3. The Bibliography of Madhya Bharat—Archaeology, Vol. I, p. 5.
4. *Kendriya Sangrahalaya Indore Men Samrakshit-Utkirna Lekha Evam Hasta-likhit Granth, Vivarnatmak Suchi, Bhag* I, p. 3.
5. Ain i-Akbari, Vol. II, Tr. by Jarret, p 217.

The place has a good reputation for its betel-leaf cultivation. It has a primary, a middle and a higher secondary school. A carpentry training centre was also functioning here. The village also has a branch post-office, a dispensary, a police-station, a co-operative society, and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*. A weekly market is held on Fridays. It is an important retail marketing centre. Annual fairs known as *Gal Ki Yatra* and another in honour of Ramdeva Gujar are held on the 1st of the dark half of Chaitra.[1]

The village covers an area of 1,997 acres and has a population of 3,749 persons (1,907 males and 1,842 females), according to the Census of 1961. In 1901 its population was 2,642 (males 1,285 and females 1,357).

Dakachya

[22°51′ N and 75°42′ E ; Altitude 1,700 Feet]

This village of Sawer tahsil of Indore District is situated at about 20 km. or 12 miles south east of Sawer and north-east of Indore on Indore-Dewas road. Regular buses are available at Indore for reaching the place.

The village has yielded a stone inscription. Its language is Sanskrit and it is in *Nagari* script. The inscription has immortalised the death in war of one Pipal's son Chhatar Singh of great valour. It bears date in Vikram *Samvat* 1485 corresponding to A.D. 1428.[2] The inscription has now been removed to the Central Museum, Indore. In the north of the village there is a large *baori* or well, while to the south of the village at a little distance there are two old tanks, and a few broken images[3].

The village has primary and middle schools, a public reading-room, and a co-operative society. The village covers an area of 3,177 acres. According to the Census of 1961 the village has a population of 1,673 persons (males 847 and females 826).

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1 Indore District Census Handbook, 1961, p 319 mentions the name of Chul Ma Ki Yatra It is also held on the same date. Indore State Gazetteer, Vol. I of 1931 (p. 570) gives names of the yatras as stated in the text above, respectively.

2 *Kendriya Sangrahalaya Indore Men Samrakshita Utkirna Lekha Evam Hasta Likhit Granth Vivarnatmaka Suchi*, Vol. I, p. 4.

3. Preliminary Archaeological Survey Reports of Holkar State, (MSS), 1920.

Deoguradia

[22°40′ N and 75°56′ E; Altitude 2,467 Feet]

A small village of Indore tahsil, situated at the foot of Deoguradia Hill, lies to the south-east of Indore at a distance of about 8 kms. or about 5 miles from Indore, and is connected by road. Buses run regularly on the road.

The importance of the village lies in a large fair, which annually commences on the 14th dark half of Phalgun, in honour of Gutkeshwara Mahadeva, enshrined in a temple erected by Ahilyabai Holkar. This Shivaratri Mela or Deoguradia Ka Mela lasts for about three days and attracts a large number of pilgrims. There is also an ever-flowing stream of water close to Mahadeva's temple[1].

The village has a primary school. The place covers an area of 849 acres. According to the Census of 1961, Deoguradia is populated by 310 persons (males 154 and females 156) as against 189 (males 109 and females 80) in 1901.

Depalpur

[22°51′ N and 75°32′ E; Altitude 1,746 Feet]

This headquarters town of the tahsil and Community Development Block of the same name lies to the north-west of Indore at a distance of above 40 kms. or 25 miles and is connected by a road on which regular buses ply. The nearest railway-station is Gautampura Road of the Western Railway lying at a distance of about 21 kms or 13 miles. The town is of some archaeological interest. In the Central Museum of Indore an image of Bhairava (12th century) and the Sun-god riding on chariot (15th or 16th century), both recovered from Depalpur are exhibited. It is said that the town was founded by Paramara King Devapala[2], who reigned at Dhara from the 2nd to the 4th decades of the 13th century A.D. The name of the town and large tank already described in the article on Banediva is associated with this Paramara King. The tank is said to have been constructed, according to an inscription, in 1216[3] A.D.

Depalpur yielded a copper plate on which a charter of the Paramara King Bhoja Deva I, dated Vikram *Samvat* 1079, corresponding to A.D. 1022, is inscribed[4]. This plate is now placed in the

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. I, p. 585.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 586.
3. Cultural Heritage of Madhya Bharat. p. 67.
4. Holkar State Administration Report, 1931, p 97

Central Museum at Indore. The King, by this charter, had granted village Kirikaika (probably modern Kiraki or Karki about 10 km. or 6 miles from Depalpur) to a Vachchhal Brahman.

Close to the village and near the tank there is a temple dedicated to Mangaleshwar. Its *garbhagriha* has been rebuilt but the *mandapa* is old. A Kangura battlement of bricks with a modern ribbed dome on the top of the *mandapa* seems to have been a later addition. Close to this temple is situated a cruciform stepped well.[2]

The place has a curious mythological association. The legend goes that Shravana abandoned his aged parents at Depalpur. The name Depalpur is never pronounced in the early morning because it is a superstitious belief that doing so brings calamities[1]. This belief is so deep-rooted that the place has received three more names in subsequent period. Thus, when it is absolutely necessary to utter the name of it, the town is referred to by the name Badagaon. People, in general, now-a-days refer to this town by this name Formerly, it was referred to by its other appellations like Kholdagaon (the cursed village) or Fatehpur (the town of victory). The latter name was due to Yashwant Rao Holkar I's victory in a battle at Depalpur with Kashi Rao Holkar in 1799 A.D[3].

In Mughal days the royal road from the Deccan passed this region and Depalpur[4] was one of the stages between Bijapur and Ujjain. The place is also referred to in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as the headquarters of a *mahal* of *sarkar* Ujjain in the *subah* of Malwa.

The civil affairs of the place are looked after by a municipality. The town is electrified. It has primary, middle and higher secondary schools, police-station, post and telegraph offices, a public call office. hospital, veterinary dispensary, P. W. D. dak bungalow, tahsil office, government multivoltine seed farm, mulberry graft nursery. a *nyaya panchayat*, an artificial insemination centre, etc.

The town is an important retail marketing centre. A weekly market is held on Sundays. An annual fair of *Gal ki yatra* is held on the 1st dark day of Chaitra and is attended by a large number of people.

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. II. p. 13
2. *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 586.
3. *Ibid.*
4. Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. II, Tr. by Jarret, p 209.

The town covers an area of 0.73 square Km. or 180 acres. According to the Census of 1961 the town has a population of 4,673 persons (males 2,487, females 2,186) as against 2,770 (males 1,330, females 1,440) in 1901.

Dharmat

[21°58′ N and 75°40′ E; Altitude 1,640 Feet]

Dharmat is a small village of Depalpur Tahsil. It lies at a distance of about 6.5 Km. or 4 miles from Fatehabad railway station of Indore-Ajmer line of the Western Railway to its south-west.

The place is of some archaeological interest having yielded pieces of old[1] pottery. Historically the place is important because battle was fought on the 16th April, 1758[2] not very far from this place between the Mughal princes Aurangzeb and Murad on one side and the Imperial Mughal army, commanded by Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur, who was then the Governor of Malwa. Victorious Aurangzeb had encamped at Dharmat, hence this battle had come to be known in history as the battle of Dharmatpur. Governor of Ratlam, Ratan Singh Rathod was killed in this battle. In his honour a beautiful *chhatri* was built here.

The village has a primary school. It covers an area of 1,594 acres and is populated by 748 persons (males 375 and females 373), as per Census of 1961.

Gautampura

[22°59′ N and 75°86′ E; Altitude 1,620 Feet]

This large village of Depalpur tahsil lies to the north of the tahsil headquarters at a distance of about 16 Km. or 10 miles, and is connected by road with it. Regular buses ply between Depalpur and Gautampura. Its railway-station is known as Gautampura Road, which is about 5 Km. or 3 miles from the village, and is connected by a road.

It is comparatively a modern place. It was founded by Gautamabai, the wife of Malhar Rao Holkar (1728-66), after whom it was called Gautampura. A curious concession was made regarding residence in this place viz., all male factors, even murderers

1. The Bibliography of Madhya Bharat-Archaeology, Vol I, p. 12.
2. R. B. Sinh and K. R. Sharma, Vachanika (*Rathod Ratansinhaji Ri Mahes Dasaunahi Khidia Jaga Ri Kahi*, p. 87).

were safe from pursuit within the walls of it. There is a large temple built by Gautamabai and dedicated to Achleshwar Mahadeva in whose honour an annual fair is held at the town on the dark half of the month of Phalgun.

The village formerly enjoyed a good reputation for its calico-printing. Though the calico-printing is still carried on here the reputation has departed.

It is an important retail marketing centre. A weekly market is held here on Wednesdays. The place has primary, middle and higher secondary schools, a veterinary dispensary, a civil hospital, post and telegraph offices, a public reading-room, a public library, a police-station, a maternity and child-welfare centre, a cooperative society, *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*, etc.

The village covers an area of 3,110 acres and has a population of 5,064 persons (males 2,630, females 2,434) according to the Census of 1961 as against 3,103 persons (males 1,512, females 1,591) in 1901.

Harsola

[22°34′ N and 75°49′ E]

This large village of Mhow tahsil lies north-east of the tahsil headquarters at a distance of about 10 Km. or 6 miles. It is connected with Mhow by road. The nearest railway-station is Mhow on the Indore-Khandwa section of the Western Railway.

Prior to 1904 the village was the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name.[1] The main interest of the village now lies in its largely attended annual fair held in honour of Amareshwara Mahadeva near the temple of that deity. The fair lasts for about a period of three days. It begins on the 13th dark day of Phalgun and ends on the 15th of the same month. The principal day is the 14th, known as Shivaratri. On that day a large crowd of people attends the fair.

The schools for primary, middle and higher secondary education, public reading-room, a veterinary dispensary, a civil hospital, a post-office, a co-operative society, a maternity and child-welfare centre, a post-office and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats* are located here.

1. Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. II, Tr. by Jarrett, p. 207.

The village covers an area of 7,022 acres and has a population of 3,838 persons (males 2,018, females 1 810), as per Census of 1961 as against 2,031 persons (males 1,142 females 889). in 1901.

Hasalpur

[22°29′ N and 75°38′ E]

This important large village of Mhow tahsil is situated to the south-west of the tahsil headquarters connected by road. The village lies on the bank of the river Chambal and a feeder road of the length of about 3 Km. or 2 miles connects this village with the Bombay-Agra National Highway in 16th Km. or 10th mile from Mhow.

The *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions Hasalpur as the headquarters of a *mahal* under *sarkar* Mandu of *subah* Malwa.[1] It also refers to its vine-yards which then used to bear fruits twice a year. Betel leaf of the place too finds a mention in the same book and it is described there as very fine. Fine cloth of best texture was also woven here[2]. Those references point to the then flourishing condition of the region. Pindari menace of subsequent age had brought about ruination of its glory.[3] Prior to 1904 it was also a *pargana* headquarters.

Though the glory of the vine-yards departed from the place its fame for betel leaf gardens is still lingering. There are three tanks round about the village and they are used for irrigation purposes. There are also three old baoris in the vicinity.

During the days of Great Uprising of 1857, a rebel leader, by name Bhagirath Deshwali of Meena caste, was hanged here near a small well called Mor Barda.[4] This place of execution is held sacred by the people of that caste and the hillock on which it stands is called as *Bhagirath ki tekri*. A flag is hoisted on the spot. The villagers visit this place with a view to performing their devotional ritual connected with their vows[5].

1. *Ibid.*, p. 217
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 207 and 21.
3. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. I, p 597.
4. *Ibid.*, 1908, p 278.
5. Preliminary Archaeological Survey Reports (MSS). 1939. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931 states that Bhagiratha was hanged on a small hill called Mor-Barda (p. 597).

It is an important retail marketing centre and a weekly market is held on every Monday. Primary and middle schools, dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, a co-operative society, a post-office, etc., are located here.

Hasalpur covers an area of 1,620 acres and has a population of 1,513 persons (males 775 and females 738), according to the Census of 1961, as against 2,215 persons (males 1,100, females 1,115) in 1901.

Hatod

[22°45′ N and 75°47′ E ; Altitude 1,750 Feet]

Prior to the year 1904 it was the headquarters of the *pargana* of the same name. Once it was noted for manufacture of khadi from mill yarn. An important annual fair in honour of Tejaji is held on the 10th bright half of Bhadra. It is an important retail marketing centre, where a large weekly market is held on Saturdays.

Schools for primary, middle and higher secondary education, a dispensary, a post-office, a rural public health centre, a rest-house, a public library, a public reading room, a police-station, a co-operative society, and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats* are located here. The village has been electrified. Electricity is available for industrial agricultural and domestic purposes also.

The village covers an area of 1,659 acres and has a population of 3,617 persons (males 1,871, females 1,746) according to the Census of 1961 as against 2,570 persons (males 1,313 females 1,257) in 1901.

Indore

[22°43′ N and 75°52′ E ; Altitude 1,805 Feet]

Indore the headquarters of the Revenue Division and District of the same name is connected by road and rail with the State capital Bhopal, which is at a distance of 263 Km. by rail and 189 Km. by road. It is also connected by roads with headquarters towns of contiguous districts and other towns within or without the State. Regular buses ply on these roads. It is an important railway-junction where metre guage and broad guage lines of the Western Railway meet. The railway-station and a bus-stand are located in the heart of the city.

Indore City can not claim very hoary antiquity. First available reference to the place dates back to the year 1661, when it was a village, assuming the name of Indrapur. But the locality has yielded a canopy of a Jain image, an image of Hanuman and a door frame all of the 12th century A.D. These remains are exhibited in the Central Museum, Indore. This fact proves the antiquity of the locality. During the Mughal regime it was in *mahal* Kampel undel *sarkar* Ujjain of *Subah* Malwa. Since the first quarter of the 18th century the importance of the village began to increase as it formed a regular stage on the march-route of the Marathas. This gave an impetus to its trade, which attracted the attention of zamindars of Kampel.

Malhar Rao Holkar, the founder of the royal Holkar family liked this village for its military importance and named it Malhar-Nagari. He also started a mint here. His daughter-in-law Ahilya Bai made Indore the *pargana* or District headquarters. She liked the situation of the village and founded a new village opposite the old village, (Juni Indore).

The place prospered till 1801, when Sharzarao Chatge, the General of Sindhia brought about ruination of the place. Malhar Rao Holkar II rebuilt his palace at Indore and he transferred the capital of his domain to Indore from Maheshwar and Rampura-Bhanpura in 1818. Till the formation of Madhya Bharat State in 1948 it was the capital of Holkar State. Duling 1948—55 it was the summer capital of the new State.

Indore continued to flourish and prosper in all respects, *viz.*, trade, commerce, industry, education, public life, medical facilities and growth of population.

Indore City has now become one of the largest trade centres of Madhya Pradesh. In this growing emporium of trade there are many whole-sale and retail marketing centres or localities, several joint-stock banks, co-operative banks and societies, a number of general insurance companies, Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation and a number of other private commercial concerns.

It is also the most important industrial centre, where a number of industrial concerns like cotton weaving and spinning mills, engineering works, oil mills and many other manufacturing concerns have their industrial establishments. The Government of the State has established a large Industrial Estate and constructed an ideal

labour colony known as Nanda Nagar Colony. The labour organisations have constructed an ideal *Shram Shibir* through which activities of labour welfare are conducted. The *Shibir* has now become a place of interest.

In respect of education the city has become one of the most important centres of learning. A number of Government and non-Government institutions cater to the need of primary, middle and higher education through the medium of various languages. On collegiate education side, many colleges and institutions run by the agencies both Government and non-Government impart education in the faculties of art, oriental studies, science, commerce, law, music medicine (both Ayurvedic and Allopathic) engineering, technology, agriculture, arts and crafts. Indore is the headquarters of the Indore University. There are a number of hostels for men and women scholars in the city. There are numerous public libraries and reading-rooms run by the literary and cultural societies of the city. The city has witnessed the publication and closure of many newspapers and periodicals. Today it publishes a number of dailies, bi-weeklies, fortnightlies, monthlies, etc. The place has to its credit above 50 important printing-presses and it has become one of the important publishing cestres of the State.

Civic affairs are looked after by the Municipal Corporation of the City, which was electrified and electricity is available for industrial agricultural and domestic purposes. A beautifully built new power-house is situated near the railway-station, Laxmibai Nagar. Safe and protected water-supply is made available for the public from various sources like tanks, wells, etc.

There are many cinema-houses, public gardens and parks in the city for recreation of the public. A number of voluntary social service organizations of the city are carrying out activities of public interest and utility. There is also a radio transmision station releasing programmes jointly with Bhopal radio station.

As regards the medical facilities it may be mentioned that in the city there are a number of *Ayurvedic* and Allopathic dispensaries, civil-hospitals, T. B. hospitals, maternity and child welfare centres, family-planning centres, public health centres, veterinary dispensaries and hospitals, leper asylum, etc. Besides, a number of private medical practitioners have their own dispensaries, clinics etc.

Of the places of interest and importance, Indreshwara temple is the oldest. It was built in 1741 by the Marathas. It is situated in Juni Indore near the Yashwant Road and is dedicated to Shiva. Harsiddhi temple to enshrine the goddess Durga was constructed some time during 1834-43. A lofty and imposing Gopal temple, dedicated to Krishna, was constructed in 1832 by the widow of Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar I. The temple is situated to the right of the old palace. It has a big central hall flanked by stupendous pillars supporting the massive and elaborately decorated roof. A Jain temple, built some time during the closing years of the first half of the last century is a double storeyed structure. It is built in the usual Jain style and has a three storeyed gateway. It is situated in Shakkar Bazar near Mahatma Gandhi road or Sarafa. Management of the temple rests with Digambar Jain Panchayat. Another Jain temple built by Late Sir Seth Hukumchand stands on Sir Hukumchand Road near Maharaja Tukojirao Cloth Market. The walls, roofs and floor of the temple are studded and decorated with glass and hence popularly it is known as *Kanch Mandir*. It is regarded as one of the best examples of the modern art. This is open to visitors from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. It is managed by Sir Seth Hukumchand Paramarthik Trust.

Of the number of royal palaces of Indore, *Juna Rajawada* or Old Palace was built during the regime of Maharaja Malhar Rao Holkar II (1811-33). This lofty and imposing structure, having a magnificent seven storeyed gateway in front, is near the Mahatma Gandhi Road. The length and breadth of the palace are respectively, 318 and 282 feet. Being the main palace. it has a temple of Malhari Martand, the Holkar family's deity, and the *gaddi* of the Holkar dynasty has remained here. All the official and religious functions of the Holkar State used to be performed here. Sukhaniwas Palace, built in 1883 on the bund of Damori tank to the south-west of the city, was originally a shaded summer retreat with a terraced roof. The Lal Bag Palace, originally built in the nineties of the last century, was subsequently remodelled and extended to appear as an Italian villa. It is situated on the left bank of a small tributary of the river Khan. Many of its rooms then were decorated and furnished in the style found in the royal palace at Versailles near Paris in France. Shiva Vilas Palace, built in 1894 near Old Palace is in Indo-classic style. Originally an ornamental garden sunk into the ground gave it a charm. The garden was to be approached by two flights of steps

divided by a water cascade of beautiful design. A double storeyed building in Jacobian style, called Manik Bag Palace, was built in 1909.

Besides these royal palaces, there are a few other palatial buildings owned by private persons and Government. The important and attractive among them is Sheesh Mahal built by Late Sir Seth Hukumchand in Itwaria Bazar, on Sir Seth Hukumchand Road.

In Topkhana area an imposing and graceful King Edward Hall, renamed as Mahatma Gandhi Hall in 1948, was constructed in 1905. Popularly it is known as Ghantaghar or Clock-Tower. It is dressed in white Seoni stone with an arch. Over a spacious hall accommodating above 2,000 persons, there is a terraced roof with minarets and cupolas in Rajput style. Its ceiling is made of plaster of Paris and is decorated in gold. The floor is of white and black marbles. The front of the structure is adorned by a four faced tower in which clocks are fixed. Another imposing and handsome building originally to house law courts was built in 1910. The structure has four central domes and double facades, both east and west. It is in Indian style The Nara-Ratna-Mandir, founded in 1923 by late G. S. Arundale, the then Educational Commissioner of the Holkar State, originally meant to house portraits of all great persons of the world without any distinction of their caste, colour or creed. A library, containing books on biographies and autobiographies of these great men, was also attached to it. Periodical lectures on the work and lives of great men were used to be arranged for the benefit of student community. The Nara-Ratna Mandir was transferred in March, 1931, to the charge of Curator of the Museum and was eventually amalgamated with the Museum (established in 1929) in October 1931.

The Central Museum of Indore is worth visiting as it contains sections on Archaeology, Humanities, Epigraphy, Natural History, Ethnology, Industry, etc. A good reference library too is attached to the Museum. A new Museum building in Residency area is shortly to be inaugurated. A guide book both in English and Hindi and picture cards are kept in the Museum for sale.

Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar Hospital is lodged in a magnificent and imposing seven storeyed building, built in 1955, at a cost of about 66 lakhs of rupees. It is situated in Residency area.

In the newly laid out and extended area of Vallabhanagar, a beautiful park, renamed as Nehru Park, with a swimming pool is located. Formerly it was called Bisko Park. It is a charming place for picnic.

The city has many other monuments in the form of *Chhatris*, built in honour of the former Holkar rulers and their *maharanis*. They are located in various parts, of the city. At least a few of them deserve mention here.

The beautiful cenotaph of Maharaja Hari Rao Holkar (died in 1843) was built in Chhatri Bag on the bank of the river Saraswati the local tributary of the river Khan. The imposing *Chhatri* on the Krishnapura Ghat of the river Khan was built, in memory of Maharani Kesri Bai Saheba (died in 1848), widow of His Highness Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar. A beautiful edifice with towering dome was built on the right bank of the Khan river (opposite the Krishnapura *Chhatris* in memory of Sardar Chimnaji Rao Appa Saheb Bolia) in 1858.

A locality by name Kasturbagram is renowned through out India as being the headquarters of Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust. which carries on diverse activities for the upliftment of rural India. The Trust conducts here training centres for *gram-sevikas*, midwives, auxiliary nurses, teachers of *Balwadis*, etc., and imparts education in improved health services, cottage industries, agriculture, cattle protection, sanitation, etc., in order to prepare women social workers to work in rural area. Basic school of children of the vicinity is also started by the Trust. A hospital for indoor and outdoor patients, established by the Trust, is functioning. Health centres are opened by the Trust in villages situated around this place. A quarterly by name *'Kasturba-Darshan'* devoted to constructive work of Gandhiji is published since 1949.

Indore is the seat of Divisional Commissioner (Revenue) and headquarters of the District. It is also the headquarters of a few Heads of Departments of the State Government (Chapters X and XIII). Divisional or District offices of many of the departments of the State Government and a few offices of the Central Government are located here (Chapter Xand XIII).

The city is visited by thousands of people and for them there are many *dharmashalas*, hotels, lodges and restaurants, situated in the various localities of the city.

There are a number of post and telegraph and public call offices and police-stations. City bus service, tongas, taxis, auto-rikshas, etc., are available for passegers.

According to the Census of 1961 the city is populated by 3,94,941 persons (males 2,13,346, females 1,81,595) as against 63,560 in 1820 and 86,686 in 1901. It covers an area of 13,797 acres or 21.56 sq. kms.

Jamkhurd (Chhoti)

[22°22′ N and 75°48′ E ; Altitude 2,150 Feet]

This small village of Mhow tahsil lies on the southern boundary of the tahsil at a distance of about 23 Km. on old Mhow-Maheshwar Road. The road is partly *pucca* and in part construction work is going on.

The place was formerly of some importance as it guarded the pass on the road popularly known as Jamghat (22°21′ N and 75°44′) which is some kms. away from the village. The village contains a small fort situated on the bank of a small tank, having a dam. In 1801, Yashwant Rao Holkar I, when defeated by Sindhia in the first round, took shelter here for some time.

By the Jamghat pass the road from Mhow to Maheshwar enters the plateau. The main attraction of the place lies in a massive gate surmounting th pass and bu'lt by Ahilya Bai Ho kar in 1791. The gate bears Sans .rit inscriptions on its both sides, both containing one and the san e matter. The inscription records that Ahilya Bai Holkar had caus d that gateway to be erected. The length and breadth of this mass've gateway amount to 25 and 22 yards respectively, while its height is 45 to 50 feet. In the ground floor the gateway has spacious po ticos one on each side. Over these porticos, in the first floor there are open galleries looking on the road below. At the top there is an open platform of some 3 feet height. It is square in size and has holes for fixing the posts of a *shamiana* or tent. The walls have loopholes.

"The top of the gate commands a magnificent view. Standing at the top one looks down on the valley of the Narbada, two thousand feet below, which presents a lovely panorama of miniature lakes, a rampart, stretch out on either hand the great Vindhya cliffs; while far away in the distance rise, in dull grey, the parallel ranges of the Satpuras, the two lofty walls which guard the valley

of Nimar and the waters of the sacred stream. Below lies the tanks of Choli and Mandleshwar and the temples, forts and ghats of Maheshwar and Mandleshwar." "Of this gate the following story is told. A Maratha, Ganpat Rao, stationed himself at the head of the pass and collected toll on horses and carts going through the *ghat*. The proceeds of this tax, called the *hat jhulai*, he took to Ahilya Bai, who refused to accept the money and ordered that it should be spent on some good work for the public benefit and with this money it is said the gate was erected."

"A Muhammadan saint's tomb and two Europeans' tombs stand near the gate."

"Below the fortress is a tank called Ahalya Bai's tank in which the Choral river is supposed to have its source. The river flows northwards and about 9 miles from Jam falls from some height into a tank called the Mendi Kund"[1]. The waterfall is said to be one of the finest in this region.

The village Jamkhurd has a primary school and a population of 253 persons (males 146, females 107) according to the Census of 1961 as against 57 persons (males 29, females 28) in 1901. It covers an area of 1,625 acres.

Janapao

[22°21′ N and 75°41′ E; Altitude 1,725 Feet]

This important peak of the Vindhya range is in Mhow tahsil lying south-west of Mhow, at a distance of about 20 km or 12 miles and is connected by road. A partly *pucca* road (2 km) and further a forest track lead the passenger to the peak from the 16th km or 10th mile of the Bombay Agra National Highway from which point buses are available from Mhow. The peak is to the west of this Highway and to the east is situated Hasalpur.

On the summit of it stands a temple dedicated to Janakeshwara Mahadeva in whose honour an annual fair is held on the 14th bright half of Kartika.

The fair is largely attended by the people of Backward Classes and Tribes. Behind the temple a stone cow's head or *gaumukha* is fixed through which trickles the water of a spring. The spring is said to be the source of the river Chambal. The water trickles in

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, p. 285.

a *kund* and that water is believed to be having mysterious power of removing evil spirits from the body of possessed persons. Such persons are brought here from distant places for taking a bath.

Kalakund

[(22°45′ N and 75°42′ E). Altitude 1,725 Feet.]

This is a railway station in Mhow tahsil lying just below the *ghats* between Choral and Patalpani both railway-stations on Indore-Khandwa metre guage section of the Western Railway. It is 15 Km from Mhow.

The place is so called because of the existence of a black pool or *Kala Kund* here in black basalt. Scenic beauty of the place attracts people from Mhow to visit the place for picnic.

Kalmer

[22°45′ N and 75°42′ E]

This village of Indore tahsil lies to the south-west of Hatod at a distance of above 9 Km. or 6 miles from the latter with which it is connected by a cart-track. The village is to the north-west of Indore, the tahsil and District headquarters. The village is situated on the bank of the river Gambhir and there are several old *garhis* in and around the village. The locality is said to have yielded old silver and copper coins some of which bear figures resembling the sun and moon, and others Shankar having matted hair. The Jain temple of Kalmer contains an image of Parshvanatha, the 23rd Jain *Tirthankara*. It is of eight metals. In the temple of Hanuman there is an old figure of Rama carved on stone.

The village has a primary school. According to the Census of 1961 the population of the village is 916 persons (males 468, females 448). It occupies an area of 1,981 acres.

Kampel

[22°37′ N and 76°3′ E; Altitude 1.775 Feet]

This important large village of Indore tahsil lies to the south-east of the tahsil headquarters and is connected by a road which branches off from Indore-Kannod Road at Deoguradia. The place is about 34 Km or 21 miles from Indore. Regular buses are available at Indore to reach the place.

The *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions this place as the headquarters of a *mahal* under *sarkar* Ujjain of the *subah* of Malwa. It continued to be the headquarters of *pargana* till Ahilya Bai removed the headquarters to Indore. Gradually the place lost its importance. A fortress of the village contains the mosque of Zamzamshah Pir. Ruins of another fort called Pratapgarh are found on a small hill near the village.

Two temples, respectively dedicated to Vishnu and Shiva, were built by Ahilya Bai and Tukoji Rao Holkar II. A local fair known as *Gal ki Yatra* is held at the village on the 1st dark day of Chaitra.

The village has schools for primary, middle and high school education, a dispensary, a rural health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a co-operative society, a post-office and a *gram panchayat*.

According to the Census of 1961 the village is populated by 3,032 persons (males 1,572. females 1, 460) as against 1,475 (males 757, females 718) in 1901. It covers an area of 3,032 acres.

Khajrana

[22°44′ N and 75°54′ E; Altitude 1,886 Feet]

This important large village of Indore tahsil lies to the north-east of tahsil headquarters at a distance of about 7 km. or above 4 miles near the Indore-Dewas Road to its east. Buses, auto-rikshas, and tongas are available at Indore for the place.

A temple dedicated to Ganapati was built near the village on a small elevation during the regime of Ahilyabai. In honour of the deity an annual fair largely attended by the people is held here on the 4th bright half of Bhadra and is managed by the *gram panchayat*.

To the east of the village lies an elevated plateau on which stands a large-size *dargah* or tomb of Nahar Shah. It is said that he was killed at Nagda, near Dewas, and his headless trunk reached Khajrana. It is supposed to have been buried in this *dargah* or tomb. The tomb is visited by a number of devotees on Thursdays.

The village is the chief place of the Nayata Muslims as it is the seat of their Chaudhari.

The village has schools for primary and middle education, a dispensary, a post-office and a *gram panchayat.* Electricity is available for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes.

The village has a population of 2, 914 persons (1,519 males and 1,395 females) as per Census of 1961 as against 1,321 (males 655 and females 666) in 1901.

Kushalgarh

[22°28′ N and 75°50′ E : Altitude 2,624 Feet]

This small village of Mhow tahsil lying to the south-west of the tahsil headquarters is situated on a cart track about 6 km. or 4 miles from the railway station of Kalakund on the Indore-Khandwa section (metre guage) of the Western Railway.

The place appears to be an old one as it yielded an image of Parvati and Garud of the 11th or 12th century A. D. The image is placed in the Central Museum, Indore.

The interest which attracts visitors to this village, lies in its old fort called Kushalgarh. The fort is said to have been built by one Rajput named Kushal Singh. The fort covers an area of about "8 acres with 100 holed high walls and a platform mounted with antique guns and with a store of ancient and heavy matchlocks, which used to be fired from rests. The fort on the south-east is protected by steep scarp, on the west by a deep ravine called Kabutrikoh' and on the north by the abrupt fall of the hill side"[1].

The village as per Census of 1961 has a population of 92 persons (52 males and 40 females) as against 612 (males 292, females 320) in 1901 and an area of 385 acres

Kundana

[22°57′ N and 75°54′ E ; Altitude 1,488 Feet]

This large village of Sawer tahsil is situated at a distance of about 4 Km. or about two miles from the tahsil headquarters to its south-east.

The village contains a large stone,[2] inscribed in Nagri script. Being not clear and partly under the ground it cannot be read. People worship the stone taking it to be an image of Ajayapala

1. *Ibid.,* p. 620.

2. Preliminary Archaeological Reports on the Holkar State, 1939.

The village contains primary and middle schools, a dispensary, a post-office and *gram panchayat.*

As per Census of 1961 the village is populated by 1,818 persons (males 929 and females 889). It covers an area of 1,652 acres.

Manpur

[22°26′ N and 75°31′ E; Altitude 1,880 Feet]

Manpur is the most important large village of Mhow tahsil. It is situated to the south-west of the tahsil headquarters at a distance of about 21 Km or 13 miles on the Bombay-Agra National Highway. Regular buses from Mhow are available for Manpur. Two roads in opposite directions branch off from Manpur, one leading to Khurdi to its south-east and another to Khedi Jamnya towards north-east.

The place appears to be quite an old one having yielded several sculptural remains of the 11th or 12th century A.D. The remains contain an image of dancing Ganesh, sculpture with a figure of deity, pillars, etc., all now placed in the Central Museum Indore.

The local tradition associates the foundation of Manpur with Raja Mansingh of Amber who was in the service of the Mughals. It is said that during his return to the north from the Deccan expedition he founded this place and built a small cottage for his stay. The building which stands in the village is in a dilapidated condition and is shown as Mansingh's palace. Till the year 1932 the village was under the British who transferred it to the Holkar. Under the British it used to be the headquarters of a Political Agency for decades and a cantonment of some sort.

In the village there is a nullah built pucca. Though the nullah is not in good condition, people use its water for washing their clothing. It is connected with the Bible and said to have been constructed by one Englishman named Bible. This is now well-protected and supplies water to some parts of the village through pipe line.

The place known as Sitalamata, is situated at a distance of about 5 Km. or 3 miles from Manpur. The place in mountainous track is known for its old caves. There is also water-fall of the height of 50 feet on the river Ajnar. The water falls in a kund or small tank known as Tejar kund. The place having a great scenic

beauty attracts many visitors in open season. There are two large inscriptions, dated 1903, on large stones, one in Roman script in English and another its Hindi version in Nagri script. These commemorate the services of Bhil Sepoys of Bhil Police Corps, rendered by them in saving the life of Deputy Bhil Agent during the troubled days of 1857. Their gallantry and faithfulness is praised. These men took the Deputy Bhil Agent to the caves, when the Bengal Troops in Mhow rebelled in 1857.

The village Manpur is one of the important retail marketing centres. A weekly market of the village is held on Tuesdays. There are schools for primary. middle and higher secondary education a senior basic school, a rural health centre, a civil hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, post-office, a public library public reading-room. a dak bungalow, a co-operative society, a police station and *panchayats*.

The village has a population of 2,663 persons (males 1,418 and females 1,245) as per Census of 1961 and it covers an area of 3 288 acres.

Mhow

[22°35′ N and 75°46′ E ; Altitude 1,930 Feet]

This headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name lies to the south-west of Indore at a distance of about 21 km/or 13 miles by road and rail. It is on the Bombay-Agra National Highway. It is also a railway-station on the metre guage section of Western Railway linking Indore with Khandwa. The latter is also linked with Mhow by road.

Mhow is comparatively a modern town but it enlarged rapidly and today it is the second largest town of the District. Mhow village today known as Mhowgaon is older than the town. In the year 1818 John Malcolm founded a cantonment for troops near the village in accordance with the 7th article of the Treaty of Mandsore. Bazar area sprang up to feed the cantonment troops and followers. Since then the locality began to increase and prosper.

The Cantonment Board area of Mhow has an incomplete building called Swarga Mandir designed to be a beautiful construction and an old *baori* built in 1743, near a temple of Neelkantheshwara Mahadeva. An important annual fair of Bhujariya is held in Mhow town on the 6th of the bright half of Shravana. It is attended

by about 10,000 persons and is managed by the Police. Another fair attended by about 10,000 persons in memory of Walaemia is held in October every year in the town. Management of this fair too rests with the Police. In the cantonment there is a military camp with all its establishments and a small fort.

The town publishes three weeklies and has several educational institutions, *viz.*, primary, middle and higher secondary schools, Government Degree College, and Madhya Pradesh College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry-cum-Livestock Research Institute. Mhow also has five post and three telegraph offices, three hospitals. three maternity and child-welfare centres, a rural health centre, a veterinary dispensary. and a dak bungalow. The town is electrified and electricity is available for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes.

The town covers an area of 2.481 acres (10.05 sq. km.) Its population according to the Census of 1961 is 48,032 persons (males 26,465, females 21,567) as against 38,412 persons (males 22,031 females 16,381) in 1901.

Tahsil office and the office of the Community Development Block are in the area of Mhowgaon. The Government Multivoltine seed farm is also situated in the same locality. The village Mhowgaon has primary and middle schools, a dispensary and a post-office. The village is electrified.

It covers an area of 3,706 acres and according to the Census of 1961 its population is 4.199 persons (males 2,241 and females 1,958). It population in 1901 was 2.373 (males 1.243, females 1,130).

Paliya (Hedar)

[22°51′ N and 75°48′ E ; Altitude 1,725 Feet]

This village of Sawer tahsil lies slightly to the south-west of Sawer and north-west of Indore. By road it is connected with Hatod (8 km/or 5 miles) which is midway between Indore and Depalpur. It is about 15 km/or 9 miles from Indore. Buses are available for Paliya at Indore It is also a railway-station on the Indore-Ajmer metre-guage section of the Western Railway.

There is an old *garhi* in a dilapidated condition near the village. There is also an old structure known as mosque but resembl-

ing: a temple on the bank of a *nullah* to the east of the village.[1] Another old building which exists in the south near the temple of Hanumana is known as *dharmashala* or *takiya*.[2] At a distance of about 5 km. a tomb of Pakhandas exists. Nearby there is one cave. Local belief is that the cave leads to Ujjain. Besides, near the tomb there is one Kund containing water. People of the neighbourhood carry their diseased cattle to the tomb for worship. This they believe, removes the disease of the cattle.[3] To the north-east of the village Paliya, there is a beautifully built old *baori* in village Ringnodia, which is at a distance of about 5 km. or 3 miles from Paliya.

Primary and middle schools, a co-operative society, a post-office and *gram panchayat* are located here.

The village covers an area of 1,859 acres and has a population of 1,149 persons (males 594, females 555) according to the Census of 1961.

Patalpani

[22°81′ N and 75°48′ E ; Altitude 1,377 Feet]

This very small village of the Mhow tahsil lies to the south-east at a distance of 5 km/or 3 miles from Mhow in the Indore Khandwa metre guage section of the Western Railway. It is the railway-station, located at the top of a *ghat* leading to Kalakund railway-station.

It is noted for its fine waterfall on the river Choral. It falls from a height of about 150 feet into a *kund* or pool, waters of which according to local belief are unfathomable, reaching down to underworld (Patal). This has given the name of Patalpani to this place. The place attracts people for picnic. The fall is situated just near the station.

The curious thing to be observed here is that near the hut of railway pointsman four figures are placed and worshipped by villagers of the neighbourhood as their deities. The goddess Kali and Bhairav are, respectively, represented by two image-like figures, while the third and fourth figures are equestrian statues representing, respectively, Mr. Hammond, once the Station-Master of Mhow, and Mr. Walter, former Station Master of Kalakund.

1. *Ibid.*
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*

The village occupies an area of 308 acres and has a population of 73 persons (males 43, and females 30), in 1961 as against 37 (males 22, and females 15), in 1901.

Pedmi

[22°37′ N and 76°7′ E]

This large village of Indore tahsil lies to the south-east of the tahsil and District headquarters at a distance of about 28 Km. or about 17 miles from Indore. It lies to the east of Kampel about 5 Km. or 3 miles.

During Mughal regime the village was in *mahal* Kampel. The importance of the place lies in several waterfalls, which exist in the vicinity. At a distance of about 1½ km. or 1 mile near the village Khandel, there is a waterfall of a height of about 450 feet and is known as Gidh khoh (vulture's cave).

The village has a primary school and a *gram panchayat.* It occupies an area of 5,001 acres and according to the Census of 1961 it has a population of 1,009 persons (males 532 females 477) as against 351 persons (males 181, females 170) in 1901.

Rangwasa

[22°39′ N and 75°47′ E; Altitude 1,750 Feet]

This is one of the large villages of Indore tahsil. It is about 16 km or 10 miles from the tahsil headquarters in south-west direction at a little distance from the Bombay-Agra National Highway.

Near the village to its east there is one large tank. To the south-west of the village there are two beautifully built old *baoris*[1] at a distance of about 4 Km.

The village is electrified and electricity is available for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes Primary and middle Schools, a dispensary, a maternity and child-welfare centre, a co-operative society, a public library and a *gram panchayat* are located here.

The village occupies an area of 2,582 acres and according to the Census of 1961 has a population of 2,128 persons (males 1,101 and females 1,027).

1. Indore State Gazetteer, Vol 1 1931, p. 643.

Rao

[22°38′ N and 75°47′ E ; Altitude 1,900 Feet]

This flourishing large village of Indore tahsil is situated to the south-west of the tahsil headquarters on the Bombay-Agra National Highway at a distance of about 11 km or 7 miles from Indore. Regular buses are available from Indore. It is also a railway station on the metre guage Indore-Khandwa section of the Western Railway.

The village has a sanatorium on a hillock standing nearby the village. This sanatorium for consumptives, established in 1914 by the Holkar State Government with the assistance of public subscription, has now been largely extended. A feeder road from the village goes to the sanatorium.

The locality is electrified and electricity is available for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes. A weekly market is held on every Monday.

Primary, middle, and higher secondary schools, a dispensary, a post-office a co-operative society and *gram panchayat* are located here.

The village covers an area of 3,643 acres and according to the Census of 1961 has a population of 3,896 persons (males 2,133, females 1,763) as against 1,577 (males 847 and females 730) in 1901.

Sawer

[22°58′ N and 75°50′ E ; Altitude 1,650 Feet]

This tahsil headquarters town lies at a distance of about 29 Km or 13 miles north from Indore with which it is connected by road linking Ujjain with Sawer. Regular buses ply on the road. The town is connected by road with Anjad, a railway station (11 Km. or 7 miles) on the metre guage Indore-Ajmer section of the Western Railway.

The foundation of the place is associated with one Sankji, who is said to have settled here in A.D. 1140. The *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions Sawer as one of the *mahals* in *sarkar* Ujjain of the *subah* Malwa.

To the south of the town lies a stone bearing an inscription and figures of Sheshanaga[1]. The village Sawer, which is at a short distance, has an old *baori* built by Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar.

Local temple of Ganapati has a reputation. Three annual fairs of importance are held at Sawer. Ahilya Utsav is celebrated on the 14th dark half of Bhadra, while Tejaji fair is held on the 10th bright half of Bhadra The latter is managed by the Municipal Committee of Sawer and is attended on an average by 5,000 persons. Vijaya Dashami Utsav is also celebrated under the management of Municipality, Sawer on the 10th bright half of Ashvina. It is also joined on an average by 5,000 persons. The town formerly used to export in large quantity black tobacco produced in the vicinity. Calico printing is also carried on here to some extent.

A weekly market is held on every Thursday Primary, middle and higher secondary schools, a civil hospital, a veterinary dispensary, a rural health centre, a meternity and child welfare centre, post and telegraph offices, public call-office, offices of tahsil and Community Development Block, a co-operative society and a dak bungalow are situated here.

The town covers an area of 274 acres or 1·11 sq. Km and has a population of 4,437 persons (males 2,289 and females 2,148) according to the Census of 1961, as against 2,843 (males 1,400 females 1,443) in 1901.

Simrole

[22°87′ N and 75°55′ E : Altitude 1,900 Feet]

This important large village of Mhow tahsil lies slightly to the south-east of the tahsil headquarters at a distance of about 23 Km. or 14 miles from Mhow on a road connecting Mhow with Khandwa. The road here joins the Indore-Khandwa Road Buses ply on both the roads.

The village commands a ghat in the Vindhyas. named after it on the road. The village contains two old and fine wells and a fort named Kajaligarh "The road is most picturesque winding upwards from the bed of the Choral, through luxuriant vegitation."

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1 Indore State Gazetteers, Vol. I, 1931, p 613

A weekly market is held on every Tuesday. The village has a primary school, a rural health centre, maternity and child-welfare centre, a police-station, a post-office, a public reading-room, a dak bungalow and a *gram panchayat*.

It covers an area of 4.563 acres, while its population according to the Census of 1961 is 1,877 persons (males 1,018, females 859) as against 1.051 (males 585, females 466) in 1901.

Yashwant Nagar

[22°26′ N and 75°35′ E; Altitude 1.900 Feet]

This small village of the Mhow tahsil lies to the south-west of the tahsil headquarters close to the Bombay-Agra National Highway at a distance of about 19 Km or 12 miles. Buses ply on the road.

The place is so named in memory of Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar. The village is of importance because of a large lake (area 436 acres) constructed by Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar II. The depth of the lake is 35 feet. The water of the lake is used for irrigating the land. It is visited by the people of Mhow as a picnic spot. The village has a primary school, a dak bungalow and a co-operative society.

The village covers an area of 2,330 acres. According to the Census of 1961 the population of the village is 676 persons (males 354 and females 322) as against 510 (males 272, females 238) in 1901

APPENDICES

APPENDIX–A

(Statistical Tables)

APPENDIX—B

TABLE I

Catchment Area and Irrigable Capacity of Tanks

S.No.	Name of Work	Catchment Area (Sq. Miles)	Capacity (Gross) (M.Cft.)	Irrigable Area (Designed) (Acres)	Area irrigated in 1964-65 (Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Pre-Plan Works				
1.	Hukmakhedi tank cum-P.U.W.	6.8	2 1	60	3.2
2.	Yashwant Sagar tank	7.0	32.9	300	178.6
3.	Mithiya tank	0.3	5.9	75	28.5
	Works of First Five Year Plan				
1.	Hasalpur tank	2.4	1.3	250	154
2.	Depalpur tank	40.0	4.8	2,850	1,364.9
3.	Khajraya tank	4.0	26.2	250	50.4
	Works of Second Five Year Plan				
	Plan Works				
1.	Hatod tank	..	37.9	350	100.6
2.	Methowada tank	33.1	18.6	166	21.1
3.	Neori tank	0.6	11.1	150	28.6
	Works Spilled Over to Third Plan				
4.	Rao tank	1.1	35.5	540	10.5
5.	Harsola tank	0.8	27.4	380	44.1
6.	Datoda tank	1.8	43.3	700	42.9
	C. D./N. E. S. Works				
7.	Khandel S.D.	5.0	..	50	11.2
8.	Garbari S.D.	11.7	..	100	90.6
9.	Seoni S. D.-cum-P. U. W.	6.0	..	200	6.5
10.	Kampel S.D.	8.0	..	75	4.9
	Collector's Sector				
11.	Ratantalai tank	0.9	9.2	100	43.9
12.	Bartai tank	0.6	19.3	140	88.7
13.	Pedmi S.D.	2.0	..	100	Nil
14.	Gwali Palasia	..	..	100	158.2
15.	Bawalia tank	0.2	5.3	50	25.9
16.	Digwal tank	0.1	4.4	40	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Works of Third Five Year Plan				
	Plan Works				
1.	Katkiya tank	1.4	47.6	210	Nil
2.	Bisakhedi tank	1.5	31.1	280	,,
3.	Kadwali Khurd	1.1	13.3	160	,,
4.	Segwal tank	1.0	8.5	104	,,
5.	Asrawad Khurd	1.9	39.5	600	,,
6.	Dhulet tank	1.3	10.8	183	,,
7.	Buranakhedi tank	0.6	17.8	100	,,
8.	Beganda tank	0.5	8.2	200	,,
	C. D./N. E. S. Works				
9.	Rao P. U. W.	1.6	Nil	40	76.3
10.	Lasudia tank	0.2	5.6	38	20.35
11.	Sumtha P. U.W.	..	..	30	..
12.	Hindoliya tank	0.3	5.9	70	9.0
13.	Mukata tank	0.3	11.1	90	59.0
14.	Maharajganj	0.6	15.4	96	0.7
15.	Moorkheda tank No. 2	0.4	3.2	40	..
	Collector's Sector				
16.	Jamli tank	2.6	8.2	70	..
17.	Talawali chanda	0.2	6.2	65	..
18.	Bastabavdi tank	0.5	13.7	80	..
19.	Phali tank	0.1	3.4	35	..
20.	Songir tank	0.3	5.9	50	..
21.	Bisankhedi tank	0.2	3.4	55	..
22.	Kishanpur Project	5.4	100.7	1,480	..
23.	Begamkhedi P. U. W.	..	..	200	..
24.	Piwadai tank	..	..	100	..
25.	Restoration of Gkhya P. U. W.	..	..	260	..
26	Katrizhai tank	..	..	400	..
27	Chander tank	..	..	210	..
28	Sampna tank	..	..	100	..
29	Gokulpara tank	..	..	100	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
30	Restoration of Moorkhedi tank No. 1	..	..	50	..
31	Bijapura tank	..	..	50	..
32	Khateri Sarang	..	.	60	..
33	Pir Nalwas	..	..	60	..
34	Kadwali Buzurg	..	..	100	..
35	Tikokia Bacha	..	..	..	..

Irrigation Projects Proposed in Fourth Five Year Plan

		Category	Irrigable Area (Acres)
1	Choral	Major	10,500*
2	Katkia	Medium	6,000
3	Kshipra River	,,	4,000
4	Gambhir river near Khakla village	.	4,000
5	Memdi	Minor	..
6	Chandankhedi	,,	..
7	Banyakhedi	,,	..
8	Khandiya	,,	..
9	Pitwali	,,	..
10	Kharkhar	,,	..
11	Ambamoli	,,	..
12	Umaria Khurd	..	..
13	Vimara	.	..
14	Mandal Doswar.	.	..
15	Umaria	.	..
16	Katkiya P.U W	..	100
17	Asakhedi P.U.W.	..	200
18	Khan P.U.W.	,,	100
19	Khanjoda tank	,,	200
20	Jhalaiya P.U.W.	,,	100
21	Bhatkhedi tank	,,	100
22	Datoda tank No. 2	,,	100
23	Kakarpuna tank	,,	340
24	Rajora tank	,,	125
25	Nakheda tank	,,	250

*Also 3,200 K. W. of power @ 60% L. F.

TABLE II

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

(Data 1901—1950)

Station	No. of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year*	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year*	Heavist rainfall in 24 hours** Amount	Heavist rainfall in 24 hours** Date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Indore ..	50 a	7.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	12.7	193.6	279.9	231.9	173.7	33.0	21.1	6.6	908.8	161	293.4	1913	Jul, 27
	b	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	6.9	13.8	11.7	8.5	1.8	1.2	0.6	47.5	(1934)	46 (1918)	..	..
Depalpur	20 a	5.3	2.0	1.8	1.3	16.0	145.5	307.1	240.8	182.9	34.8	16.3	4.1	957.9	160	71	211.3	1941 Aug, 11
	b	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9	6.7	13.3	11.5	3.5	2.1	1.0	0.5	45.9	(1944)	(1935)	..	..
Mhow	20 a	2.5	1.3	3.8	1.5	8.4	159.0	320.8	239.3	211.6	41.7	24.4	6.3	1020.6	142	65	198.9	1950 July, 29
	b	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	6.9	13.9	12.5	8.5	2.4	1.2	0.7	48.2	(1944)	(1935)	..	..
Manpur ..	50 a	7.4	2.3	1.5	1.8	11.4	159.3	319.8	246.1	199.5	35.6	21.3	6.6	1012.2	165	50	241.3	1894 Sep, 22
	b	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	7.3	16.1	14.1	9.4	2.0	1.0	0.5	52.3	(1944)	(1918)	..	..
Indore (District)	a	5.6	2.2	2.5	2.0	12.1	149.3	306.8	239.5	191.9	36.3	20.8	5.9	974.9	159	47	..	..
	b	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	6.9	14.3	12.5	8.7	2.1	1.1	0.6	48.4	(1944)	(1918)	..	..

(a) Normal rainfall in m.m. (b) Average number of rainy days. (days with rain of 2.5 m.m. or more)

*Based on available data up to 1957.

**Years given.

TABLE III

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District

(Data 1901-1950)

Range in M. M.	No. of Years	Range in M. M.	No. of Years
401–500	1	1,001–1,100	6
501–600	4	1,101–1,200	4
601–700	3	1,201–1,300	5
701–800	5	1,301–1,400	[illegible]
801–900	9	1,401–1,500	[illegible]
901–1,000	10	1,501–1,600	1

TABLE IV

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity (1901-1950)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature °C	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature °C	Highest Maximum ever recorded °C	Date	Lowest Minimum ever recorded °C	Date	Relative Humidity %	%
January ..	26.3	9.7	32.2	1938, Jan. 31	1.1	1935, Jan. 16	62	32
February ..	28.7	10.6	36.7	1953, Feb. 28	2.8	1920, Feb. 1	48	29
March ..	34.1	15.2	41.1	1892, Mar. 28	5.0	1898, Mar. 4	33	16
April .	38.3	20.1	44.6	1958, Apr. 25	7.8	1905, Apr. 1	37	15
May ..	40.1	24.3	45.6	1916, May 24	16.7	1888, May 3	48	19
June ..	35.8	24.1	[illegible]	1897, Jun. 9	18.9	1958, Jun. 12	75	46
July	29.8	22.5	38.3	1931, July. 1	18.9	1910, Jul. 8	88	75
August ..	28.2	21.8	35.0	1899, Aug. 31	18.9	1952, Aug. 31	87	79
September ..	29.6	20.9	37.2	1899, Sep 9	16.7	1902, Sep. 27	84	68
October .	31.5	16.9	37.8	1899, Oct. 6	8.9	1890, Oct. 31	57	40
November ..	29.0	11.9	35.0	1925, Nov. 5	5.6	1938, Nov. 25	53	34
December ..	26.6	9.8	32.8	1896, Dec. 1	1.1	1936, Dec. 27	54	33
Annual ..	31.5	17.9					61	39

TABLE V

Annual Rainfall and No. of Rainy Days (1951-60)

Year	Indore		Depalpur		Mhow		Manpur		District	
	Days	M. M.	Days	M. M.	Days	M. M.	Days	M.M.	Days	M.M.
1951	36	682.2	28	778.1	40	831.8	44	786.9	44	786.9
1952	29	582.8	32	458.7	35	545.8	36	639.8	36	639.8
1953	49	733.4	40	780.6	43	839.7	50	1,172.5	50	1,172.5
1954	56	1,357.6	47	1,396.3	63	1,548.7	76	1,627.1	76	1,627.1
1955	71	1,207.9	54	1,138.0	57	1,047.8	80	1,335.4	80	1,335.4
1956	60	809.3	49	633.8	51	867.2	58	976.7	58	976.7
1957	32	631.9	36	715.6	36	627.4	42	714.7	42	714.7
1958	61	1,208.9	49	986.3	57	1,105.5	60	1,286.6	60	1,286.6
1959	61	1,739.4	56	1,488.6	61	1,569.6	63	1,573.9	63	1,573.9
1960	49	879.8	42	574.5	47	795.3	47	986.5	47	896.5

Source : Indore District Census Hand book, 1961, pp. 286-287.

TABLE VI

Monthly Rainfall For The Years 1961-68.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1961 ..	..	—	..	..	..	181.0	199.0	286.6	837.8	64.4	39.1	Nil
1962 ..	19.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	27.4	0.5	393.6	203.1	407.4	Nil	24.5	46.7
1963 ..	20.0	Nil	2.8	0.1	7.0	71.0	400.7	327.6	87.1	46.8	19.3	0.7
1964 ..	Nil	Nil	3.2	Nil	6.3	150.3	276.5	219.0	174.7	1.9	..	..
1965 ..	9.0	..	..	..	0.1	24.4	167.5	128.6	58.2	11.7	1.7	9.7
1966 ..	6.1	—	6.0	—	..	37.9	276.1	142.5	192.2	3.0	44.6	..
1967 ..	—	—	18.2	—	..	86.8	380.0	609.3	361.0	..	..	97.7
1968 ..	—	0.2	14.7	—	—	—	..	—	..	..	—	..

Source.—Season and Crop Reports for the Years ending 1962 to 1968, Directorate of Land Records, M.P.

TABLE VII

Population Distribution, 1971 (Provisional)

	Particulars	Persons	Decennial Growth-Rate of Population.	Males	Females	Sex-Ratio
1.	Total population	10,36,332	37·52	550,835	4,85,497	881
	(a) Rural	381,726	26.60	..	..	..
	(b) Urban	654,606	44.80	..	..	..
2.	Indore (Urban) Agglomeration	572,622	44·99	307,628	264,994	86
	(a) Indore (M. C.) ..	543,797	..	291,868	251,929	868
	(b) Indore Urban outgrowth	27,989	..	15,195	12,854	849
	(c) C. S. W. T. Indore	836	..	625	211	333
3.	Total Literate Population..	459,645	..	307,110	152,535	..
	(a) Percentage to total population	44·35	..	55·75	31·42	
4.	Total Workers	304,883	..	255,979	48,904	..
	(a) Cultivators	59,446	..	52,781	6,665	..
	(b) Agricultural Labourers	48,818		29,005	18,813	
	(c) Other Workers ..	196,019	..	174,193	21,826	

TABLE VIII

Classification of Area

(1962-63)

(In Acres

Tahsil	Total Geographical Area According to Professional Survey	Forest	Not Available for Cultivation			Other Uncultivated Land				Fallow Land			Net Sown Area	Total Cropped Area	Area Sown More Than Once
			Land Put to Non-Agricultural Uses	Barren and Unculturable Land	Total	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land	Land Under Misc. Tree Crops and Groves	Culturable Waste	Total	Fallow Land Other Than Current Fallows	Current Fallows	Total			
Indore ..	2,52,081	27,113	15,002	5,417	20,419	49,662	155	10,305	60,122	1,719	1,132	2,851	1,41,576	1,49,806	8,230
Sawer ..	1,88,187	..	10,204	768	10,972	28,802	103	6,674	35,579	567	487	1,054	1,40,582	1,45,063	4,481
Depalpur	2,52,599	760	5,427	10,766	16,193	49,655	65	5,865	55,585	1,144	431	1,575	1,78,486	1,84,461	5,975
Mhow ..	2,53,795	1,01,351	9,936	2,127	12,063	52,543	234	8,852	61,629	1,220	884	2,104	76,648	84,975	8,327
Total ..	9,46,662	1,29,224	40,569	19,078	59,647	1,80662	557	31,696	2,12,915	4,650	2,934	7,584	5,37,292	5,64,305	27,013

TABLE

Classification

Years		Total Geographical Area According to		Forest	Not Available For Cultivation			Other
		Professional Survey	Village Papers (Reporting Area)		Land Put to Non-Agricultural Uses	Barren & Un-Culturable Land	Total	Permanent Pastures And other Grazing Land
1950-51	..	999,936	829,165	41,775	61,765	11,196	73,161	77,861
1951-52	..	999,936	829,219	41,602	65,072	7,634	72,706	77,477
1952-53	..	999,936	861,565	51,195	69,095	7,793	76,888	82,474
1953-54	..	999,936	876,745	58,999	43,673	7,696	51,369	24,948
1954-55	..	999,936	876,761	58,974	45,756	12,046	57,802	21,212
1955-56	..	999,936	876,739	59,092	45,823	11,343	57,166	20,981
1956-57	..	999,936	876,739	59,881	-45,709	7,772	53,481	28,318
1957-58	..	999,936	876,413	58,836	54,839	7,804	62,[illegible]	[illegible]
1958-59	..	946,662	876,413	58,997	42,239	7,790	50,0[illegible]	27,717
1959-60	..	946,662	876,413	58,997	51,057	7,847	58,904	27,5[illegible]
1960-61	..	946,662	876,413	58,997	51,686	7,919	59,605	27,434
1961-62	..	946,662	876,413	58,975	44,798	15,398	60,196	1,78,972
1962-63	..	946,662	946,710	129,272	40,569	19,078	59,647	1,80,662
1963-64	..	946,662	946,662	129,231	53,001	8,211	61,212	177,808
1964-65	..	946,662	946,652	1,29,231	54,058	6,615	60,673	182,651
1965-66	..	383,101	383,097	52,298	21,483	2,711	24,194	74,108
1966-67	..	383,100	383,097	52,298	24,913	2,874	27,787	42,029
1967-68	..	383,100	383,097	52,362	25.100	2,965	28,065	40,974

IX

Of Area

(In Acres)

Uncultivated Land Excluding Fallow Lands			Fallow Lands			Under Crops		
Land Under Misc. Tree Crops Not Inclued In Net Area Sown	Cultura-ble Waste	Total	Fallow Lands Other Than Current Fallows	Current Fallows	Total	Net Area Sown	Total Cropped Area	Area sown More Than Once
								(In Acres)
1,720	143,398	202,779	15,486	5,112	20,598	490,852	505,356	14,304
1,577	90,055	169,109	46,613	4,859	51 472	494,390	505,458	11,128
1,692	130,917	215,023	9,901	3,575	13,476	504,983	521,465	16,482
58	210,342	235,348	6,387	2,112	8,499	522,530	541,674	19,144
52	206,129	227,393	5,031	2,480	7,511	525.081	545,934	20,853
48	204,780	225,809	4,898	3,000	7,898	526,774	545,906	19,132
47	199,864	228,229	5,273	3,422	8,695	527,453	549,653	22,200
44	188,191	217,360	5,134	2,810	7,944	529,630	550,396	20,766
47	199,879	227,643	4,754	2,680	7,434	532,310	557,826	25,516
1,075	187,697	216,340	4,494	3,499	7,993	534,179	560,171	25,992
1,075	186,424	214,933	5,049	2,438	7,487	535,391	555,826	20,435
1,075	34,169	213,616	4,373	2,952	7,325	536,361	562,841	26,540
557	31,696	212,915	4,650	2,934	7,584	537,292	564,305	27,013
609	30,620	209,081	4,586	2,549	7,135	540,053	570,051	29,998
396	26,075	205,122	5,224	3,204	8,428	539,198	567,102	27,904
							(In Hectares)	
111	10,105	84,414	2,164	2,514	4,678	217,513	221,724	4,211
23	8,163	50,215	1,835	1,502	3,337	249,460	258,669	9,209
24	7,567	48,565	2,106	1,041	3,147	250,958	263,305	12,347

TABLE X

Area Irrigated (By Sources)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total
					(In Acres)
1950-51	810	1,263	8,827	423	11,323
First Plan					
1951-52	996	1,307	9,259	470	12,032
1952-53	488	491	10,617	430	12,026
1953-54	797	1,019	10,473	572	12,861
1954-55	471	1,020	11,073	280	12,844
1955-56	478	1,229	11,901	540	13,548
Second Plan					
1956-57	797	960	11,447	983	14,187
1957-58	1,017	942	11,063	593	13,615
1958-59	609	1,145	11,470	752	13,976
1959-60	959	1,201	12,471	737	15,368
1960-61	750	1,705	12,538	589	15,582
Third Plan					
1961-62	701	2,143	13,108	677	16,629
1962-63	1,039	1,863	14,216	863	17,981
1963-64	488	1,994	14,534	1,075	18,091
1964-65	455	2,288	15,997	1,391	20,131
					(In Hectares)
1965-66	39	190	5,069	640	5,938
Annual Plans					
1966-67	316	444	5,378	434	6,572
1967-68	516	618	6,766	989	8,889

TABLE XI

Area Irrigated (By Sources)–Tahsilwise 1962-63

(In Acres)

Tahsil	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total
Indore	..	744	6,662	43	7,449
Sawer	—	359	552	496	1,407
Depalpur	1,039	253	839	74	2,205
Mhow	..	507	6,163	250	6,920
Total ..	1,039	1,863	14,216	863	17,981

TABLE XII

Area Under Principal Crops

Year			Jowar	Maize	Wheat	Gram	Tur	Linseed	Cotton
									(In Thousand Acres)
1950–51	..	..	119.8	6.7	209.0	59.0	4.2	31.9	35.1
First Plan									
1951–52	..	..	115.2	6.9	187.0	70.1	6.9	38.1	35.9
1952–53	..	..	152.8	9.8	175.9	61.8	8.5	19.9	46.0
1953–54	..	..	150.3	10.2	182.6	67.0	20.5	17.1	49.4
1954–55	..	..	99.9	8.8	195.4	70.0	33.6	17.5	58.0
1955–56	..	..	103.0	9.2	224.3	65.2	29.2	19.2	43.1
Second Plan									
1956–57	..	..	83.2	10.2	236.1	72.2	27.1	29.8	34.0
1957–58	..	..	103.0	10.9	208.3	73.5	37.4	17.2	38.9
1958–59	..	..	98.6	10.5	221.4	66.8	32.2	21.3	48.6
1959–60	..	..	78.2	9.5	244.8	90.8	26.0	30.5	22.6
1960–61	..	..	111.0	10.4	211.6	77.5	35.4	20.0	32.5
Third Plan									
1961–62	..	..	101.2	10.2	190.0	47.5	79.8	16.6	52.9
1962–63	..	..	108.2	12.1	214.7	78.9	37.0	17.3	27.3
1963–64	..	..	74.2	11.1	244.5	98.3	27.5	22.9	25.4
1964–65	..	..	107.1	10.8	190.4	91.7	38.0	17.6	36.6
									(In Thousand Hectares)
1965–66	..	..	41.8	5.2	62.3	38.7	15.2	7.7	14.0
Annual Plans									
1966–67	..	..	51.9	7.3	56.4	35.0	19.5	7.5	14.3
1967–68	..	..	45.1	7.6	68.2	37.3	16.7	11.1	13.0

TABLE XIII

Production of Principal Crops

Year	Jowar	Maize	Wheat	Gram	Tur	Linseed	Cotton*
							(In Thousand Tons)
1950–51	10.3	0.5	20.3	7.3	n.a.	2.8	6.1
First Plan							
1951–52	10.7	0.3	12.8	8.7	0.6	3.8	5.4
1952–53	13.6	0.9	2.1	5.6	0.6	1.8	7.8
1953–54	27.4	1.2	32.9	12.4	3.7	2.1	6.1
1954–55	12.5	1.9	49.0	13.0	6.3	2.9	6.2
1955–56	18.4	2.0	56.8	10.9	5.2	2.4	4.0
Second Plan							
1956–57	23.7	2.2	70.6	25.6	4.8	4.3	6.9
1957–58	16.8	1.6	42.9	11.0	5.3	2.0	8.3
1958–59	25.4	3.0	61.5	11.0	4.6	2.9	10.8
1959–60	15.9	2.4	65.6	16.8	2.4	4.1	3.0
1960–61	42.4	3.3	31.0	12.2	4.6	1.9	9.2
Third Plan							
1961–62	18.2	2.4	44.8	6.7	14.5	1.6	2.1
1962–63	31.2	3.1	62.6	13.9	6.3	1.8	3.1
1963–64	26.9	3.3	34.7	16.9	5.3	2.1	2.6
					(In Thousand Tonnes)		
1964–65	35.5	3.9	39.0	15.7	7.5	1.8	5.9
1965–66	35.4	3.9	21.4	17.0	5.7	1.5	3.6
Annual Plans							
1966–67	44.6	5.7	30.0	15.1	4.9	2.1	5.3
1967–68	44.4	6.5	42.9	23.1	6.2	5.1	3.8

*Lint in bales of 392 lbs. each.

TABLE—XIV

Agricultural Machinery and Implements

Census Year/ Tahsil	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Pumps for Irrigation		Other Engines	Persian Wheel	Motes	Tractors		Ghanis	
	Wooden	Iron		Power	Bullocks	Oil	Electric				Government	Private	Five Srs. & Over	Less than 5 Srs.
1951	25,772	42	16,647	4	564	115	11	NA	NA	NA	6		NA	NA
1956	27,778	97	19,188	24	604	378	19	—	—	—	2		83	31
Variation%	+8	+131	+15	+500	+6	+229	+73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	47,966	217	20,662	45	354	618	353	78	34	3603	35	9	53	21
Variation%	+73	+124	+8	+88	—41	+73	+1758	—	—	—	+1650	—10	—37	—22
1967-68	34,732	113	19,962	149	419	10,51	1,562	NA	NA	NA	14	—	—32	8
Tahsilwise Information														
1961														
Indore	11,929	118	5,804	27	115	202	257	17	8	1,030	30	4	23	6
Mhow	9,133	87	4,817	16	137	291	89	27	20	1,759	5	3	4	7
Sawer	11,548	—	4,375	—	46	61	7	10	1	464	..	..	9	2
Depalpur	15,431	12	5,668	2	56	64	..	24	5	350	..	2	17	6
District Total	47,966	217	20,662	45	354	618	353	78	34	3,603	35	9	53	21

TABLE XV

Livestock Statistics

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock
1951	1,61,696	65,922	4,711	28,415	3,109	1	982	32	548	2,64,756
1956	1,82,009	69,619	22,071	67,183	4,135	5	1,786	464	1,391	3,48,663
Variation (%) ..	+13	+6	+368	+136	+33	+400	+82	+1350	+154	+32
1961	201,384	76,427	26,785	52,626	3,226	3	1,631	253	1,560	3,63,895
Variation (%) ..	+11	+10	+21	—22	—22	—40	—9	—45	+12	+4
1967-68	1,93,140	78,212	6,590	74,813	2,629	56	1,277	16	2,979	3,59,712

TABLE XVI

Livestock Statistics—Tahsilwise

Census Year/ Tahsil	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock
1961										
Indore	56,128	22,655	898	16,783	1,028	..	502	8	1,292	99,294
Mhow	47,381	17,914	208	13,036	449	..	423	8	254	79,628
Sawer	41,824	17,621	5,634	8,819	709	1	258	71	8	74,944
Depalpur	56,101	18,237	20,045	13,988	1,041	2	448	166	6	1,10,034
District Total ..	201,384	76,427	26,785	52,626	3,226	3	1,631	253	1,560	3,63,895

TABLE XVII

Poultry Statistics

Year	Hens	Cocks	Chicken	Total Fowls	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Total Ducks	Others	Total Poultry	Improved Fowls
1951	6,014	1,891	5,644	13,549	135	48	36	219	..	13,768	N.A.
1956	3,612	12,707	14,923	31,242	348	660	256	1,244	5,008	37,494	N.A
Variation (%) ..	—40	+572	+164	+130	+158	+1275	+556	+468	..	+172	..
1961	15,491	5,695	21,307	42,493	376	502	189	1,067	109	43,669	4,408
Variation (%) ..	+329	—77	+43	+36	+8	—24	—20	—14	—98	+16	..
1967-68	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50,037	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,189	..	51,226	..

TABLE XVIII

Poultry Statistics—Tahsilwise

Census Year/ Tahsil	Hens	Cocks	Chicken	Total Fowls	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Total Ducks	Others	Total Poultry	Improved Fowls
1961											
Indore	4,101	1,588	3,979	9,668	274	371	107	752	40	10,460	1,429
Mhow	5,951	2,078	9,891	17,920	87	105	73	265	63	18,248	2,430
Sawer	2,191	779	3,349	6,319	8	20	9	37	1	6,357	509
Depalpur	3,248	1,250	4,088	8,586	7	6	..	13	5	8,604	40
District Total ..	15,491	5,695	21,307	42,493	376	502	189	1,067	109	43,669	4,408

TABLE XIX

Distribution of Taccavi-First Plan

Purpose	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Bullock	2,900	20,200	5,500	15,150	15,450
Nivan	28,700	1,56,489	1,12,263	1,24,200	38,850
Pump	46.200	97,400	82,600	21,500	4,000
Field Implements	350	2,000	–	..	..
Rahat	..	1,750	2,250	3,750	..
Fertilizer	..	..	..	7,000	..
Tractor Ploughing ..	890	..	..	..	.. ..
Total ..	79,040	2,77,839	2,02,613	1,71,600	58,300

TABLE XX

Distribution of Taccavi-Second Plan

Purpose	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Bullock	6,150	19,400	70,930	1,69,230	..
Nivan	1,45,200	1,88,500	2,10,160	94,750	..
Pump	81,350	1,16,300	1,83,350	1,92,500	..
Field Implements	3,700	12,645	4,000	8,300	..
Rahat	..	..	..	2,300	..
Fertilizer	3,300	19,898	64,243	53,430	..
Tractor	..	..	22,000	..	..
Fire	20,560	59,160	47,626	21,375	..
Horticulture	..	18,050	8,000	9,100	6,500
Seeds..	73,399	93,990	3,04,016	4,77,389	72,559
Plant Protection	..	..	3,000	..	2,400
B. H. C.	..	..	450	..	..
Wire	2,300	6,250	..	..	..
Tractor Ploughing ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total –	3,35,959	5,34,193	9,17,775	10,28,374	81,459

TABLE XXI

Distribution of Taccavi-Third Plan

Purpose	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Bullock	2,08,616	1,36,970	1,40,000	1,61,020	900
Nivan	3,07,625	5,17,615	2,04,271	5,25,255	14,65 165
Pump	50,777	2,76,315	1,64,690	1,67,202	2,70,362
Field Implements	..	..	..	..	..
Rahat	..	..	..	..	..
Fertilizer	..	..	..	18,000	..
Tractor	..	..	..	..	..
Fire — — — ..	—	—	..	..	20,000
Horticulture..	—	—	..	..	2,275
Seeds..	5,150	10,400	13,800	33,000	15,850
Plant Protection	32,623	25,439	23,773	55,921	48,457
B. H. C. — — ..	—	..	665	1,462	..
Wire	—	..	3,410	7,445	..
Tractor Ploughing	..	..	..	26,000	..
Total ..	6,94,791	9,66,739	5,50,609	9,95,305	18,22,409

TABLE XXII

Arrivals in Indore Krishi Upaj Mandi

(In Quintals)

Name of the agricultural produce	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Wheat ..	4,39,146	4,88,881	3,29,020	3,02,008	69,120	3,985
2. Juar ..	1,98,273	2,43,155	1,90,386	1,73,773	37,752	4,239
3. Tur ..	24,804	92,157	60,413	99,253	61,440	40,257
4. Gram ..	85,165	1,98,119	1,90,676	1,47,586	1,06,652	26,015
5. Urd ..	28,284	56,173	43,515	57,064	81,274	1,22,346
6. Moong ..	37,506	62,588	53,217	76,650	62,724	57,442
7. Masoor ..	5,160	21,987	13,520	13,022	9,636	15,079
8. Groundnut	61,239	97,415	90,468	2,30,981	2,67,313	1,44,871
9. Linseed ..	60,594	1,42,108	1,01,872	84,412	61,095	60,280
10. Sesamum ..	35,693	67,577	68,346	62,886	71,993	58,307
11. Chillies ..	21,922	51,000	58,882	74,777	50,724	[illegible]

TABLE XXIII

Inward and Outward Trade (Indore Railway Station)

(In Quintals)

Serial No.	Name of the main commodities	Years 1961-62 Inward	1961-62 Outward	1962-63 Inward	1962-63 Outward	1963-64 Inward	1963-64 Outward	1964-65 Inward	1964-65 Outward	1965-66 Inward	1965-66 Outward
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	C.P Goods	2,817	20,303	27,695	3,884	9,662	19,981	4,599	19,694	4,721	21,941
2	Cotton waste	18,9,291	4,449	3,127	2,19,991	..	7,237	16,009	5,582	..	18,190
3	F. P. Cotton	24,853	3,095	6,076	1,13,222	21,066	16,542	..	16,485	29,209	14,723
4	Iron	82,116	18,003	13,551	88,172	1,65,593	32,127	1,93,863	10,077	3,26,091	11,820
5	Oil	..	20,981	28,231	..	..	25,060	..	37,499	..	47,291
6	Oil Cakes	..	26,756	33,892	..	..	30,623	..	35,604	..	93,197
7	Bidi Leaves	1,78,865	3,017	1,081	1,96,832	..	5,413	..	3,585	..	11,179
8	Timber	66,321	22,903	23,826	1,25,870	..	86,729	..	93,325	..	80,764
9	Oil Seeds . . .		11,223	1,524	..	..	11,138	..	29,548	..	44,816
10	Cement	2,19,991	..	..	1,89,291	2,66,569	.	2,75,092	..	3,56,789	..
11	Grain & Pulses	..	1,35,650	12,23,861	..	1,48,179	81,587	1,32,840	10,759	2,64,550	15,168
12	POL	..	..	..	..	2,25,539	..	2,40,123	..	2,64,108	..
13	Salt	..	..	..	..	1,88,789	..	1,32,840	..	1,58,755	..
14	Sugar	32,862	..	..	13,111	29,097	..	47,380	..	45,029	..
15	Jaggery	9,065	.	..	8,650	15,959	..	29,220	..	38,006	..
16	Stones	..	..	..	..	10,200	..	8,847	..	11,007	..
17	Gen. Goods	2,64,508	4,410	59,179	2,44,718	4,20,721	92,407	4,52,077	99,616	3,24,564	1,36,833

TABLE XXIV

Inward and Outward Trade from Mhow Railway Station

(In quintals)

Serial No.	Name of the main commodities	Years 1961-62 Inward	1961-62 Outward	1962-63 Inward	1962-63 Outward	1963-64 Inward	1963-64 Outward	1964-65 Inward	1964-65 Outward	1965-66 Inward	1965-66 Outward
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Military Stores	8,261	6,543	20,844	21,128	37,356	21,269	40,189	9,605	33,670	11,453
2	Hides and Skins	647	808	642	1015	711	739	822	170	777	223
3	Grain & Pulses	8,002	..	7·470	..	2,629	..	5,772	..	2,288	—
4	Oil	6,470	—	7,591	..	3,218	..	1,009	..	424	..
5	Salt	7,110	..	8,741	..	7,848	..	5,147	..	6,805	..
6	Sugar	4,816	..	851	..	2,408	..	13,405	..	11,612	..
7	Cement	25,911	..	78,471	..	73,872	..	30,919	..	35,766	—

Note.—Only inward traffic controlled.

TABLE XXV

Inward Trade from Laxmibainagar Railway station

Serial No. (1)	Inward Weight (2)
1961	10,75,200
1962	11,64,320
1963	14,31,450
1964	19,62,240
1965	21,77,280
1966	23,62,590

Note.—Laxmibainagar Station was not opened for Outward Traffic, till 1966. It dealt in Inward traffic for Full Load Commodities like Coal, Coke, Timber, Iron and Stone.

TABLE XXVI

No. of Automobiles Registered

Year (1)		Motor cars (2)	Buses (3)	Trucks (4)	Motor cycles (5)		Others (6)	Total (7)
1967	..	4,100	804	2,139	2,609	..	907	10,559
1968	..	4,798	826	2,740	4,508		1,169	14,041
1969	..	5,187	924	2,995	5,419		1,472	15,997

TABLE XXVII

Passengers Carried by Railways

Serial No.	Name of the Station	No. of Passengers Carried		
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	Broad Gauge.—			
1	Indore (B.G. & M.G.)	13,25,500	14,50,000	15,105,00
2	Laxmibai Nagar (B.G. & M.G.)	51,200	53,000	54,500
3	Mangliya	22,000	23,500	24,500
4	Bralai	23,000	23,750	24,900
	Metre Gauge.—			
1	Palia	1,00,000	1,05,100	1,10,000
2	Ajnod	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,10,000
3	Fatehabad C/G unj	1,50,500	1,75,000	2,20,000
4	Osra	40,750	42,000	43,250
5	Gautampura Road	1,10,750	1,20,000	1,50,000
6	Piojhalar	44,750	45,500	46,150
7	Rajendranagar	1,10,150	1,15,750	1,25,000
8	Rao	1,22,700	1,25,800	1,75,000
9	Mhow	5,20,500	5,56,750	6,00,000
10	Patalpani	23,500	24,000	25,500
11	Kalakund	15,000	16,750	16,200
12	Choral	13,000	14,500	15,000

TABLE XXVIII

Goods Traffic Carried by Railways

Serial No.	Name of the Station	Transport of Goods Quantity in Tonnes			Value in Rupees		
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Broad Gauge.—						
1	Indore (BG & MG)	1,15,550	1,35,000	1,45,000	58,25,500	60,75,000	63,00,000
2	Lakmibainagar (B.G. & M.G.) ..	80,750	95,000	1,05,000	4,80,00	5,10,000	5,80,000
3	Mangaliyagram ..	3,000	3,000	3,150	1,00,500	1,25,750	1,67,500
4	Barelai	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	Metre Gauge.—						
5	Palia	Nil.	3	5	350	350	400
2	Anjad	15	30	50	1,250	1,300	1,380
3	Fatehabad C/Gunj	790	800	850	22,000	23,000	22,500
4	Osra	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
5	Gautampura Road	2,000	2,500	2,300	3,100	3,270	,3350
6	Piojhalar	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
7	Rajendranagar ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil
8	Rao	1,650	1,675	1,750	50,000	51,000	51,000
9	Mhow	3,100	3,300	3,670	1,15,500	1,25,750	1,80,000
10	Patalpani .. .	450	475	500	8,700	8,000	8,800
11	Kalakund	500	510	550	7,500	7,560	8,000
12	Choral	90	98	100	3,750	4,000	5,000

TABLE XXIX

Tahsil-wise Telephone Connections

Year	Indore	Sawer	Mhow	Depalpur
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961-62..	2,259	1	89	..
1962-63..	2,279	1	84	..
1963-64..	2,804	1	90	..
1964-65..	3,209	1	134	..
1965-66..	3,233	2	147	..
1966-67..	3,407	2	171	..
1967-68..	3,377	3	168	14
1968-69..	3,437	11	179	18
1969-70..	5,009	13	187	28

TABLE XXX

Strength and Cost of Police Force

Year		Superintendents/Assistant Superintendents and Dy. Supdts.	Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	Sergeants and Head Constable.	Foot (including water) constables	Total strength	Total Cost (Rs.)
1956	..	5	80	196	1,059	1,370	10,77,872
1957	..	5	80	196	1,059	1,370	16,07,365
1958	..	5	80	196	1,061	1,372	17,32,762
1959	..	6	80	196	1,061	1,372	16,29,190
1960	..	6	80	196	1,096	1,372	19,26,798
1961	..	6	81	203	1,052	1,342	21,41,718
1962	..	7	73	203	1,091	1,374	21,21,225
1963	..	14	121	262	1,221	1,618	22,42,826
1964	..	10	124	264	1,223	1,621	24,88473
1965	..	11	124	271	1,293	1,699	26,34,122
1966	..	12	127	269	1,932	1,642	24,52,705
1967	..	12	114	263	1,255	1,604	28,38,406
1968	..	11	114	263	1,215	1,609	33,82,642
1969	..	11	103	264	1,219	1,607	39,95,672

NOTE.—Mounted Constabulary was discontinued since 1961. The strength upto 1960 was 90, which is included in the total strength, upto 1960.

TABLE XXXI

Various Heads of Expenditure of Indore Municipal Corporation

S. No.	Head	Actual Expenditure 1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Sanctioned expenditure for 1969-70	Proposed expenditure for 1970-71
1	General Administration ..	6,61,053	6,58,328	7,70,449	7,64,669	8,18,436	7,40,397	13,45,346	25,07,587
2	Revenue Collection Department ..	5,83,754	6,01,146	7,00,829	7,88,254	[illegible],59,588	x10,10,022	12,99,006	14,71,808
3	Public Health Conveyance	17,97,711	18,44,260	22,38,766	24,44,749	28,23,333	29,55,149	38,36,556	43,33,809
4	Public Works Department	28,32,079	26,46,360	35,18,118	56,55,610	38,16,477	46,60,575	98,82,426	92,36,081
5	Social Welfare	[illegible],16,282	2,20,381	2,68,820	3,00,102	3,45,734	4,08,149	7,00,730	6,79,981
6	Aids for other works	3,53,123	4,02,583	73,115	1,27,545	63,459	87,810	1,[illegible],350	6,78,500
7	Miscellaneous expenditure	2,16,010	2,60,155	2,45,687	2,71,410	2,91,704	3,87,755	10,17,000	..
8	Extra Expenditure on employee personnel.	2,17,873	4,12,483	2,68,237	3,59,482	4,92,104	4,78,952	6,23,700	1,80,500
9	Pension and Provident Fund to Municipal Services.	1,17,738	1,23,581	1,41,934	1,81,086	2,46,091	2,64,027	3,77,000	3,72,000
10	Loans	4,01,986	3,01,521	2,09,017	1,97,226	4,98,852	4,66,468	4,67,662	4,65,804
11	Minimum *Rokad Bahi*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,35,880	12,65,486
12	Water Works and Drainage	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	43,07,725
	TOTAL ..	73,00,614	74,7[illegible],798	84,31,372	1,10,88,204	1,03,55,778	1,14,59,004	2,07,15,638	2,55,17,281

TABLE XXXII

Number of Gram/Kendra/Nyaya Panchayats

Year	Indore Tahsil			Mhow Tahsil			Sawer Tahsil			Depalpur Tahsil		
	Gram Pancha-yats	Kendra Pancha-yats	Nyaya Pancha-yats	Gram Pancha-yats	Kendra Pancha-yats	Nyaya Pancha-yats	Gram Pancha-yats	Kendra Pancha-yats	Nyaya Pancha-yats	Gram Pancha-yats	Kendra Pancha-yats	Nyaya Pancha-yats
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1951	35	2	2	30	2	2	35	2	2	41	4	4
1956-57 ..	35	1	2	30	1	2	35	1	2	41	1	4
1961-62 ..	33	1	2	[illegible]	1	2	35	1	2	41	1	3
1966-67 ..	33	1	2	30	1	2	30	1	2	32	1	3
1967-68 ..	33	1	2	30	1	2	30	1	2	32	1	3
1968-69 ..	33	1	2	30	1	2	30	1	2	32	1	3
1969-70 ..	33	1	2	30	1	2	30	1	2	33	1	3

TABLE XXXIII

Income and Expenditure of Panchayats

Year	Gram Panchayat		Kendra Panchayat		Mandal Panchayat	
	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1951-52	N.A.x	N.A.	22,10.	17,417	66,572	31,982
1956-57	5,14,547	2,89,607	3,75,425	2,94,247	13,12,315	12,12,546
1961-62	15,74,832	10,15,038	[illegible],21,822	64,915	2,15,368	1,44,446
1966-67	[illegible],96 548	5 46,527	76,356	82,773	39,958	36,750
1967-68	8,10,962	7,20,537	..	..	..	..
1968-69	10,67,778	[illegible]	73,120	73,120	34,295	32,295
1969-70	..	..	74,237	72,477	70,000	46,000

TABLE XXXIV

Statistics Regarding Enrolment and Teachers—Faculty-wise

S. No.	Faculty	Total Enrolment				Total No. of Teachers				Teachers-Pupil Ratio			
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1965-66	1966-67	1667-68	1968-69	1965-66	1966-67	1967-6	19-6968
1	Arts	5027	6485	6685	6879	135	160	175	169	1:35	1:40.5	1:38.2	1:40.7
2	Science	2825	3629	3365	3351	187	194	194	199	1:11	1:18.5	1:17.3	1:16.83
3	Commerce ..	1780	2054	2342	2635	46	41	44	51	1:39	1:50.1	1:53.2	1:51.66
4	Law	694	1038	835	843	9	9	19	18	1:77	1:11.59	1:43.9	1:86.83
5	Education	48	138	91	148	5	5	7	4	1:10	1:27.6	1:13	1:37
6	Medicine	1087	994	1080	1136	118	113	125	134	1:9	1:7.5	1:8.7	1:8.48
7	Engineering ..	970	110	1313	1050	91	81	84	93	1:11	1:13.6	1:15.6	1:11.05
8	Ayurveda	139	193	252	235	18	19	29	18	1:8	1:10.1	1:8.7	1:13.05
9	Fine Arts	..	..	..	631	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	1:21.03
	Total ..	12570	15631	15963	16908	020	642	677	718	1:19.9	1:24.3	1:23.6	1:23.55

TABLE XXXV

No. of Under-Graduates, Post Graduates and Research Students

S. No.	Faculty	1965-66				1966-67				1967-68				1968-69			
		Under Graduate	Post-Graduate	Research	Total	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Research	Total	Under Graduate	Post-Graduate	Research	Total	Under Graduate	Post-Graduate	Research	Total
1	Arts.	4193	812	22	5027	5486	993	6	6485	5412	1258	15	6685	5422	1436	21	6879
2	Science	2570	244	11	2825	3389	237	3	3629	3082	380	3	3365	3049	293	9	3351
3	Commerce	1479	298	3	1780	1733	321	..	2054	1985	357	..	2342	2210	425	..	2635
4	Law	673	21		694	1028	10	..	1038	821	14	..	835	80	23	..	843
5	Medicine	1000	87	..	1057	926	68	..	994	978	102	..	1060	1022	114	..	1136
6	Engineering	942	20	9	970	1071	17	12	1100	1276	25	12	1313	975	39	36	1050
7	Education	43	5	..	48	132	6	..	138	86	5	..	91	144	4	..	148
8	Ayurveda	139	..	..	139	139	..	..	193	252	..	..	252	335	..	..	235
9	Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	606	25	..	631
	Total	11039	1487	44	12570	13958	1652	21	15691	13892	2041	30	15963	14483	2359	66	16908

TABLE XXXVI

Employee's State Insurance Scheme—No. of Persons Benefited

Year		Medical care given to Insured Persons: New	Old	Total	Medical care given to families: New	Old	Total
1955	..	35,023	2,20,168	2,55,191	..	..	..
1956	..	37,458	3,10,513	3,47,971	..	..	..
1957	..	45,826	3,37,160	3,82,986	..	..	..
1958	..	57,106	3,49,886	4,06,992	..	..	..
1959	..	63,761	4,42,122	5,05,883	2,11,876	9,81,016	11,92,892
1960	..	52,444	3,83,364	4,35,808	2,38,906	11,73,390	14,12,296
1961	..	59,993	5,12,549	5,72,542	2,45,717	7,81,882	10,27,599
1962	..	59,026	4,00,046	4,59,072	2,32,742	6,67,016	8,99,758
1963	..	69,453	4,73,052	5,42,505	3,01,080	10,30,139	13,31,219
1964	..	76,443	5,30,096	6,06,539	3,20,517	10,30,553	13,51,070
1965	..	80,791	5,99,403	6,80,194	..	..	13,81,656
1966	..	78,363	6,59,110	7,37,473	3,32,658	11,02,965	14,35,623
1967	..	76,249	6,44,325	7,20,574	2,76,640	9,09,593	11,86,241
1968	..	70,085	5,92,595	6,62,680	2,62,906	8,85,986	11,48,892
1969	..	72,640	5,57,965	6,30,605	2,51,312	8,53,862	11,05,174

TABLE XXXVII

Employees' State Insurance Scheme-Cash Benefits

(In Rs.)

Year		Temporary disablement benefits	Sickness benefits	Extended sickness benefits	Maternity benefits	Permanent disablements benefits	Dependents' benefits
1958-59	..	45,563	5,09,262	17,094	22,252	7,767	1,982
1959-60	..	46,107	4,64,888	14,526	25,328	14,031	3,450
1960-61	..	49,344	4,89,724	17,380	18,676	16,642	4,033
1961-62	..	56,073	5,96,828	20,365	25,509	18,207	12,068
1962-63	..	55,268	6,17,779	18,166	33,558	—	8,783
1963-64	..	67,198	7,36,670	29,608	32,008	—	11,098
1964-65	..	66,504	7,99,982	62,829	28,229	—	8,014
1965-66	—	61 992	8,99,762	54,129	19,971	—	8,087

TABLE XXXVIII

Employees' State Insurance Scheme—Medical Benefits

Year		No of Insured Persons	No. of Patients Attended	No. of Certificates Issued	No of. Operations Performed	No. of injections given	No. of Home visits	Cases referred to Hospital: Laboratory Examinations	Cases referred to Hospital: X-ray	Cases referred to Hospital: Specialist Advices	Cases Admitted to Hospital
1957	.. ..	37 112	3,82 986	50,305	529	96,312	1,327	2,193	1,345	3,986	867
1961	.. ..	45.000	5,62,542	70,643	918	2,10,220	5,614	3,337	2,801	4,403	762
1966	.. ..	30,513	7,37,473	1,15,810	1,257	2.39.145	1,629	5,937	3,434	11,694	1,130
1967	.. ..	34 506	7,28,574	1,20.858	1,225	2,21,414	1,997	5,511	4,695	13,069	1,200
1968	.. ..	32,281	6,62.680	1,37,188	926	1,98,782	2,883	4,222	4,277	13,829	1,109
1969	.. ..	32,403	6,30,605	1,43,465	1,023	2,03,903	2,513	4,132	3,537	13,480	1,068

TABLE XXXIX

Deaths and Their Causes According to Sex

		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Small-pox ..	M	146	..	11	..	54	140	15	13
	F	102	..	10	..	26	84	14	9
Fever ..	M	645	416	749	220	300	..	296	141
	F	544	452	536	195	283	..	160	141
Dysentery ..	M	276	113	401	210	94	100	68	89
	F	156	104	203	180	76	63	90	25
Tuberculosis ..	M	215	63	21	196	97	90	90	99
	F	106	60	26	98	72	70	85	73
Injuries ..	M	..	65	40	..	..	..	166	194
	F	..	59	45	..	..	..	36	36
Delivery ..	F	..	8	16	15	48	34	25	40
Other Causes	M	1,682	1,635	1,379	830	2,251	2,975	2,617	2,590
	F	1,869	1,568	1,573	620	1,580	2,555	2,271	2,794
Total deaths ..	M	2,964	2,542	2,601	1,456	2,756	3,305	3,252	3,526
	F	2,777	2,259	2,409	1,108	2,085	2,806	2,621	3,118
Grand total ..		5,741	4,801	5,010	2,564	4,841	6,111	5,873	6,644

TABLE XL

Deaths Caused By Reptiles in the Year 1969

Thana	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	Year's Total
Chhatripura								1	1
Juni Indore					1				1
Hatod				1					1
Khudel						1			1
Depalpur			1	1			1		3
Betma				1					1
Gautampura	1	1		1					3
Sawer			1	2	1				4
Kshipra				1	1		1		3
Mhow					1				1
Manpur					1	1			2
Total	1	1	2	7	5	2	2	1	21

NOTE :—No deaths were reported during the months of January, February, March and November, 1969.

APPENDIX B–I

List of Villages Electrified

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Place (2)	Date of Electrification (3)	Serial No. (1)	Name of the Place (2)	Date of Electrification (3)
1.	Hatod	1956	31.	Lasudia	16-6-63
2.	Kasturba Gram	30-6-56	32.	Dharampuri	18-7-63
3.	Rao	15-8-57	33.	Betma	2-10-63
4.	Bijalpur	15-8-57	34.	Harsola	2-10-63
5.	Sirpur	26-1-58	35.	Runji	30-11-63
6.	Ralamandal	26-1-58	36.	Gwali Palasiya	26-1-64
7.	Huzurganj	30-1-58	37.	Banedia	27-1-64
8.	Khajrana	15-8-58	38.	Bilawali	14-4-64
9.	Rangwasa	15-9-58	39.	Pigdamber	2-6-64
10.	Chitawad	15-8-58	40.	Nihalpur Mandi	2-6-64
11.	Rajendranagar	26-1-58	41.	Bihadiya	21-8-64
12.	Gandhinagar	26-1-58	42.	Datoda	19-8-64
13.	Banganga	1959	43.	Pahroda	9-12-64
14.	Umarya Khurd	26-1-59	44.	Pipliyapala	12-12-64
15.	Mangliya	26-1-59	45.	Arjun Baroda	28-1-65
16.	Panda	26-1-60	46.	Kelodhala	28-1-65
17.	Hukumkhedi	30-5-61	47.	Kudana	31-1-65
18.	Dharnaka	..	48.	Ugma Khedi	31-1-65
19.	Bhamni	26-1-61	49.	Khajuria (Hatod)	2-2-65
20.	Gujarkheda	15-8-61	50.	Sakkar Khedi	8-2-65
21.	Sanwer	20-1-62	51.	Borkhedi	March, 65
22.	Bhagirathpura	30-10-62	52.	Santer	March, 65
23.	Depalpur	13-8-62	53.	Dongar gaon	March 65
24.	Gautampura	30-12-62	54.	Lasudia Parmar	April, 65
25.	Tillor	1-12-62	55.	Palia	,,
26.	Sukhliya	20-12-62	56.	Bardari	15-8-65
27.	Musa Khedi	22-12-62	57.	Bhanwarasa	15-8-65
28.	Talawali Chanda	9-1-63	58.	Daiji Kardia	8-11-65
29.	Mhow	31-1-63	59.	Gurana	26-1-66
30.	Dakachan	13-6-63	60.	Shahana	26-1-66

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
61.	Malikhedi	26-1-66	95	Solsindhi	2-10-68
62.	Kookarya	July, 66	96	Pipliyahar	2-10-68
63.	Gokulpura	10-6-66	97	Kheradakhedi	2-10-68
64	Berchha	1-7-66	98	Talawali	5-10-68
65	Alwasa	19-9-66	99	Navada	5-10-68
66	Kelod	1-7-66	100	Farkeda	5-10-68
67	Dudhiya	6-1-67	101	Sindoda	5-10-68
68	Bhaurasala	19-2-67	102	Rawad	20-10-68
69	Baroli Khedi	26-1-70	103	Sangir	20-10-68
70	Ambachandra	25-1-67	104	Rozadi	15-11-68
71	Simrol	25-1-67	105	Morod	26-11-68
72	Barodi	26-1-67	106	Manchla	26-11-68
73	Jhakhariya	26-1-67	107	Barlai	26-1-69
74	Badiyaki	28-2-67	108	Kazi Palasia	26-1-69
75	Nagpur	3-6-67	109	Jamali	26-1-69
76	Pitambi	4-7-67	110	New Guradia	26-1-69
77	Chittoda	5-7-67	111	Nenod	26-1-69
78	Sonvai	7-8-67	112	Atyana	26-1-69
79	Ajnod	27-9-67	113	Naulada	26-1-69
80	Dharwana	26-1-68	114	Bhuloda	26-1-69
81	Dhannod	26-1-68	115	Jeldiyapan	26-1-69
82	Malkata	26-1-68	116	Santer	26-1-69
83	Sulkhakhedi	26-1-68	117	Kungara	26-1-69
84	Palasia	1-2-68	118	Bhamakhera	26-1-69
85	Mandlowada	1-2-68	119	Awalai	26-1-69
86	Kadwali Bujurg	15-2-68	120	Kankaria	26-1-69
87	Sanawdia	20-2-68	121	Undawa	26-1-69
88	Chota Bangarda	21-2-68	122	Manpur	26-1-69
89	Khudel	Feb, 68	123	Kakrod	27-1-69
90	New Guradia	14-8-68	124	Todi	27-1-69
91	Piplda	15-8-68	125	Brahma Pipliya	27-1-69
92	Kampel	15-8-68	126	Mandah Lussan	27-1-69
93	Katkat Khedi	22-8-68	127	Jamunia Khurd	27-2-69
94	Badkuwa	2-10-68	128	Hasalpur	1-3-69

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
129	Golanda	17-3-69	148	Basi Pipliya	26-1-70
130	Narlai	24-3-69	149	Manwa Buzurg ..	26-1-70
131	Sindoda	24-3-69	150	Manwa Khurd	26-1-70
132	Bicholi Mardana ..	25-3-69	151	Malandi	26-1-70
133	Tikriya Badshah ..	25-3-69	152	Asapura	26-1-70
134	Bisnayada	26-3-69	153	Tejokhedi	26-1-70
135	Bicholi Habsi	28-3-69	154	Ahirkhedi	26-1-70
136	Ambamaliya	31-3-69	155	Manpur	26-1-70
137	Sinhasa	31-3-69	156	Daultabad	26-1-70
138	Deoguradiya	31-3-69	157	Sajwani	26-1-70
139	Kelod Kartal	31-3-69	158	Chandan Khedi ..	26-1-70
140	Nenod	31-3-69	159	Agra	26-1-70
141	Shiv khedi	31-3-69	160	Mohana	26-1-70
142	Nanded	29-4-69	161	Machchu Khedi ..	26-1-70
143	Sitapat	30-4-69	162	Makodia	26-1-70
144	Techi	30-4-69	163	Begum Khedi	26-1-70
145	Joshi Guradia	26-1-70	164	Chauhan Khedi ..	26-1-70
146	Badganda	26-1-70	165	Sumata	26-1-70
147	Tincha	26-1-70	166	Datoda	26-1-70

APPENDIX B—II

List of Important Fairs

S. No.	Place where fair is held	When held	Local or religious or other occasion of the fair	Duration of the fair (In days)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(1) Depalpur Tahsil		
1	Betma	Chaitra *Badi* 1	Chul Mata Ki Yatra	1
2	Methwada	Chaitra *Badi* 1	Chul Mata Ki Yatra	1
3	Daulatabad	Chaitra *Badi* 1	Chul Mata ki Yatra	1
4	Banediya	Chaitra *Sudi* 11-15	Mahabir Jayanti	5
5	Depalpur	Chaitra *Badi* 1	Gal ki Yatra	1
6	Pemalpur	Chaitra *Badi* 1	Holi	1
7	Betma	Bhadra *Sudi* 20	Tejaji	1
8	Atwada	Bhadra *Sudi* 10	Tejaji	1
9	Dureri	Bhadra *Sudi* 10	Tejaji	1
10	Datoda	Bhadra *Sudi* 10	Tejaji	1
		(2) Sawer Tahsil		
11	Baghana	Chaitra *Badi* 1	Gal ki Yatra	1
12	Rawer	Chaitra *Badi* 1	Holi	1
13	Takun	Chaitra *Badi* 2	Holi	2
14	Panod	Chaitra *Badi* 3	Holi	1
15	Darji Karadiya	Chaitra *Badi* 5	Holi	5
16	Devali	Chaitra *Badi* 2	Holi	10
17	Barlai	Chaitra *Sudi* 1-9	Devi Pooja	9
18	Todi	Chaitra *Sudi* 1-9	Devi Pooja	9
19	Parwarda Dai	Chaitra *Sudi* 1-9	Devi Pooja	9
20	Mangliya	Chaitra *Sudi* 1-9	Navratri	9
21	Kadwali Khurd	Chaitra *Sudi* 1-9	Devi Pooja	9
22	Dhaturiya	Asadha	Devi ka mela	1
23	Sawer	Bhadra *Badi* 14	Ahilya Utsav	1
24	Sawer	Bhadra *Sudi* 10	Tejaji	1
25	Mukata	Bhadra *Sudi* 10	Tejaji	1
26	Raingnodiya	Bhadra *Sudi* 10	Ram Deo Pooja	1
27	Katkya	Bhadra *Sudi* 10	Ram Deo Pooja	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
28	Ajanoti ..	.. Bhadra *Sudi* 10	Ram Deo Pooja	1
29	Sawer ..	.. Asvina *Sudi* 10	.. Vijaya Dashami	1
30	Dakachya ..	.. Kartika *Badi* 1-3	Devi ka Mela	3
31	Simrol ..	.. Magha *Badi* 4	.. Karaidevi ki Yatra ..	8
		(3) Indore Tahsil		
32	Seikhedi ..	.. Chaitra *Badi* 1	.. Gal ka Mela	1
33	Gari Piplya ..	.. Chaitra *Badi* 5	.. Gal ka Mela	1
34	Khajarana ..	.. Bhadra *Sudi* 4	.. Ganeshji	1
35	Kana.kiya ..	.. Bhadra *Sudi* 10	.. Tejaji Maharaja Ka Mela	1
36	Dudhiya ..	.. Bhadra *Sudi* 10	. Tejaji ka Mela	1
37	Hatod ..	.. Bhadra *Sudi* 10	.. Tejaji	1
38	Memdi ..	.. Kartika *Sudi* 1	.. Deodharam ka Mela ..	1
39	Deo Guradiya ..	.. Phalguna *Badi* 13	. Shivaratri	1
40	Semlya ..	.. ..	. Sitala Saptami	1
41	Khajarana ..	.. ..	.. Urs Mehar Shah Baba ..	3
42	Tunchha ..	.. Asvin *Badi* 30	.. .. ..	1
43	Hatod ..	.. Kartika *Sudi* 1	.. Uderai ki Yatra	1
		(4) Mhow Tahsil		
44	Mhow Town ..	.. Sravana *Sudi* 6	.. Bhujariya	1
45	Sherpur ..	.. Bhadra *Sudi* 10	.. Sherpur Fairs	..
46	Hamalpur ..	.. Bhadra *Sudi* 11	.. Dol Gyaras	1
47	Janapao ..	.. Kartika *Sudi* 14	.. .. ..	[illegible]
48	Between Simrol and Datoda Village	Kartika *Sudi* 1	.. Mohammadgarh ki Yatra	1
49	Simrol ..	.. Magha *Badi* 4	.. Karas Deo ki Yatra ..	4
50	Mhow Town ..	.. October ..	.. In the memory of Walaemiya	1
51	Badgonda ..	. November ..	.. Urs	3

APPENDIX B–III

List of Weekly or Fortnightly Markets

Tahsil (1)	Rural/Urban (2)	Place (3)
Depalpur ..	Urban/ Rural ..	Depalpur ward No. 1 (Sunday) Gautampura (Wednesday), Betma (Friday).
Sawer ..	Urban/ Rural ..	Sawer ward No. 9 (Thursday) Budanya Panth (Sunday), Kachhalaya (Tuesday), Kankariya Pal (Monday), Mangliya Sadak (Thursday).
Indore ..	Urban ..	Indore City ward No. 2 (Wednesday), ward No. 5 (Thursday), ward No. 28 (Sunday).
	Rural	Hatod (Saturday), Kazipalasia, (Wednesday), Rao (Monday), Kampal (Monday).
Mhow ..	Urban ..	Mhow cantt. ward No. 4 (Saturday).
	Rural	Simrole (Tuesday), Hasalpur (Monday), Badgonda (Wednesday), Manpur (Tuesday), Choral (Sunday), Khurdi (Sunday).

APPENDIX B—IV

List of Joint Stock Banks

(as on March 31, 1966)

S. No. (1)	Name of the Bank (2)	Place Where Located (3)	No. of Offices (4)	Type of Office (5)
1	Bank of Baroda	Indore ..	2	Branch Office
2	Bank of India	,, ..	2	Branch Office
3	Bank of Maharashtra	,, ..	1	Branch Office
4	Bank of Rajasthan	,, ..	1	Branch Office
5	Central Bank of India ..	,, ..	3	Branch, Office, Sub-branch, Pay Office*.
6	Dena Bank	,, ..	1	Branch Office
7	Punjab National Bank ..	,, ..	3	Branch Office, Pay Office, Administrative Office
8	State Bank of India	,, ..	2	Branch office
9	State Bank of Indore	,, ..	7	Branch Office(6) Registered Office**
10	Union Bank of India ..	,, ..	1	Branch Office
11	United Commercial Bank ..	,, ..	2	Branch Office, Sub-branch.
12	Indore Premier Co-operative Bank.	,, ..	2	Head office, Branch Office.
13	M.P. State Co-operative Bank	,, ..	1	Branch Office.
14	Indore Paraspar Sahakari Bank.	,, ..	2	Head Office, Branch Office.
15	Bhandari Kamgar Co-operative Society.	,, ..	1	Head Office.
16	Hindu Nagrik Sahakari Sanstha ..	,, ..	1	Head Office
17	Hukamchand Karmachari Sanstha.	,, ..	1	Head Office
18	Maharashtra Brahmin Sahakari, Sanstha.	,, ..	1	Head Office
19	Malwa Mills Karmachari Sahakari samity.	,, ..	1	Head Office
20	Sahakari Mitra Mandal ..	,, ..	1	Head Office
21	Sahakari Karasa Sanstha ..	,, ..	1	Head Office
22	Indore Premier Co-operative Bank.	Betma ..	1	Branch Office
23	Indore Premier Co-operative Bank.	Depalpur ..	1	Branch Office

* Includes one Pay Office opened during the first quarter of 1967.

** Transacting banking business.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
24	Indore Premier Co-operative Bank. ..	Kshipra	1	Branch Office
25	Indore Premier Co-operative Bank. ..	Manpur	1	Branch Office
26	Indore Premier Co-operative Bank. ..	Sawer	1	Branch Office
27	Indore Premier Co-operative Bank. ..	Mhow	1	Branch Office
28	State Bank of India	,,	1	Branch Office
29	Punjab National Bank	,,	1	Pay Office.

APPENDIX B—V

List of General Insurance Companies Working

British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.
Indian Trade and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
National Insurance Co., Ltd.
Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd.
South India Insurance, Co., Ltd.
Zurich Insurance Co., Ltd.
New India Assurance Co., Ltd.
Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hindustan General Insurance Co., Ltd.
Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
New Great Insurance Co., Ltd.
Union Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
General Insurance Co., Ltd.
India Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.
Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd.
Jay Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.
All India General Insurance Co., Ltd.
Home Insurance Co., Ltd.
Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd.
Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.
L. Union Insurance Co., Ltd.
Skandia Insurance Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX B–VI

List of Circuit House, Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses

S. No.			Location
1	Circuit House ..	..	Residency Area, Indore.
2	Dak Bungalows		
	(i) Dak Bungalow..	..	Indore City (Gwalior compound)
	(ii) ,,		
	(iii) ,,	..	Khudel.
	(iv) ,,	..	Manpur
	(v) ,,	..	Yeshwant Nagar
	(vi) ,,	..	Simrole
	(vii) ,,	..	Akodia
	(viii) ,,	..	Depalpur
	(ix) ,,	..	Sawer
	REST HOUSE	1. Rest House	Machal
		2. ,,	Choral Chhotigam*

* Under Forest Department

APPENDIX-B—VII

List of Police Station

S. No. Name of Policle Station

I. INDORE CITY

1 Central Kotwali.
2 Malharganj
3 Chhatripura
4 Juni Indore
5 Tukoganj
6 Pardeshipura
7 Sanyogita Ganj
8 Sadar Bazar
9 Sarafa

II. INDORE TAHSIL

1 Khudel
2 Palasia
3 Hatod

III DEPALPUR TAHSIL

1 Depalpur
2 Gotampura
3 Betma

IV. MHOW TAHSIL

1 Mhow
2 Manpur
3 Simrole

V SAWER TAHSIL

1 Sawer
2 Sipra

APPENDIX-B—VIII

Labour Laws Introduced by Ordinances and Acts of Madhya Bharat

(1) The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1947.

(2) The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1936.

(3) The Indian Factories Act, 1934

(4) The Indian Payment of Wages Act, 1923.

(5) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1929

(6) The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929.

(7) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1936

(8) The *Industrial Statistics* Act.

(9) The Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1948.

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1. Report on General Administration of Madhya Bharat 1948-49, p. 132; *Madhya Bharat Ki Arthik Samiksha* Vol. II, October to December 1948, p 50, *Aaj ka Madhya Bharat*, December 1951, p 81

2. Report on the General Administration of Madhya Bharat, 1949-50, Appendix D, p. 164.

APPENDIX-B—IX

Labour Laws in force in Madhya Bharat

In the year 1949-50, the Government of Madhya Bharat made applicable the following Labour Acts:—

(1) Industrial Relations (Adaptation) Act. No. 31 of 1949.
(2) Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Adaptation) Act, No. 33 of 1949.
(3) Maternity Benefit (Adaptation) Act, No. 34 of 1949.
(4) Payment of Wages (Adaptation) Act, No. 35 of 1949.
(5) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders Adaptation) Act, No. 36 of 1949.
(6) Workmen's Compensation (Adaptation) Act, No. 37 of 1949.
(7) Industrial Statistics (Adaptation) Act, No. 38 of 1949.
(8) Trade Unions (Adaptation) Act, No. 39 of 1949.

These eight Acts together with some others were replaced by corresponding Central Acts, by virtue of the Part B States (Laws) Act of 1951, in subsequent years and in that period a few of these Acts underwent amendments. Thus in the year 1953-54 there were as many as[1] 21 Labour Laws which remained in force since the application of Part B State (Laws) Act :—

(1) The Indian Factories Act, 1948.
(2) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
(3) The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.
(4) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
(5) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
(6) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
(7) The Indian Boilers Act, 1923.
(8) The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
(9) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
(10) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.
(11) The Industrial Dispute (Appallate Tribunal) Act, 1950.
(12) The Industrial Relations Act.
(13) The Meternity Benefit Act.
(14) The Cotton Ginning and Prcssing Factories Act, 1925.
(15) The Industrial Statistics Act.
(16) The Children (Pleding of Labour) Act, 1933.
(17) The Employment of Children Act, 1938.
(18) The Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance Companies) Act, 1949.
(19) The Employer's Liability Act, 1938.
(20) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951.
(21) The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942.

Besides these, sub-section (1) of section 5 (a) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, was also enforced in the year 1953-54.[2] Twenty-two sets of Rules under these Acts also remained in force.

In addition to these Central Labour Laws, The Madhya Bharat Industrial Relations (Adaptation) Act, the Madhya Bharat Maternity Benefit Act, and the Madhya Bharat Shops and Establishments Act, also remained in force. In 1955, the Payment of Wages (Madhya Bharat Amendment) Act came into force The Shops and Establishments Act was amended in 1956.

1. Report on the General Administration of Madhya Bharat, 1953-54, p. 64.
2. *Ibid.*

APPENDIX-B—X

Important Labour Laws in force in Madhya Pradesh

CENTRAL ACTS :—

(1) Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933.
(2) Employment of Children Act, 1938.
(3) Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.
(4) Factories Act, 1948.
(5) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
(6) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
(7) Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
(8) Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
(9) Working Journalist (conditions of services) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.
(10) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
(11) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
(12) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

STATE ACTS :—

(1) Madhya Pradesh Maternity Benefit Act, 1958.
(2) Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1958
(3) Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960.
(4) Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1961
(5) Indian Trade Unions (M. P. Amendment) Act,
(6) Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages (Fixation) Act 1962.
(7) Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

APPENDIX-B-XI

List of General Floral Species

(Found in the Overwood, Underwood, Undergrowth, Climbers and Grasses)

Overwood

Dhaora (Anogeissus latifolia)
Anjan (Hardwickia binnata)
Salai (Boswellia serrata)
Jhingan (Lannea grandis)
Seja (Lagerstroemia parviflora)
Bahera (Terminalia belerica)
Mokha (Schrebera swietenioides)
Kari (Millusa tomentosa)
Bijasal (Pterocarpus marsupium)
Rohan (Sovmida febrifuga)
Arjuna (Terminilia arjuna)
Shisham (Dalbergia latifolia)
Achar (Buchanania latifolia)
Kalasirisa (Albizzla lebbek)
Chichwa (Albizzia odoratissima)
Haldu (Adina cordifolia)
Tinsa (Augeinia delbergioides)
Panjra (Erythrina suberosa)
Chirol (Holoptelia integrifolia)
Gamari or siwan (Gmelina arborea)
Semal (Salmalia malabarica)
Bijasal (Pterocurpus marsupium)
Tinsa (Ougenia dalbergioides)
Shimsham (Dalbergia latifolia)
Semal (Bombox malabaricum)
Papra (Gardenia latifolia)
Lasora (Gordia dichotoma)
Reunjha (Acacia leucophloea)
Velati (Dichrostachys cinera)

Underwood :

Khair (Acacia catechu)
Ghont (Zizyphus xylopyra)
Palas (Bauhinia malabaricum)
Amta (Bauhinia malabaricum)
Tendu (Diospyros melanoxylon)
Kakai (Flacourtia ramontchil)
Dudhi (Wrightia tinctoria)
Amaltas (Cassia fistuala)
Medhsingh (Dolichandrone falcate)
Jamrasi (Elaeodendron glaucum)
Anonla (Emblica officinalls)
Asta kastar (Albizia amara)
Pakar (Ficus infectoria)
Chandan (Santalum album)

Undergrowth

Harsingar (Nyctanthes arbortristis)
Kurchi (Holarrhena antidysenterica)
Marorphali (Helicteres isora)
Panwar (Cassia tora)
Baikal (Gymnosporia montana)
Karonda (Carissa opaca)
Gursakri (Grewia hirsuta)
Khareti (Sida cordifolia)
Ar (Mimosa rubicaulis)
Raimunia (Lantana camara)
Nirgun (Vitex negundo)
Dhawai (Woodfordia fruticosa)
Maruadona (Strobilanthus callosus)
Kalabansa or Bhandar (Colebrookia oppositifolia)
Bankapas (Thespesia lampas)
Chapad (Moghani spp.)
Apamarg (Achgranathes aspera)

Grasses :

Gondrali (Anthistiria ciliata)
Phuli (Apluda aristata)
Kusal (Heteropogon contortus)
Sewan (Ellonurs hirsutus)
Bhurbhusi (Eragrostis tenelka)
Paohia (Sahima sulcatum)
Rusa (Cymbopogon martinii)

Climbers :

Keoti (Ventilago calyculate)
Panbela (Vitis latifolia)
Malkangni (Celastrus paniculata)
Hathisandan (Combretum ovalifolium)
Palasbel (Butea superba)
Mahul (Bauhinia vahlii)
Gunj (Millettia auriculata)

APPENDIX-B—XII

Conversion Table

I WEIGHTS

TABLE

10 milligrams (mg)	= 1 centigram
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram
10 decigrams	= 1 gram (1 g = 1000 mg)
10 grams	= 1 dekagram
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram
10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram (1 kg = 1000 g)
10 kilograms	= 1 myriogram
10 myriograms	= 1 quintal
10 quintals	= 1 metric tonne (1 tonne = 1000 kg)

From Old Units to New Units

1 = Tola	= 11.66 grams
1 Chhatak	= 58 32 grams
1 Seer	= 933 10 grams
1 Maund	= 37.32 Kg.
1 Grain	= 0.0648 gram
1 Ounce	= 28.35 grams
1 Pound	= .45359 Kg = 453.59 grams
1 Quarter	= 12.706 Kg
1 Handerweight	= 50.80 Kg.
1 Ton	= 1016 05 Kg.

From New Units to Old Units

1 Gram	= 0.085735 tola = 15.4324 grains = 0.0352740 ounce
1 Kilogram	= 1.07169 Seer = 2.20462 lbs.
1 Quintal	= 2.67923 maunds = 220 46 lbs.
1 Metric tonne	= 26.7923 maunds = 0 9842 ton

II LENGTH.

10 millimetres (mm)	= 1 centimetre (cm)
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre
10 decimetres	= 1 metre (1m = 100 cm = 1000 mm)
10 metres	= 1 dekametre

TABLE

10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre (1 km = 1000 m.)

From Old Units to New Units

1 inch	= 2.54 cms = 25.4 mms. = 0.0254 m.
1 foot	= 30.48 cms. = 0.3048 m.
1 yard	= 91.44 cms. = 0.9144 m.
1 furlong	= 201.168 m
1 mile	= 1.609344 km. = 1609.344 km
1 chain	= 20.1168 m.

From New Units to Old Units

1 mm.	= 0 0394 inch
1 cm.	= 0.393701 inch
1 decimetre	= 3.937 inch
1 m.	= 1 09361 yds = 3.28084 feet = 39.3701 inches = 0 0497097 chain = 0.00497097 furlong
1 hectometre	= 0.062173 mile
1 kilometre (mm.)	= 0.62137 mile

III CAPACITY

10 Millilitres (ml)	= 1 centilitre
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre
10 decilitres	= 1 litre (1 L = 1000 ml)
10 litres	= 1 dekalitre
10 dekalitres	= 1 hectolitre
10 hectolitres	= 1 kilolitre

From Old Units to New Units

1 ounce	= 28 ml. (to the nearest ml.)
1 gill	= 142 ml. (to the nearest ml.)
1 pint	= 568 ml. (to the nearest ml.) = 0.56825 L
1 quart	= 1 litre and 136 ml. (to the nearest ml.) = 1 13649 L
1 gallon	= 4.54596 L
1 liquid [illegible]	= 940 ml. (to the nearest 10 ml.)

TABLE

From New Units to Old Units

1 litre	= 1.75980 pints = 0.87990 quart = 0.219975 gallon = 1.1 liquid seer—(Approx) = 35 liquid ounces (Approx) = 1000.028 cubic centimetres = 85 735 tolas of pure water = 61 025 cubic inches = 1.000028 cubic decimetres
1 kilolitre	= 1 000028 cubic metres

IV VOLUME

1000 cubic millimetres	= 1 cubic centimetre
1000 cubic centimetres	= 1 cubic decimetre
1000 cubic decimetres	= 1 cubic metre

From Old Units to New Units

1 cubic inch	= 16.3871 cubic centimetres
1 cubic foot	= 28.3168 cubic decimetres = 28.316 litres
1 cubic yard	= 0.76455 cubic metre = 0.00454609 cubic metre
1 gallon	= 4 5496 litres = 4.54609 cubic decimetres
1 ounce	= 28.4132 cubic centimetres
1 gill	= 142.066 cubic centimetres
1 pint	= 568 2440 cubic centimetres = 0.56825 litre
1 quart	= 1.1365 litres
1 litre	= 1000 028 cubic centimetres = 1 000028 cubic decimetres

From new units to old units —

1 cubic centimetre	= 0 061024 cubic inch = 0 0070390 gill = 0.0351949 ounce
1 cubic decimetre	= 0 0353147 cubic foot = 0.219969 gallon = 0 99997 litre
1 cubic metre	= 0.99997 kilolitre = 219 969 gallon = 1 30795 cubic yard = 35 315 cubic foot

V AREA

TABLE

100 square millimetres	= 1 square centimetre
100 square millimetres	= 1 square decimetre
100 square decimetres	= 1 sq. metre (1 sq. m. = 10000 sq. cm.)
100 square metres	= 1 are or 1 sq. dekametre
100 ares	= 1 hectare of 1 sq. hectometre (1 hectare (ha) = 10000 sq. m.)
100 hectares	= 1 square kilometre

From Old Units to New Units

1 sq. inch	= 6.4516 sq. cm.
	= 0.00064516 sq. m
1 sq. foot	= 929.03 sq. cm.
	= 0.092903 sq. m.
	= 9.2903 sq. decimetres
1 sq. yard	= 0.83613 sq. metre.
	= 0.00831613 are.
1 cent	= 40.4686 sq. metres
1 sq. chain	= 404.686 sq. metres
1 acres (4840 sq. Yds. or 10 sq. chains)	= 0.404686 hectare
	= 40.4686 ares
1 sq. mile (640 acre)	= 258.999 hectares
	= 2.58999 sq. kilometres

From New Units to Old Units

1 square cm.	= 0.155 sq. inch
1 sq. metre	= 1550.00 sq. inch
	= 10.7639 sq. foot
	= 1.19599 sq. yard
1 are	= 119.599 sq. yard
1 hectare	= 0.0247105 acres
	= 2.47105 acres
1 sq. kilometre	= 0.386101 sq. mile

List of Freedom Fighters who were imprisoned in the Central Jail, Indore.

1. Shrimati Basanti Bai Baijnath
2. Shrimati Chhagan Bai Mohanlal
3. Shrimati Durga Bai Arjunlal
4. Shrimati Indu Patkar
5. Shrimati Indu Tomar
6. Shrimati Krishna Kumari
7. Shrimati Kasturi Bai Jagannath
8. Shrimati Kalindi Sarvate
9. Shrimati Malti Sarvate
10. Shrimati Mandakini Dighe
11. Shrimati Padma Bibhuti
12. Shrimati Piroj Randive
13. Shrimati Phool Kunwar Bai
14. Shrimati Radha Bahen Azad
15. Shrimati Rukmani Bai Sharma
16. Shrimati Shyama Kumari
17. Shrimati Suraj Bai (Chunnilal)
18. Shrimati Saraswati Bai (Chaturbhuj).
19. Shrimati Susila Lokre
20. Shrimati Sundar Mousi
21. Shrimati Tara Nathgaonkar
22. Shri Ambika Prasad
23. Shri Anandilal Shaitamle
24. Shri Baijnath Marodaya
25. Shri Babulal Parodi
26. Shri Biharilal Nandlal
27. Shri Babulal Malu
28. Shri Babulal Nema
29. Shri Baijnath Jagannath
30. Shri Babulal Nanhelal
31. Shri Basantilal Sethia
32. Shri Babulal Kathiawadi
33. Shri Baijnath Sheolal
34. Shri Balkishan Keshco Rao
35. Shri Babulal Shankarlal
36. Shri Babulal Bhagwandeen
37. Shri Baijnath Sheetal
38. Shri Bahadur Munnakhar
39. Shri Balkrishna Shankaral Chowdhry
40. Shri Bhagwan Das Moolchandra
41. Shri Babulal
42. Shri Bhagwan Bhai Bagi
43. Shri Bhagirath Dahiwadewala
44. Shri Bhanwar Singh Bhairo Singh.
45. Shri Bhanwar Singh Swaroop
46. Shri Bhagwan Das Moolchandra
47. Shri Bhagwant Sheolal Patel
48. Shri Bhoor Singh Bhawani Sing
49. Shri Bhiku Ganpat
50. Shri Bhanwar Singh Nirbhaya Singh.
51. Shri Chunnilal Dada
52. Shri Chandanmal Boagra Jain
53. Shri Chandmal Ram Chandra
54. Shri Chandanmal Moolchand
55. Chimanlal Suganlal Jain
56. Shri Chaturbhai Kishan Bhai
57. Shri Chauthmal Keshrimal Jain
58. Shri Chhaganlal Ganwala
59. Shri Chhondi Raj Gangadhar
60. Shri Chhattar Singh Dangi
61. Shri Devendra Kumar Jain
62. Shri Datulal Mali
63. Shri Deokaran Motilal
64. Shri Devi Singh Nathu Singh
65. Shri Deokrishna Sudama
66. Shri Damodar Bhagwat
67. Shri Dhanraj Sugan Chand Jain
68. Shri Dhannalal Girwar
69. Shri Fathe Singh Harijan
70. Shri Gattulal Sunar
71. Shri Gokuldas Nema
72. Shri Gautam Sharma
73. Shri Ganga Ram Tiwari
74. Shri Gobardhan Kashi Ram
75. Shri Gangadin Ramdeen
76. Shri Ganesh Balkishan
77. Shri Gyasilal Hiralal
78. Shri Ganpatlal Munnalal
79. Shri Gajanand Soni
80. Shri Gangadas Bhagwandas

81. Shri Gangadhar Agase
82. Shri Ganga Prasad Tiwari
83. Shri Ghanshyam Mundra
84. Shri Ghansalal Sethi
85. Shri Gyanchand Bhandari
86. Shri Harindra Nath Sharma
87. Shri Hari Narayan Nema
88. Shri Hemraj Shrivastav
89. Shri Hari Sharan
90. Shri Hajarilal Jadia
91. Shri Hiralal Sougani
92 Shri Hari Baijnath Mahodaya
93. Shri Hazari Parashram
94. Shri Hari Singh Gulab
95. Shri Indra Singh Girwar Singh
96. Shri Indra Singh Mehtab Singh
97. Shri Jagdish Krishnaswami
98 Shri Jugal Kishore
99. Shri Jagmohan Pawar
100. Shri Joharilal Jhanjharia Jain
101. Shri Jetha Ram Nagumal
102 Shri Jagannath Singh Fateh Singh.
103 Shri Jagannath Badri Prasad
104. Shri Jankilal Parmanand
105. Shri Jagannath Gendalal
106. Shri Jamnalal Bhagai
107. Shri Jagannath Parasram
108 Shri Jagdish
109. Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala
110. Shri Kishanlal Gupta
111. Shri Krishna Kant Vyas
112. Shri Karmalkar Shashtri
113 Shri Krishna Kumar Kinchuk
114. Shri Kanhaiyalal Jagannath
115. Shri Kunjbihari Naonitlal
116 Shri Kashiram Sheolal
117 Shri Keshrimal Champalal
118 Shri Kanhaiyalal Nandram
119 Shri Kanhaiyalal Keshrimal Jain
120. Shri Kaluram Jai Singh
121. Shri Kanhaiyalal Gupta
122 Shri Kamal Chand Jain
123 Shri Kalusa Jivanram
124 Shri Khub Chand Narayan
125. Shri Khanderao Shankar Rao
126. Shri Khairatilal Udalram
127. Shri Krishna Vittal
128 Shri Kishan Kachhotia
129. Shri Lala Matrumal
130. Shri Laxman Singh Chouhan
131. Shri Labh Chand Jain
132. Shri Laxman Nathuji
133 Shri Lal Singh Ganga Singh
134. Shri Laxmi Narayan Kulwal
135 Shri Laxmi Narayan
136. Shri Laxman Narhar
137. Shri Mishrilal Gangwal
138 Shri Mastar Madan Singh
139 Shri Mahadeo Vishnu Paranjpe
140 Shri Mishrilal Chillangia
141 Shri Mishrilal Soni
142. Shri Munnulal Dube
143. Shri Mohanlal Vyas
144 Shri Mohammad Amin
145. Shri Mohanlal Garg
146. Shri Magilal Jain Bagherwal
147 Shri Mool Chand Patiram
148. Shri Manoharlal Vrandawan
149. Shri Mohanlal Gendalal
150. Shri Manak Chand Badjatya
151. Shri Manak Chand Deep Chand
152. Shri Motilal Kunbhaj
153 Shri Mangilal Jain
154. Shri Murlidhar Prahlad Das Kabra.
155 Shri Motilal Kashyap
156. Shri Madanlal Basantilal
157. Shri Manik Chand Kataria
158 Shri Madanlal Munnalal Nema
159 Shri Mohanlal Bhagirath Agrawal.
160. Shri Mangilal Parsai
161. Shri Mannala Pancholi
162. Shri Maya Chand Jain
163. Shri Mahavir Singh Tyagi
164. Shri Manoharlal Kanhaiyalal Sharma.
165 Shri Nandkishore
166. Shri Narhar Ganesh Kothari
167. Shri Narmada Prasad Maheshwari.
168. Shri Narayanji Nathooram

169 Shri Nathu Limba
170. Shri Nathu Bhuwan
171. Shri Nagji Girwar
172. Shri Nandlal Gendalal
173. Shri Narayandas Ramlal
174. Shri Purshottam Kesheo Kotwal
175. Shri Purshottam Vijai
176. Shri Praduman Arya
177 Shri Prabhakar Narhari
178. Shri Premchand Ramratpal
179. Shri Prabhu Dayal Ram Prasad
180 Shri Prabhakar Adsule
181 Shri Pandit Prabhakar Rao
182 Shri Prakash Chandra Joshi
183. Shri Prakash Chandra Deena Nath
184 Shri Purshottam Biharilal
185 Shri Parmanand Dayanand
186 Shri Pandarinath Baijnath
187. Shri Parma Dhumi
188. Shri Prabhu Dayal Choube
189. Shri Purshottam Ram Chandra Parulkar
190. Shri Ratanlal Upadhyaya
191 Shri Ram Prasad Azad
192. Shri Rameshwar Dayal Tolla
193 Shri Ram Sinh Bhai
194. Shri Ram Niwas Bharti
195 Shri Ram Chandra Navai
196 Shri Rajmal Jain
197. Shri Ram Kichhpal Sharma
198 Shri Rajkumar Ratanlal Jain
199. Shri Ratanlal Gupta
200 Shri Rambilas Kacholiya
201. Shri Ram Chandra Rahgir
202. Shri Ram Chandra Dube
203. Shri Ratanlal Bondarji
204. Shri Ram Chandra Hazarilal
205. Shri Rmkrishna Gopal
206. Shri Ramesh Chandra Navneetlal
207 Shri Radhelal Bhurelal
208. Shri Ramniwas Gheeshalal
209. Shri Ram Vallabh Kishanlal
210. Shri Ramgopal Halvai
211. Shri Ratilal Madanlal
212. Shri Rameshwar Ram Chandra
213. Shri Ramlal Maganlal
214. Shri Ram Niwas Sharma
215. Shri Radhelal Surajmal Jaiswal
216. Shri Ram Ratan Sharma
217. Shri Radheshyam alias Shyam Bihari
218. Shri Raja Ram alias Bhai Saheb S/o Ramdeen
219. Shri Ratan Singh *alias* Bhaskar
220. Shri Roop Narayan
221 Shri Shankar Vaman Pandit
222. Shri Shantilal Jain
223 Shri Shankar Sitaram Sarvate
224. Shri Shankar Kalloo
225 Shri Sheoji Raghunath
226 Shri Sheonath Gupta
227 Shri Shambhoo Shrivastav
228 Shri Sher Singh
229 Shri Sardarmal Jain
230. Shri Sahajmal Jain
231 Shri Satyanarayan Sitaram
232. Shri Sireinal Chhajed
233 Shri Shital Prasad Mittal
234 Shi Sundarlal Mittal
235 Shri Sarmandal
236 Shri Sidha Bhuwan
237. Shri Sohanlal Sharma
238. Shri Sumerchand Jain
239. Shri Seetalji
240. Shri Sitaram Chhedilal
241. Shri Srinivas Dattatraya
242 Shri Umraol Jain
243. Shri V. S. Sarvale
244. Shri Vishwanath R. Kulkarni
245 Shri Vittal Chhir Sagar
246. Shri Vishwanand Mishra
247 Shri Vallabhdas Adhikari
248 Shri V. V. Dravid
249 Shri Vinayak Ganesh Kothari
250 Shri Vishwanath Garg
251. Shri Vishwanath Khode
252. Shri Velji Bhai Retani
253. Shri Vasudeo Bhaskar Lokhande

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20		21	profuses	profuse
34		7	Kauravas	Kauravas[1]
49		9	the	their
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83		30	Phadnis	Phadnis[7]
87	Foot-note 2	9	Roomkum Bai	Rookum Bai
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93		6	end	end[1]
97		6	Indore[1]	Indore[2]
101		30	Ghat	Ghat[5]
102		14	enemtiy	enmity
103		10	nullah[2]	nullah[3]
109		23	palace	place
112		11	Colltge	College
		18	Goveror	Governor
114		28	mettings	meetings
115		19	ceased	which ceased
		30	Swariya	Swarajya

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116	2	Indode	Indore
124 Table, Col. 6	4	2,48,758	2,84,758
126 Table, Col. 5	8	753,59	7,53,594
130 Table. Col. 3	3	4,981	5,981
132	9	37·541	37,541
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137 Table, Col. 3	2	819	818
147	27	4,242	4,899
	28	5,190	5,531
148	3	Sarawati	Saraswati
149 Foot-note		Hiraial	Hiralal
159	22	food-wear	foot-wear
168	33	housand	thousand
169	7	however been........ culturable waste	evidenced by sharp fall in the land in recent years. Culturable.
179 Table, Col. 2	5	figures	fingers
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185	28	showing	sowing
192	6	*khairf*	*khair*
	12	horrow	harrow
193	3	almostly	almost
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203	30	6338	63,38
207	1	I aid	paid
214 Table, Col. 6	Column Heading	..	Cows
	1	4	94
215 Table. Col. 4	1	56,492	56,462
Col. 1	Column Heading	Census years	Years

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218	1	making..........and	..
240	20	even,	ever,
242	25	purchase to	purchase a
247	4	Inlore	Indore
248	12	has an	has
249	13	the	a
250	1	1,56,05.35	1,56,05,351
264	2	lakhs	lakh
279	23	shaps	shape
284 Table, Col. 1	1	Indoxe	Indore
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303	1	that	than
	12	Farukabad	Farukhabad
308	24	etc.	etc. The sales-figure of the Emporium at Indore are :
313	17	75°E	75°15'E
314	28	joinde	join
315 Table, Col. 4	6	..	5.00 miles
Foot-note		4. Ibid., p. 307	..
316	12	roads[8]	roads[3]
335 Table, Col. 3		(3'33")	(3'3/8")
		(3'38")	3'3/8")
341	16	medium is expected to be size aircraft including jots use the its	medium size aircraft including jets would be able to use the
361	7	fical	fiscal
362	17	1913-18	1913-19
362 Table, Col. 8	3	½	3½
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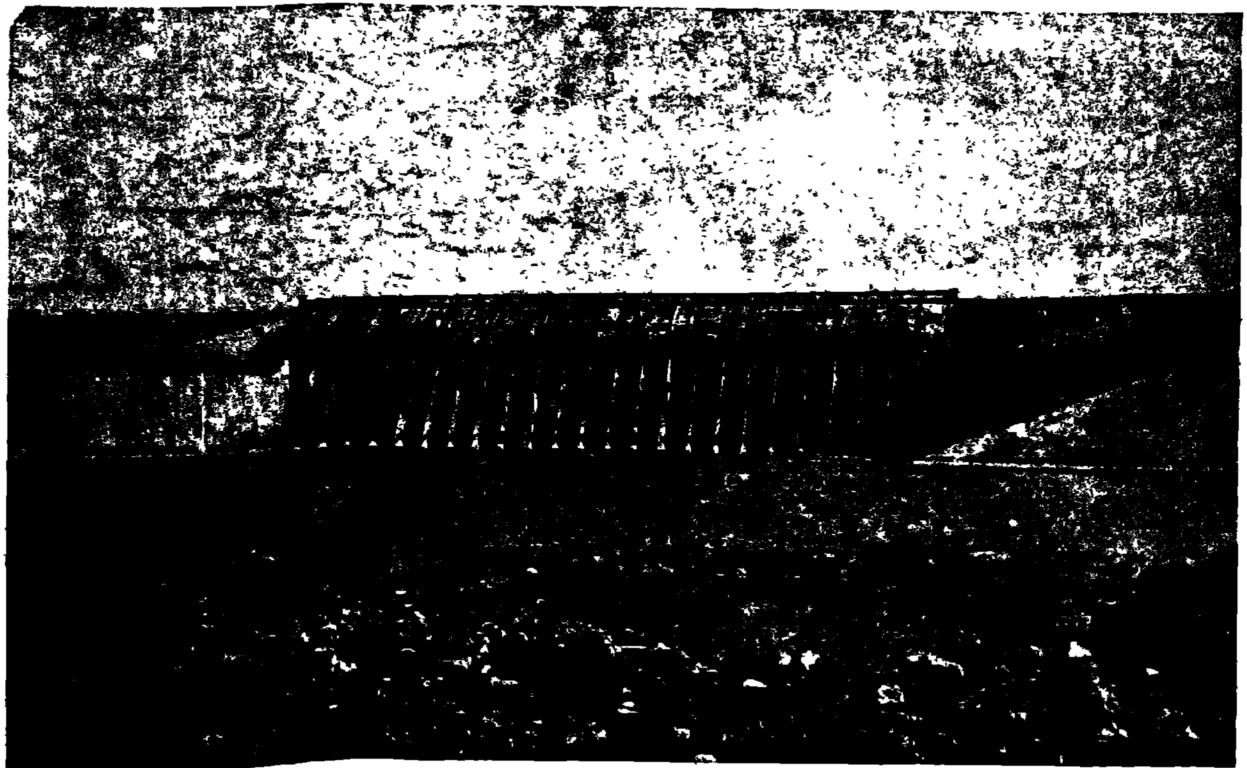
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380	Table	2	Fule	Fuel
385		6	contract	contact
386		22	expending	expanding
		29	1962	1952
389		25	thcree	three
391	Foot-note		..	7. Holkar State Administration Report, 1912, p. 2
400		23	Sawar	Sawer
401		7	For	for
403		2	past	post
408		5	co-administration	co-ordination
414		19	Holkar State was analogous to that out of which the system of the study, to administer	his general to the region to administer
418		9	1970-71	1870-71
439		5	protected	protect
452		25	panal	panel
454		13	If	It
458		2	33	35
459		5	Indore	Indian
460	Sub-heading		1955-69	1956-69
461		2	1956-69	1956-65
	Table, Col. 7	2, 3, 4,	00	600
			867	861
			990	1,090
		3	that	the
465		35	revise	revised
466		5	Police the	Police at the
469		5	proper	are
470	Foot-note	3	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Bharat
471		28	and present	and at present

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
472	3	Indore	Indoor
473	14	then	than
476	2	1963-69	1962-69
477 Table, Col. 6	6	745	748
483 S. No. 19		C. M. Unit	C. B. Unit
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493	21	Tar and a Sales Tar	Tax and Sales Tax
495	3	on	an
499	15	A..........	Act
	27	sens sehse	sense
503	4	memoers	members
520	9	metal roads	metalled roads
529	35	cleanings	cleaning
553	28	Inspectors	Inspectresses
555 Table, Col. 3	7	231	213
556	32	1961	1916
557	37-38	During the Third plan the progress of girls education may	The progress of girls' education in the District may
558 Table, Col. 4	1	14	15
559	10	Vihar	Vinay
560	7	695	6019
		1963-64	1969-70
	8	65,300	83,346
		1963-64	1969-70
Table, Col. 7	2	789	798
Table, Col. 5	3	3,97,961	3,79,961
Table, Col. 8	4	1,238	1,298
564	—	—	Add at the top of the page : Of these institutions a few important ones are.—
	21	1964-65	1969-70

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Table, Col. 3	4	6,59,067	5,59,067
565	13	Islami Kadimia	Islamia Karimia
566	5	13,759	12,759
569	6-7	received from courses ......years' degree	received from the Govind-ram Seksaria Charity Trust, the Institute conducts degree
	18	1957-48 to 1960-70	1957-58 to 1969-70
Table, Col. 4	6	6,00,009	6,00,000
570	4	120	140
572	8	18	181
574	6	college	school
576	23	First and Second Plan periods	Plan periods
633	22	No. 8	No. $\overset{1}{8}$
636 Table, Col. 2	9	7	17
Table. Col. 3		4	14
	10	6	16
637 Table, Col. 3	4	33	38
640	19	1938	1939
641	22	1951	1955
643	29	also	also functioning in labour colonies at Indore. All these
	30	reading-room........ Besides	..
651	10-11	rovement	movement
656	18	povulation	population
657 Table, Col. 5	2	1,467	1,167
Col. 3	10	76,013	76,023
666 Table, Col. 2	5	1.17	1.71
667	24	and	..
675 B. Sub-Heading		Sath	Sakh

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
676	1	Sath	Sakh
	11	1962	1952
	32	1965	1955
688	11	1059	1959
	14	1958 only,	1957, only
	15	833	2,333
		(9.00)	(9.60)
	18-19	and only	and lost both, polling only
	21	where	when
689	33	Royal	Royal[1]
690	20	Poona[1]	Poona[11]
691 Foot-note,	11	1914	1941
693	8	850[4]	850[2]
694	1-2	Dud-piiya	Dudhiya
	28	Inore	Indore
	41	Prowal	Porwal
698	1	is	was
	5	grants-in-and	grants-in-aid
705 Foot-note,	2	Ibid, Vol. II, pp. 586-87	Ibid, Vol. II (1908), pp. 586-87
709 Foot-note,	4	Ibid, Vol. II, p. 13	Ibid, 1931, Vol. II, p. 13
717	16	Humumchand	Hukumchand
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720	13	(22° 21'N and 75° 44')	(22° 21' N and 75° 44'E, altitude 2, 188 feet)

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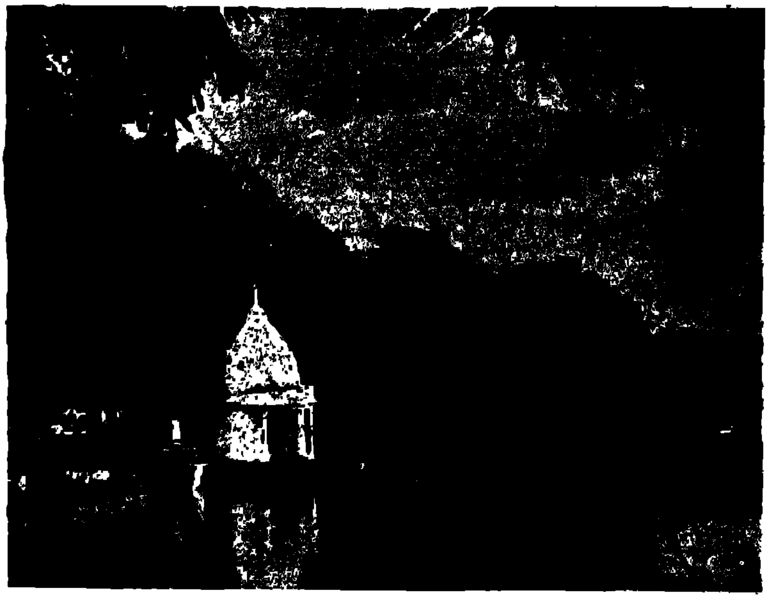
Yashwant Sagar, a view of the Spillway



Ghats at Krishnapura, Indore



Phooti Kothi, Indore



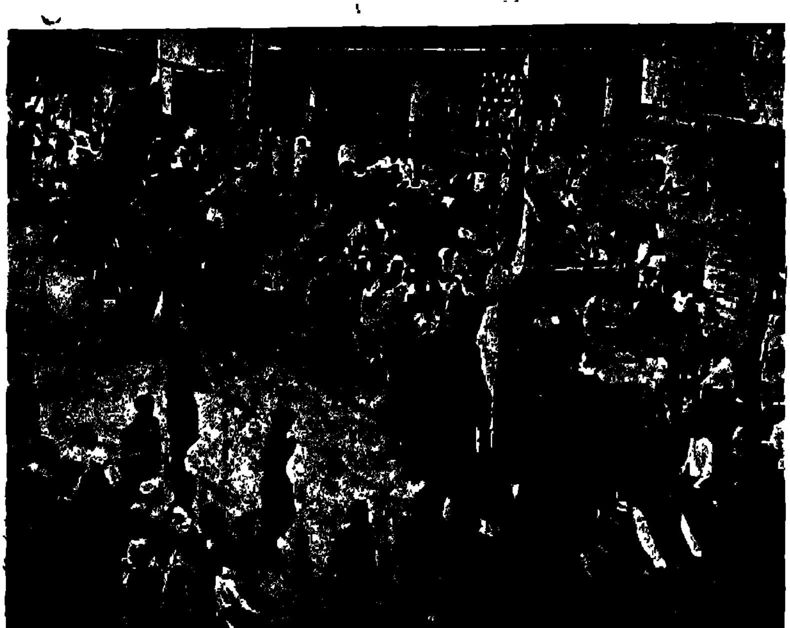
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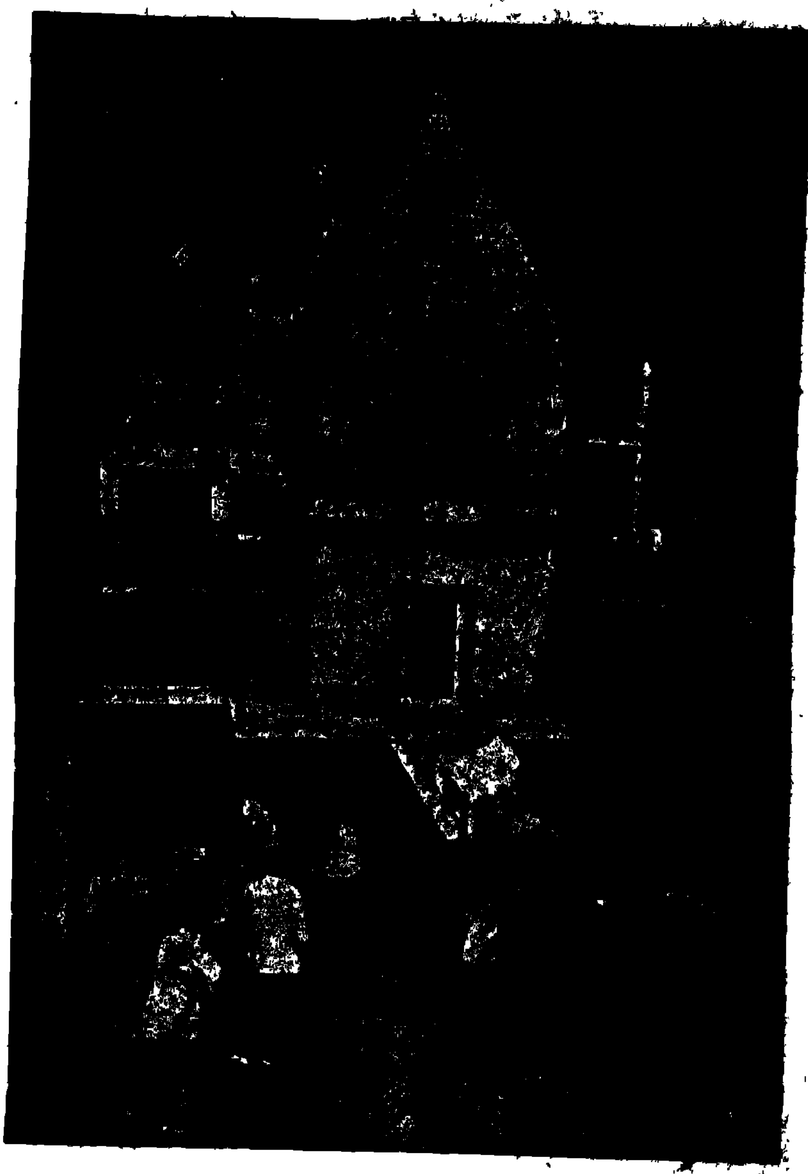
Residency (now Circuit House), Indore



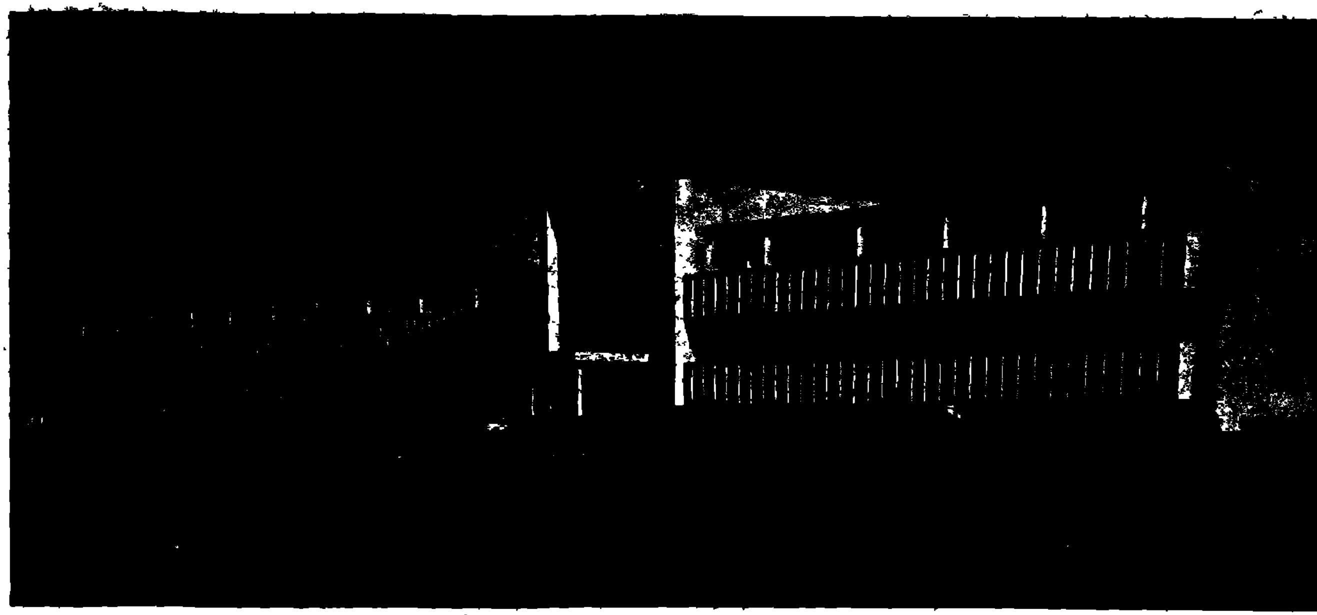
Lal Bagh Palace, Indore



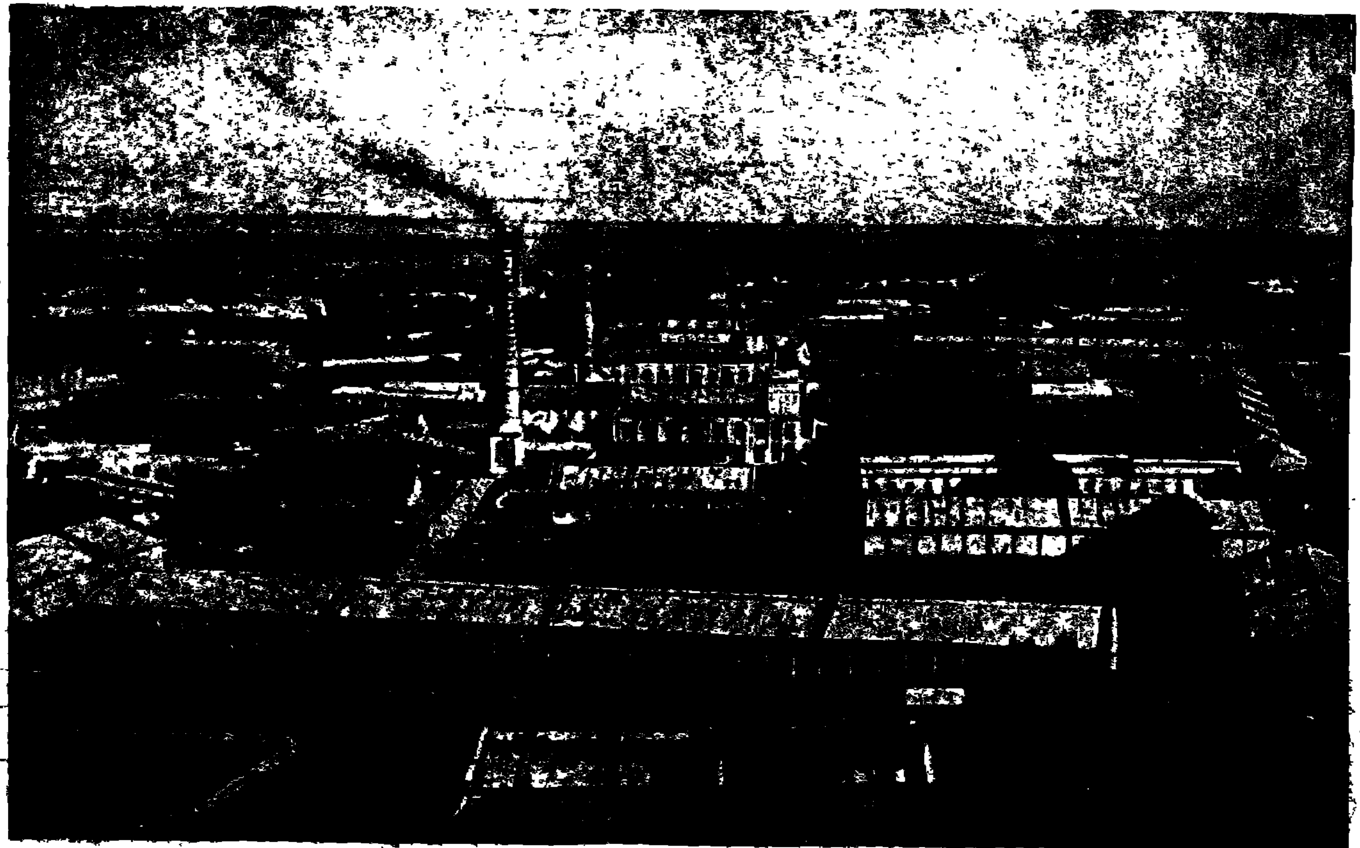
Dussehra Procession, Indore



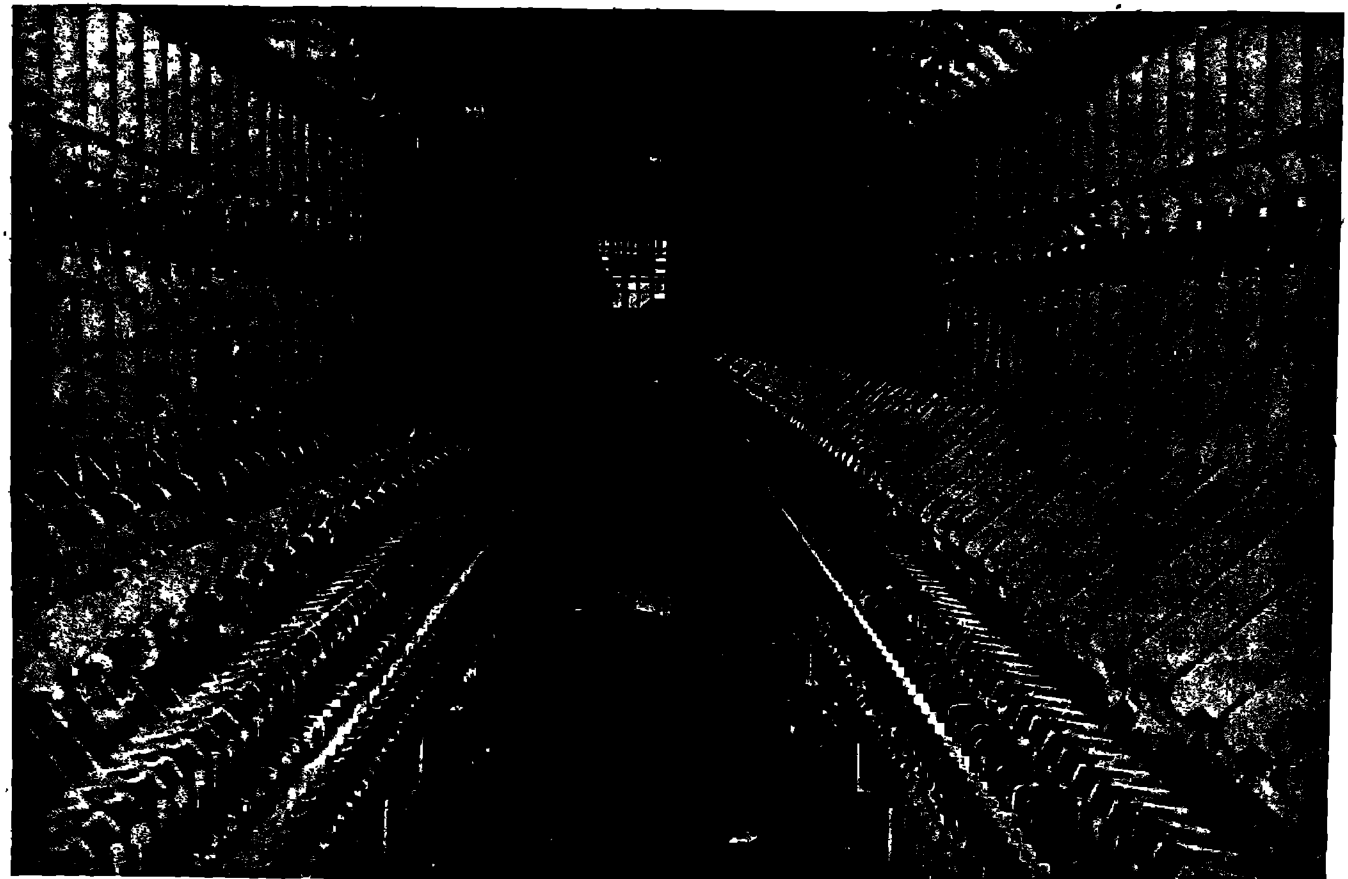
Deoguradia Temple



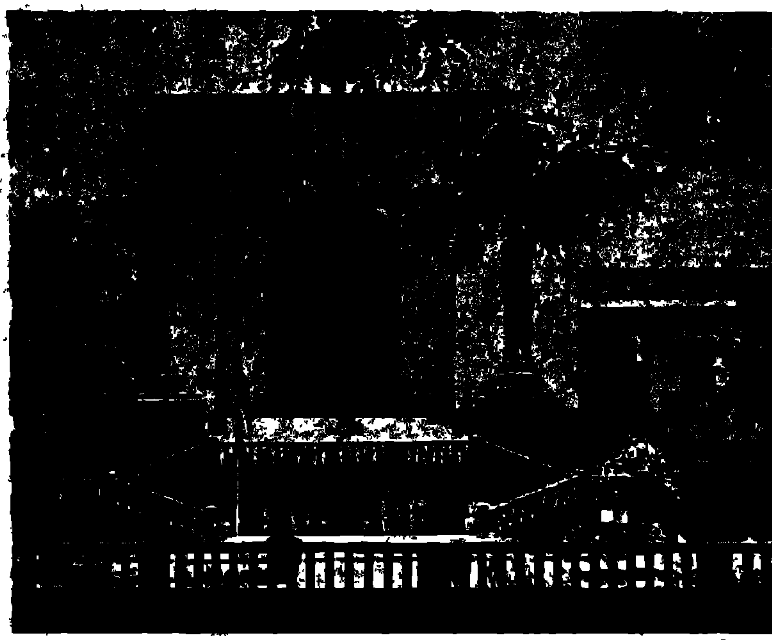
Veterinary College, Mhow



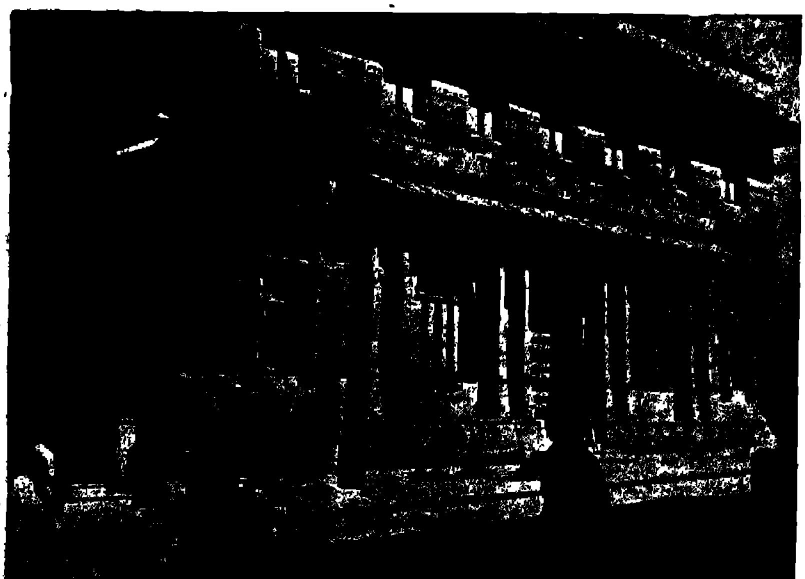
Hukamchand Mills—bird's eye view



Interior view of a Textile Mill, Indore



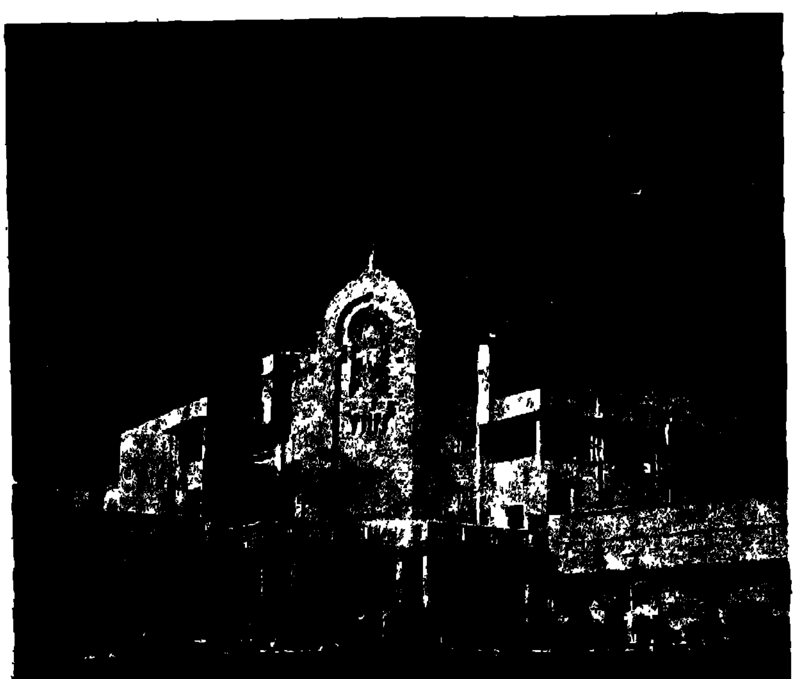
High Court Building



State Bank of Indore



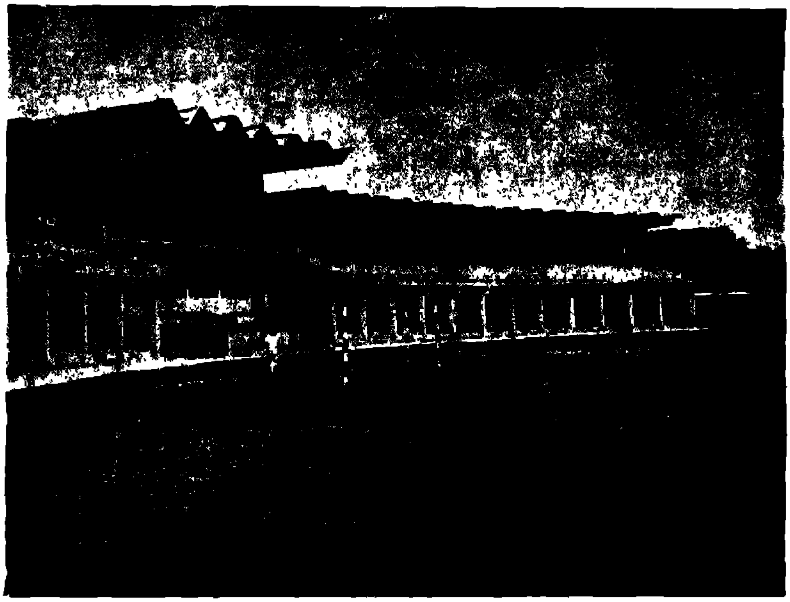
Nanda Nagar Labour Colony



Shram Shivir



Nehru Park, Indore



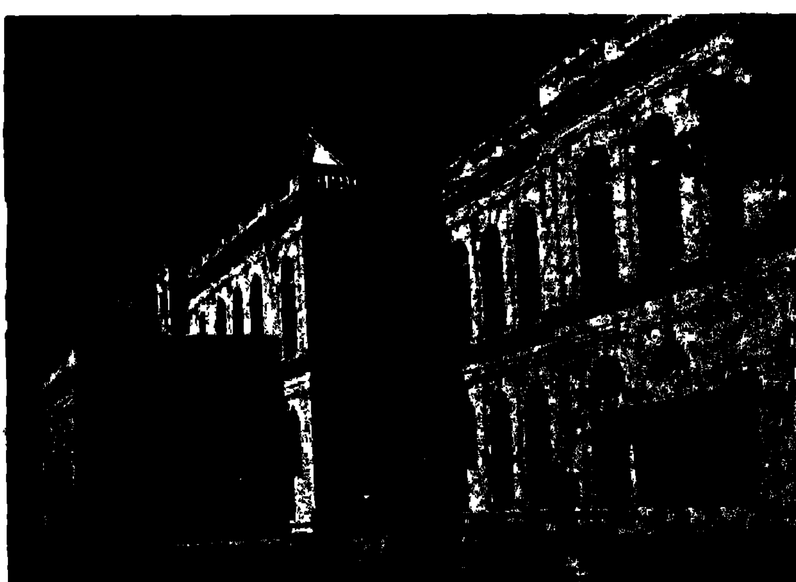
Nehru Stadium



Malharashram



Maharaja Shivaji Rao School



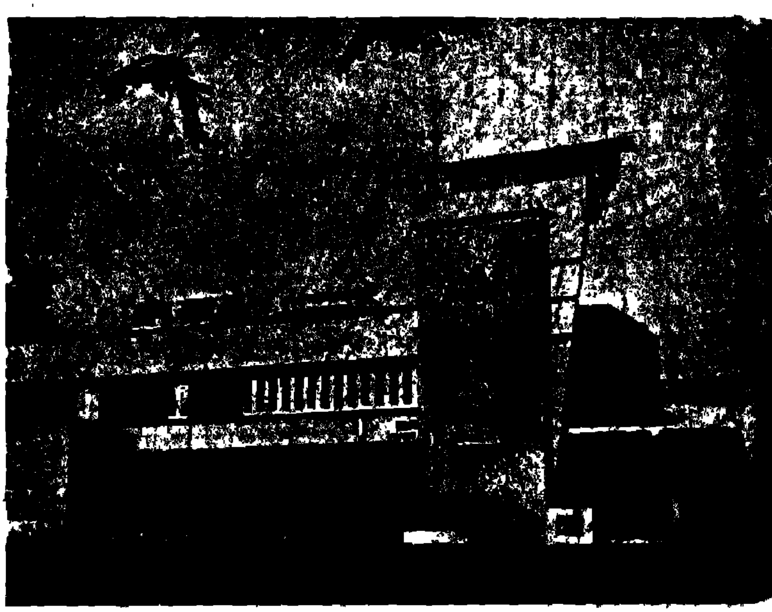
Holkar College



Daly College



Students Home



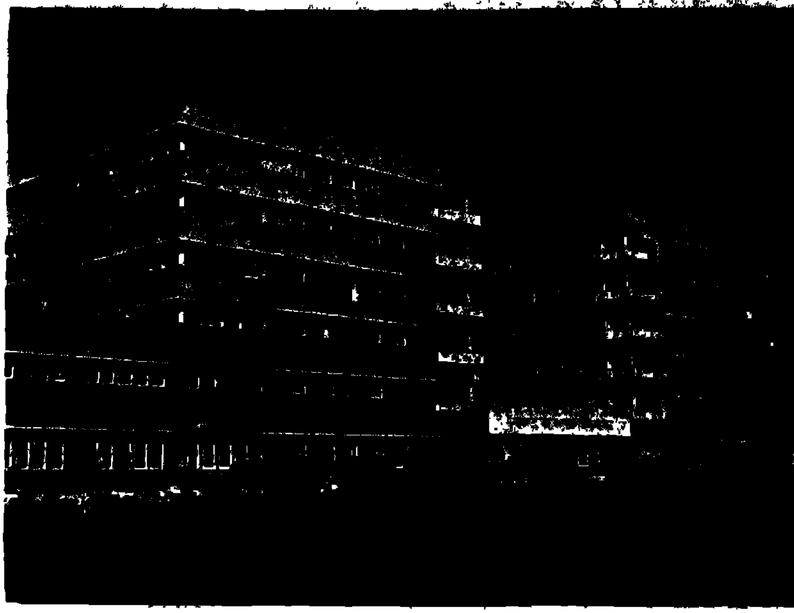
Ravindra Natya Grih



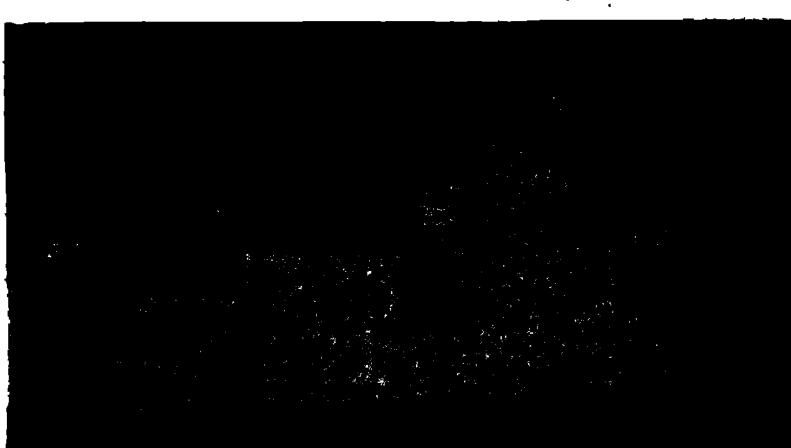
Indore Medical School Building



Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College



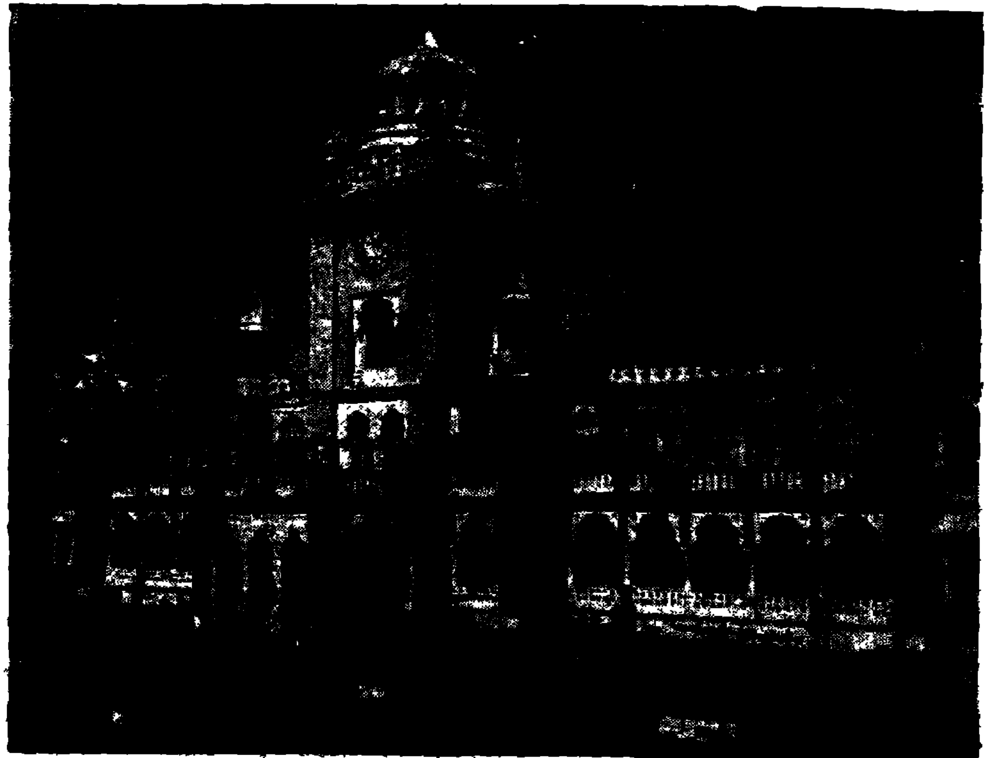
M. Y. Hospital



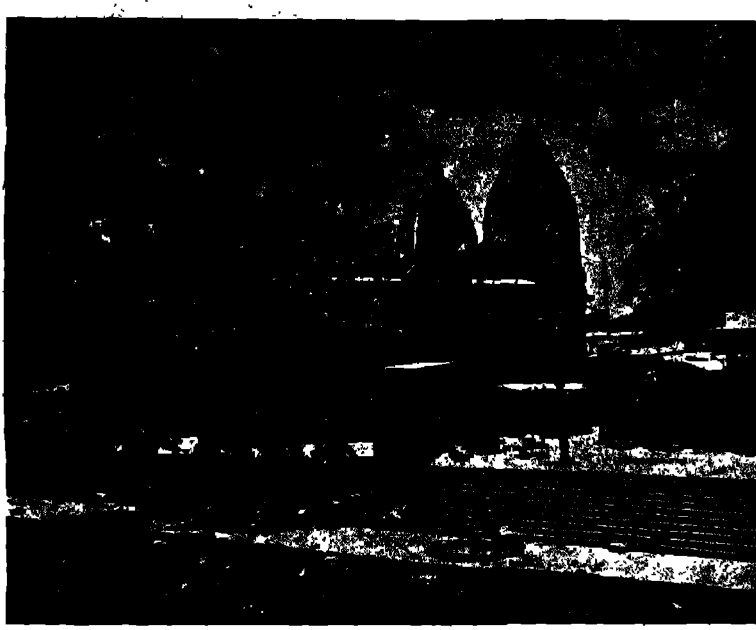
Jain Temple, Banedia



Shivaji Statue



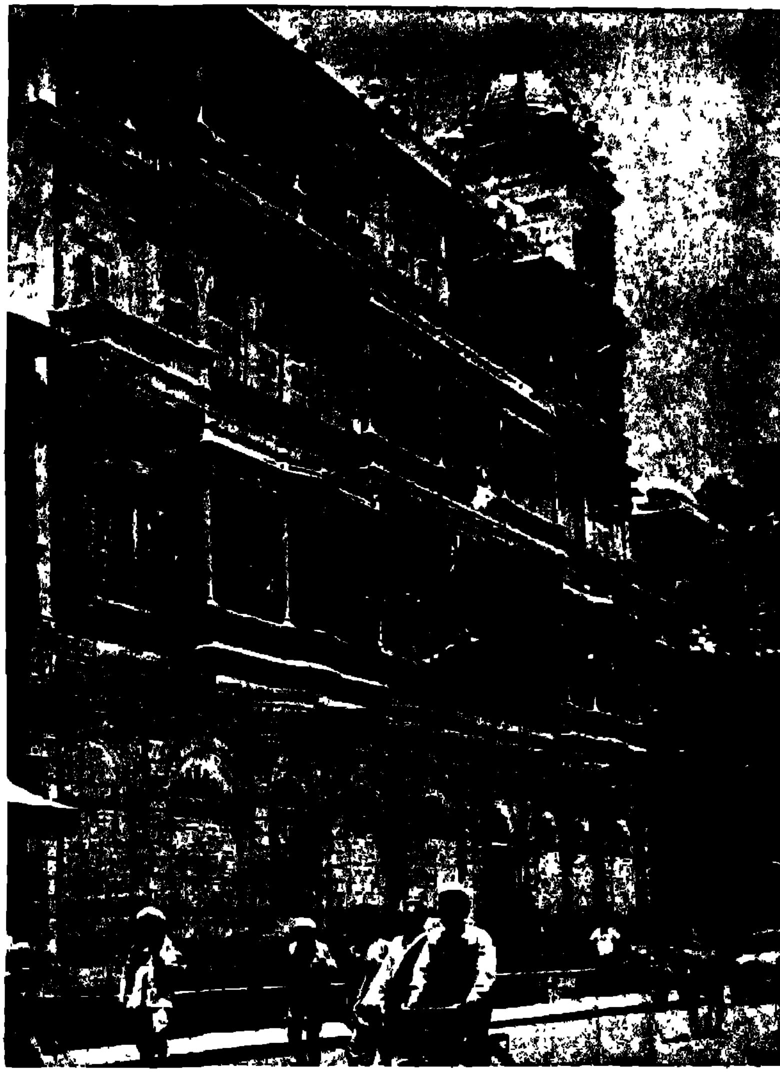
Gandhi Hall



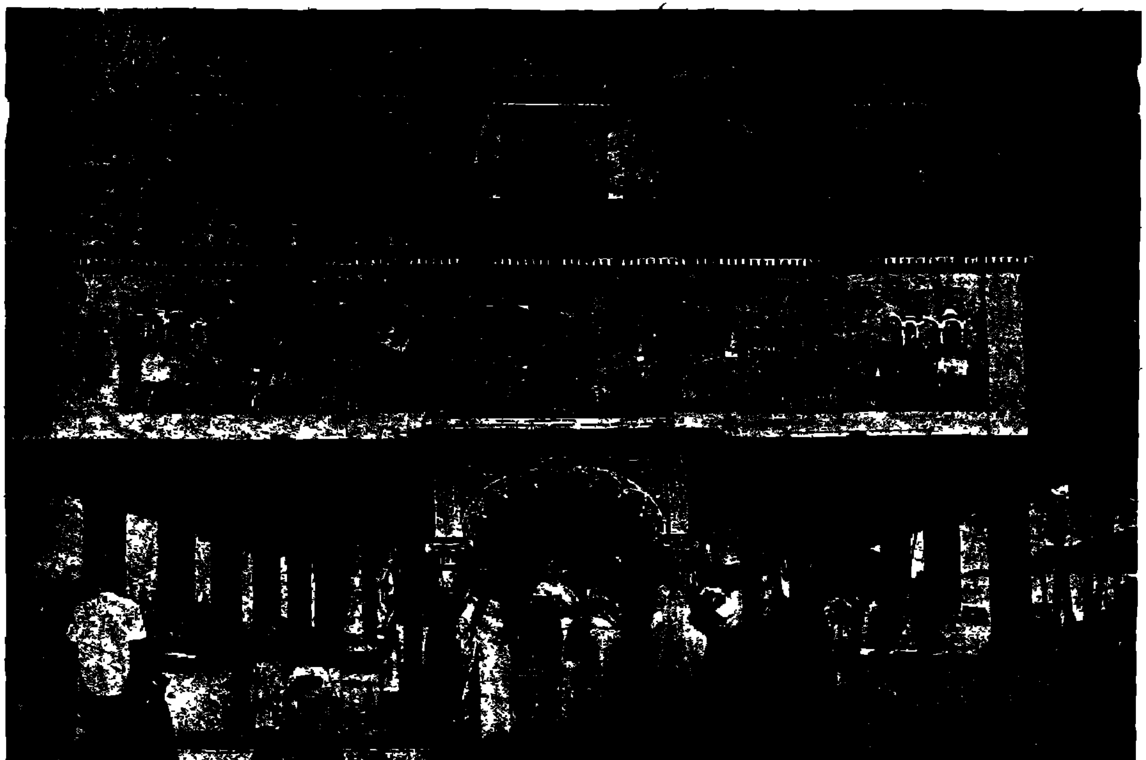
Chhatris on Khan River



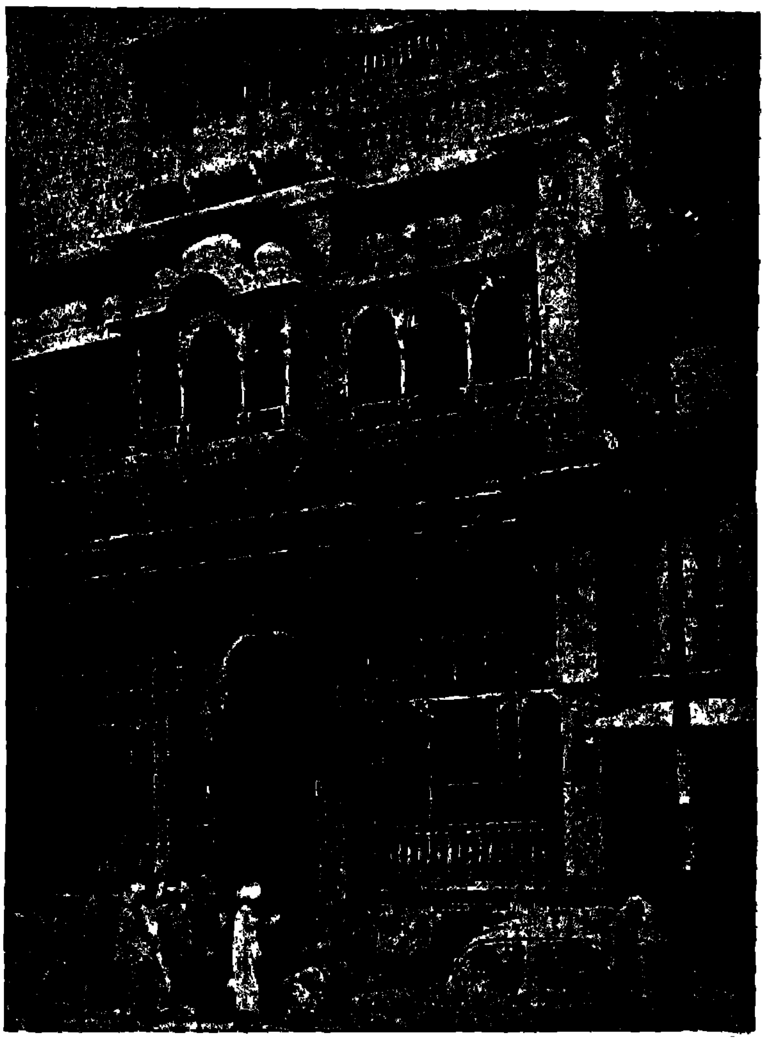
Rang Mahal



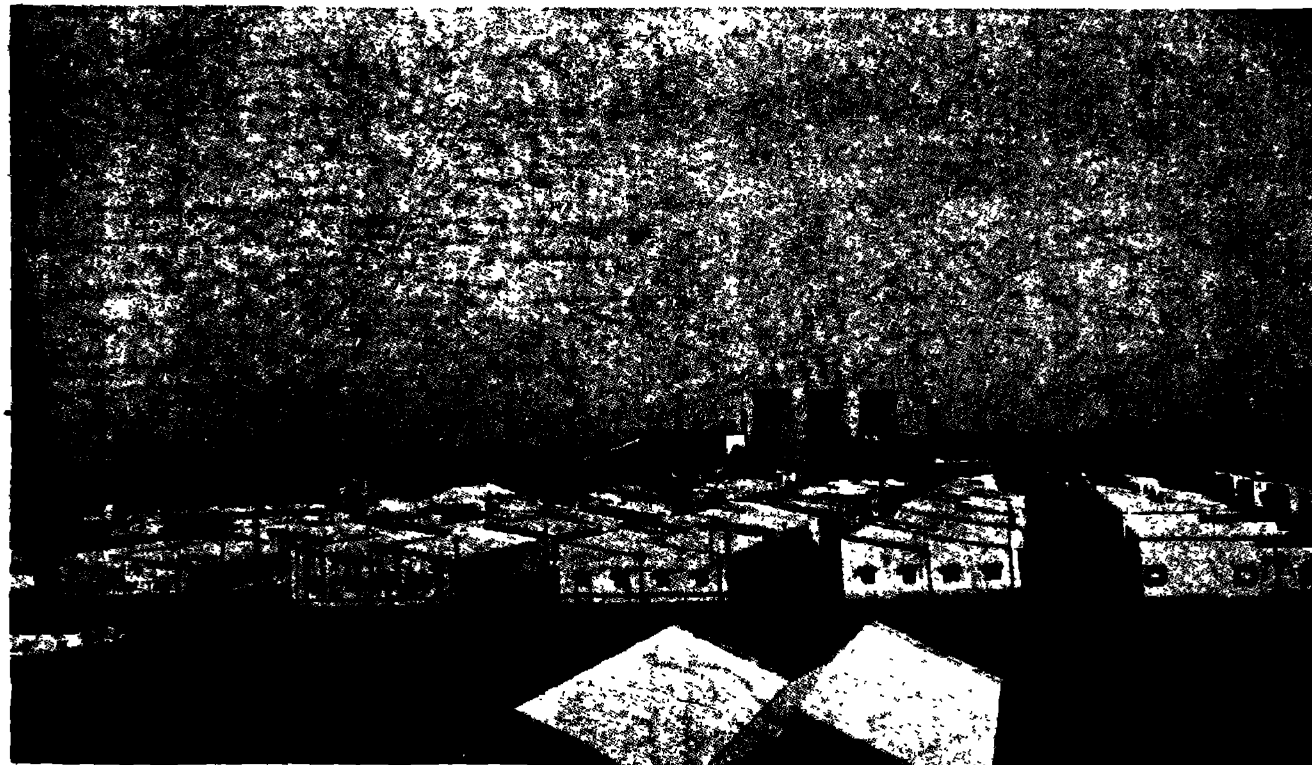
Sheesh Mahal



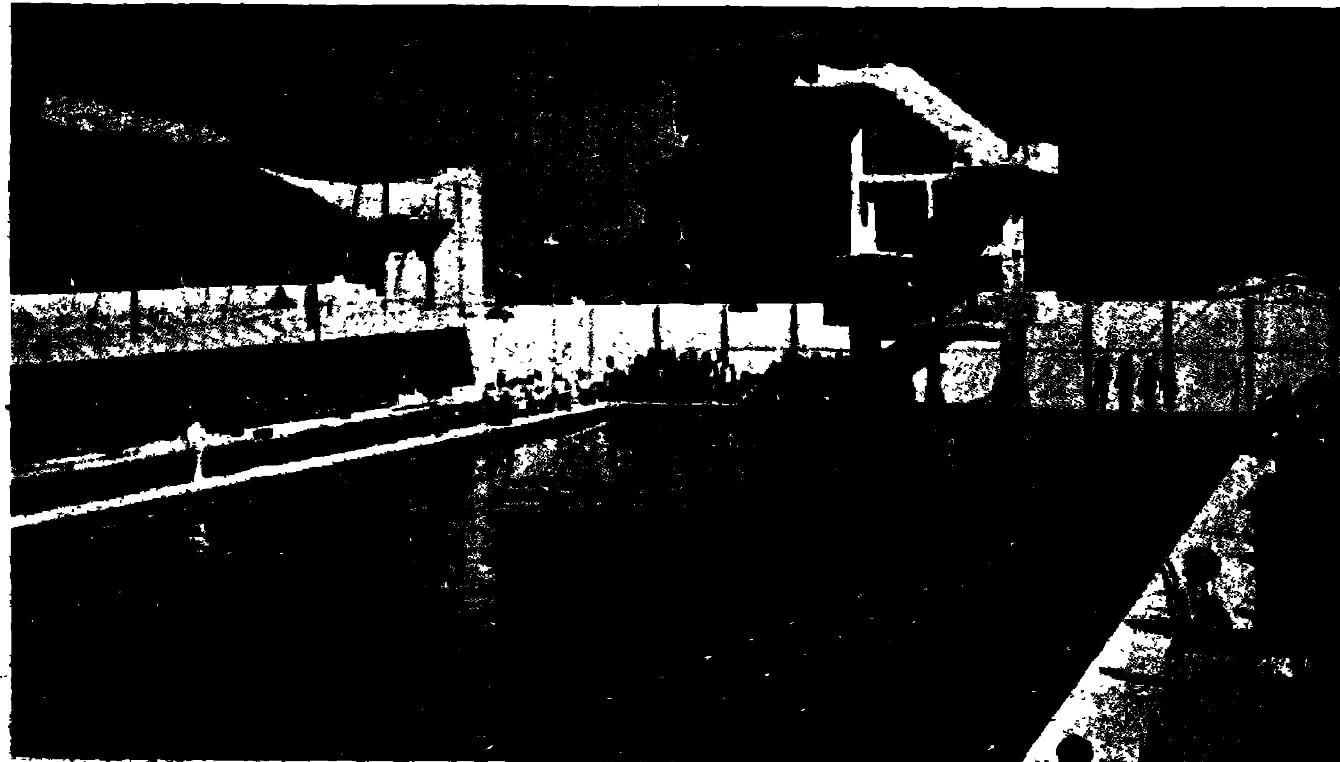
Annapurna Mandir



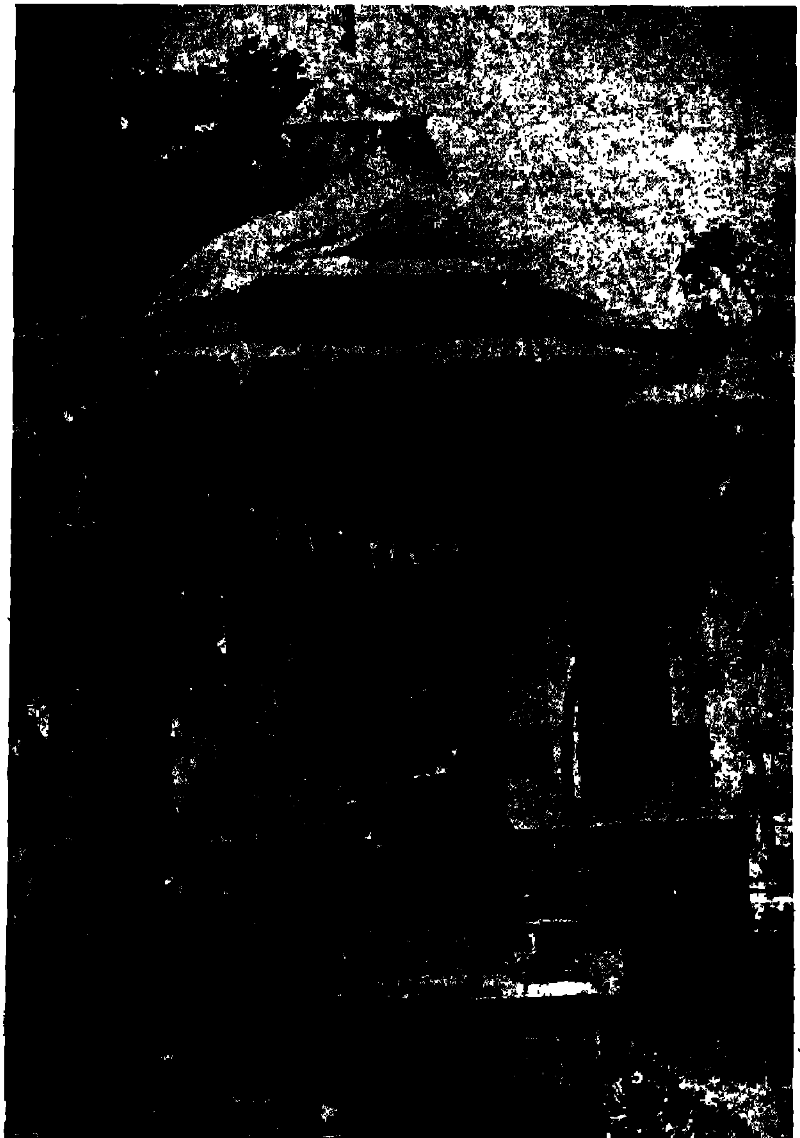
Kanch Mandir



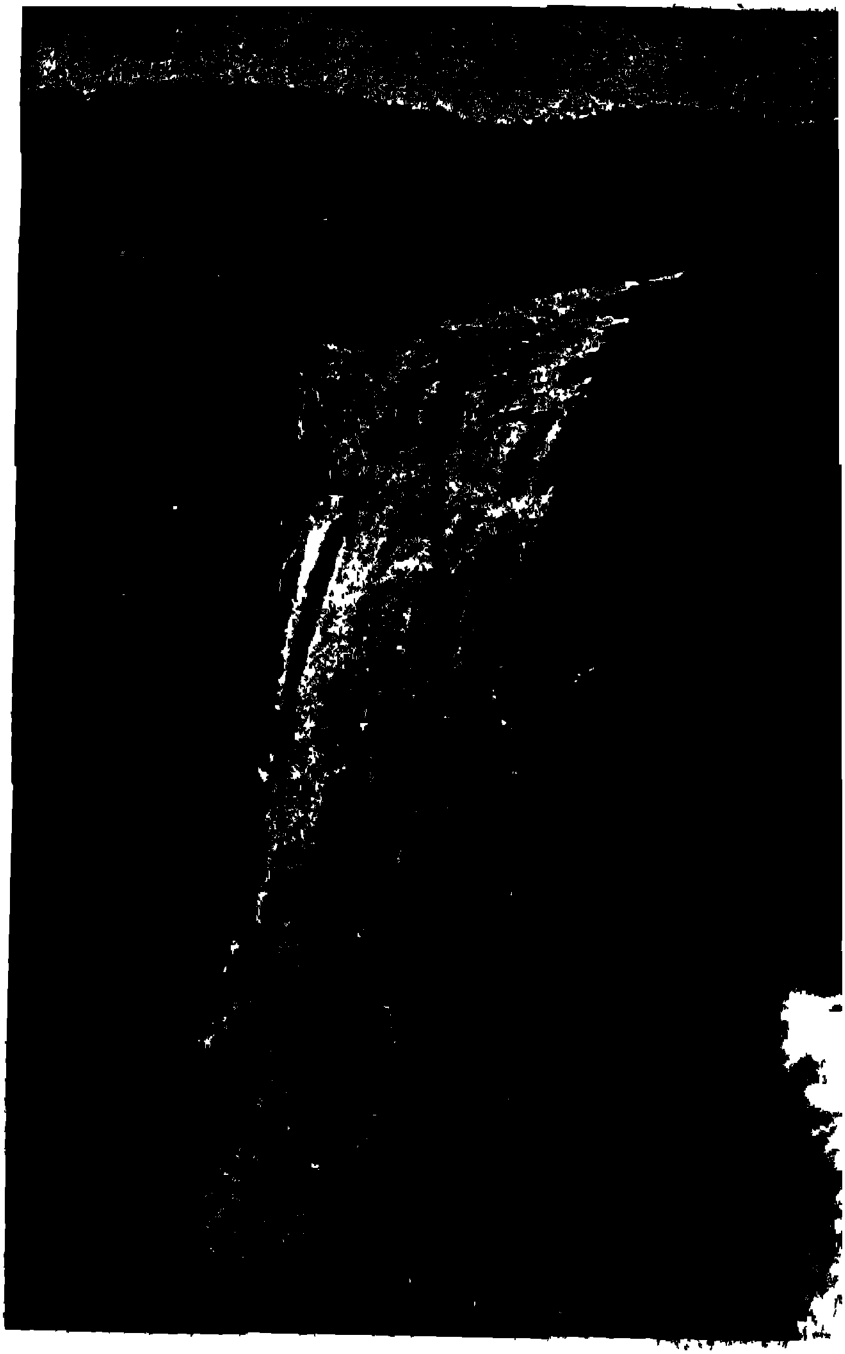
Industrial Estate, Indore



Swimming Pool, Indore



Martand Malhar Mandir



Patalpani